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Ontario Legislative Assembly

SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOL. XLVIII.—PART X.

SECOND SESSION

OF THE

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

SESSION 1916

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LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS

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| No. 2 | Estimates—Supplementary, for the service of the Province for the year ending 31st October, 1915-16. Presented to the Legislature, March 7th, 1916. <i>Printed.</i> Further Supplementary. Presented to the Legislature, April 4th, 1916. <i>Printed.</i> Estimates for the year ending 31st October, 1916. Presented to the Legislature, April 11th, 1916. <i>Printed.</i> |

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- No. 10 Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the year 1915. Presented to the Legislature, March 17th, 1916. *Printed.*
- No. 11 Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies' transactions for the year 1915. Presented to the Legislature, March 17th, 1916. *Printed.*
- No. 12 Loan Corporations—Statements made by Building Societies, Loan Companies and Loaning, Land and Trust Companies, for the year 1915. Presented to the Legislature, March 17th, 1916. *Printed.*

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- No. 14 Report of the Department of Game and Fisheries for the year 1915. Presented to the Legislature, March 22nd, 1916. *Printed.*
- No. 15 Report on Highway Improvement for the year 1915. Presented to the Legislature, April 5th, 1916. *Printed.*
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- No. 20 Report of the Registrar-General upon Births, Marriages and Deaths for the year 1915. Presented to the Legislature, March 9th, 1916. *Printed.*
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- No. 22 Report upon the Hospitals for the Insane for the year 1915. Presented to the Legislature, April 11th, 1916. *Printed.*
- No. 23 Report upon the Hospitals for Idiots and Epileptics at Orillia and Woodstock for the year 1915. Presented to the Legislature, April 19th, 1916. *Printed.*
- No. 24 Report upon the Feeble-Minded in Ontario for the year 1915. Presented to the Legislature, March 24th, 1916. *Printed.*
- No. 25 Report upon the Hospitals and Charities of the Province for the year 1915. Presented to the Legislature, April 13th, 1916. *Printed.*
- No. 26 Report upon the Prisons and Reformatories of the Province for the year 1915. Presented to the Legislature, April 11th, 1916. *Printed.*
- No. 27 Report upon the Neglected and Dependent Children of the Province for the year 1915. Presented to the Legislature, April 12th, 1916. *Printed.*
- No. 28 Report upon the operation of the Liquor License Acts in the Province during the year 1915. Presented to the Legislature, March 2nd, 1916. *Printed.*

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- No. 31 Report of the Ontario Veterinary College for the year 1915. Presented to the Legislature, April 19th, 1916. *Printed.*
- No. 32 Report of the Agricultural and Experimental Union for the year 1915. Presented to the Legislature, April 17th, 1916. *Printed.*
- No. 33 Report of the Corn Growers' Association for the year 1915. Presented to the Legislature, April 14th, 1916. *Printed.*
- No. 34 Report of the Vegetable Growers' Association for the year 1915. Presented to the Legislature, April 17th, 1916. *Printed.*
- No. 35 Report of the Bee-Keepers' Association for the year 1915. Presented to the Legislature, April 14th, 1916. *Printed.*

No. 36 Report of the Entomological Society for the year 1915. Presented to the Legislature, April 17th, 1916. *Printed.*

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No. 40 Report of the Farmers' Institutes of the Province for the year 1915. Presented to the Legislature, April 18th, 1916. *Printed.*

No. 41 Report of the Women's Institutes of the Province for the year 1915. Presented to the Legislature, April 14th, 1916. *Printed.*

No. 42 Report of the Agricultural Societies of the Province for the year 1915. Presented to the Legislature, April 17th, 1916. *Printed.*

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- No. 51 Report of the Provincial Archivist for the year 1915. Presented to the Legislature, April 10th, 1916. *Printed.*
- No. 52 Report of the Librarian upon the State of the Library. Presented to the Legislature, March 1st, 1916. *Not printed.*
- No. 53 Provincial Auditor's Statements for the year 1915. Presented to the Legislature, March 15th, 1916. *Printed.*
- No. 54 Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board to the 31st December, 1915. Presented to the Legislature, April 14th, 1916. *Printed.*

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- No. 56 Report on the British Red Cross Fund, Trafalgar Day. Presented to the Legislature, April 18th, 1916. *Printed.*
- No. 57 Return to an Address, of the 5th March, 1915, to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a Return of: 1. Copies of all petitions or requests or communications received by the Government from Trades and Labour Councils, Municipal Authorities, Social and Philanthropic organizations, or other societies, organizations or individuals, in reference to the conditions of Unemployment in the Province, and in reference to governmental action to relieve conditions of unemployment. 2. All communications passing between the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario, or any officer or official of the Governments respectively, in reference to conditions of unemployment, and as to governmental action in reference thereto. 3. A statement showing what action has been taken by the Government to relieve conditions of unemployment in the Province. 4. Copy of the Orders-in-Council appointing the Commission to investigate the conditions of Unemployment, and defining the scope of the work of the Commission. Mr. Rowell. Presented to the Legislature, March 1st, 1916. *Not printed.*
- No. 58 Return to an Order of the House of the 1st April, 1915, for a Return showing: 1. All correspondence between the Government or any officer or official thereof and all Councils of Women and all other persons, societies or associations, in reference to the establishment of Houses of Refuge in municipalities and in regard to legislation for the purpose of requiring municipalities to establish Houses of Refuge for the care of feeble-minded and unfortunate persons. 2. All correspondence or communications between the Government or any officer or official thereof and the Councils of municipalities or any officer or official thereof.

with reference to the compulsory establishment by municipalities of Houses of Refuge for feeble-minded and unfortunate persons. Mr. *Hurdman*. Presented to the Legislature, March 1st, 1916. *Not printed*.

- No. 59 Return to an Order of the House of the 1st April, 1915, for a Return showing: 1. A copy of all the proceedings in the Police Court in the City of Toronto in the charge made against Herbert Capewell for demanding commission on certain Government Military contracts for the supply of boots for the Canadian Expeditionary Force, including therein the evidence and the Police Magistrate's judgment and commitment. 2. A copy of the record of the proceedings on the trial of the said Herbert Capewell before His Honour Judge Coatsworth in the County Judge's Criminal Court of the County of York, including the evidence, statements of Counsel and statement of acquittal. Mr. *Atkinson*. Presented to the Legislature, March 1st, 1916. *Not printed*.
- No. 60 Return to an Order of the House of the 1st April, 1915, for a Return showing: 1. What Fishermen received fishing licenses in Manitoulin Island for the fishing season, 1914, and upon what dates were these licenses granted respectively. 2. What Fishermen received fishing licenses for the year 1915, and upon what dates were these licenses granted respectively. Mr. *Parliament*. Presented to the Legislature, March 1st, 1916. *Not printed*.
- No. 61 Copies of Orders-in-Council and Regulations made under the authority of the Department of Education. Presented to the Legislature, March 2nd, 1916. *Printed for distribution*.
- No. 62 Report of the Monteith Demonstration Farm, 1915. Presented to the Legislature, April 14th, 1916. *Printed*.
- No. 63 Report of the Northern Development Branch of the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines for the year 1915. Presented to the Legislature, March 13th, 1916. *Printed*.
- No. 64 Copies of Orders-in-Council under Subsection 6 of Section 78, Chapter 62, R.S.O., 1914, relating to Surrogate Courts. Presented to the Legislature, March 7th, 1916. *Not printed*.
- No. 65 Return to an Order of the House of the 25th March, 1915, for a Return showing: 1. How many Dining or Buffet Cars have the T. & N. O. Railway purchased, and what was the date of purchase, and the price paid for the said cars respectively. 2. How many of such cars are in actual use upon the railway. Mr. *Ferguson (Kent)*. Presented to the Legislature, March 7th, 1916. *Not printed*.

- No. 66 Return to an Order of the House of the 25th March, 1915, for a Return showing: 1. With what Fire Insurance Companies did the T. & N. O. Railway place its Fire Insurance for the fiscal year ending 31st October, 1914, and through what agents was the Insurance placed. 2. With what Fire Insurance Companies has the T. & N. O. Railway Company placed its Fire Insurance for the current year, and through what agents has the Insurance been placed. Mr. *Davidson*. Presented to the Legislature, March 7th, 1916. *Not printed*.
- No. 67 Return to an Order of the House, of the 1st April, 1915, for a Return showing: 1. If any requests have been made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission under section 3 of the Hydro-Electric Railway Act, 1914, to inquire into and report upon the proposed electric railways in Ontario. 2. If requests have been made, what are the dates upon which such requests were made and with respect to what railways or territories were such requests made. 3. What reports, if any, have been received by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the proposed Hydro-Electric Railways in Ontario. 4. Has the Lieutenant-Governor in Council approved the construction of any such railways; if so, which ones. Mr. *Richardson*. Presented to the Legislature, March 7th, 1916. *Not printed*.
- No. 68 Return to an Order of the House of the 13th March, 1916, for a Return showing: 1. Copies of all correspondence between the Government of the Province of Ontario, or any officer or official thereof, and the Government of the Dominion of Canada, or any officer or official thereof, with reference to the care of or provision for returned soldiers, and particularly assisting returned soldiers to secure employment. 2. Copies of all resolutions passed at a conference between representatives of the Government of Canada and of the Provinces, in reference to the care of and provision for returned soldiers. 3. Copy of the document setting out the understanding arrived at between the Government of Canada and the Governments of the different Provinces in reference to the care of the said soldiers. Mr. *Rowell*. Presented to the House March 15th, 1916. *Not printed*.
- No. 69 Return to an Order of the House of the 13th March, 1916, for a Return showing: 1. The names and addresses respectively of the persons who attended the short course of Instructions for Judges at Fall Fairs given at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph in June, 1915. 2. The names and addresses respectively of the persons who attended the Course of Instruction for Judges at Fall Fairs at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in 1915. 3. The names and addresses of the persons who were appointed by the Government as Judges at Fall Fairs in 1915, and what departments or classes did each judge respectively. Mr. *Ham*. Presented to the Legislature, March 17th, 1916. *Not printed*.

- No. 70 Return to an Order of the House of the 6th March, 1916, for a Return showing how much of the sum received by the Government on account of the War Tax, 1915, has been expended and for what purposes has the money been expended and the amount of the expenditure for such purposes respectively. Mr. *Bowman*. Presented to the Legislature, March 20th, 1916. *Not printed*.
- No. 71 Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1915, for a Return showing: 1. What is the total number of employers of labour coming under Schedule 1 of The Workmen's Compensation Act, as reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board. 2. What is the total number of employees so reported. 3. What is the total amount of the assessment for the year 1915 for such employers. 4. How much has been received to date in respect of such assessment. 5. How much is on deposit to the credit of this fund to date. 6. Where and to whose credit are the moneys on deposit. Mr. *Hurdman*. Presented to the Legislature, March 21st, 1916. *Not printed*.
- No. 72 Return to an Order of the House of the 25th March, 1915, for a Return showing: 1. If the Workmen's Compensation Board levied its assessment upon employers upon the basis of current cost, or the capitalized value. 2. If not on the basis of current cost, what amount or percentage has been added to the assessment over and above current cost. 3. If the Workmen's Compensation Board established a Reserve Fund under section 92 of The Workmen's Compensation Act. 4. If so, what amount or percentage has been included in the sum assessed upon employers to provide this Reserve Fund. Mr. *Elliott*. Presented to the Legislature, March 21st, 1916. *Not printed*.
- No. 73 Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1915, for a Return showing: 1. What is the total number of employers of labour coming under Schedule 2 of The Workmen's Compensation Act, so far as ascertained by the Workmen's Compensation Board. 2. What is the total number of employees under section 2. 3. What is the total number of employers coming under section 3, so far as the Workmen's Compensation Board has been able to ascertain. 4. What is the total number of employees coming under section 3, so far as the Workmen's Compensation Board has been able to ascertain. Mr. *Davidson*. Presented to the Legislature, March 21st, 1916. *Not printed*.
- No. 74 Return to an Order of the House of the 21st March, 1916, for a Return showing: 1. Copies of all correspondence which passed between the Government, or any officer or official thereof, in reference to the granting of bail in the case of *Rex vs. Friedman*, heard at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. 2. Copies of all correspondence received by the Government from any source in reference to the granting, or refusal, of bail in said case. Mr. *Proudfoot*. Presented to the Legislature, March 22nd, 1916. *Not printed*.

- No. 75 Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd March, 1916, for a Return showing what were the dates and amounts of the several payments made by the Province to aid Recruiting, and to whom were such payments made. Mr. Ham. Presented to the Legislature, March 22nd, 1916. *Not printed.*
- No. 76 Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd March, 1916, for a Return showing what were the dates and the amounts of the several payments made by the Government of Ontario in respect of the Ontario Military Hospital, and to whom were such payments respectively made. Mr. Richardson. Presented to the Legislature, March 22nd, 1916. *Not printed.*
- No. 77 Return to an Order of the House of the 29th March, 1915, for a Return showing: All correspondence received by the Government or any member or official thereof with reference to the appointment of present members to the Workmen's Compensation Board, or in support of the applications of the said members to be so appointed. Mr. Carter. Presented to the Legislature, March 28th, 1916. *Not printed.*
- No. 78 Return to an Order of the House of the 1st April, 1915, for a Return showing: 1. How many persons in the employ of the Province or the Government are now serving with the Canadian or Allies' armies. 2. What are the names of the persons so serving, and what salaries do they respectively receive from the Government. Mr. Racine. Presented to the Legislature, March 28th, 1916. *Not printed.*
- No. 79 Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1916, for a Return giving the names of all persons employed in the Civil Service of the Province who have enlisted for overseas service with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces since the commencement of the War to date. Mr. McCrae. Presented to the Legislature, March 28th, 1916. *Not printed.*
- No. 80 Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1916, for a Return showing: 1. All correspondence between the Government of Ontario, or any member or official thereof, and the Canada Copper Company or the International Nickel Company, or any officer or official of either of the said Companies, in reference to the tax to be paid to the Province of Ontario in respect of the profits made on the nickel mining operations carried on within the Province of Ontario by or on behalf of the said Companies, or either of them. Mr. Carter. Presented to the Legislature, April 4th, 1916. *Not printed.*
- No. 81 Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd March, 1915, for a Return showing: 1. Who is the Police Magistrate for the City of Windsor. 2. When was he appointed. 3. Whom did he

succeed. 4. What salary does he receive from the City of Windsor. 5. How much from fees for convictions in County cases. 6. What amount in fees and costs in County cases has he collected from the 1st day of December, 1908, to the 1st day of January, 1915. 7. What amount for convictions in County cases has the Police Magistrate paid to the County Treasurer from the 1st December, 1908, to the 1st January, 1915. 8. What convictions has he reported to the Clerk of the Peace for Essex County from September 1st, 1914, to date. Mr. *Ducharme*. Presented to the Legislature, April 5th, 1916. *Not printed*.

- No. 82 Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd March, 1915, for a Return showing: 1. Who is the Police Magistrate for Amherstburg. 2. When was he appointed. 3. Whom did he succeed. 4. What convictions has he reported. 5. What amount of fees and fines has he collected during his term of office. 6. What disposition was made by him of these fees and fines. Mr. *Tolmie*. Presented to the Legislature, April 5th, 1916. *Not printed*.
- No. 83 Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd April, 1916, for a Return of copies of all correspondence or other papers and documents which passed between J. H. Carrique, of the City of Toronto, or any other person or persons and the Attorney-General or any official of his Department or of any Department of the Government in connection with, or arising out of, a request made by the said J. H. Carrique to have Robert M. Catts and Edward C. Hill extradited from the United States of America on a charge that they had defrauded him out of the sum of \$5,000. Mr. *Proudfoot*. Presented to the Legislature, April 6th, 1916. *Not printed*.
- No. 84 Report of the Decisions in cases arising under "The Municipal Drainage Act," together with other cases analagous thereto and The General Rules relating to practice and procedure under the said Act. Presented to the Legislature, April 7th, 1916. *Printed*.
- No. 85 Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1916, for a Return showing: 1. The names of the officials connected with the Ontario Reformatory or Guelph Prison Farm, giving their positions and salaries respectively. Mr. *Marshall*. Presented to the Legislature, April 11th, 1916. *Not printed*.
- No. 86 Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1916, for a Return showing: 1. What is the total capital expenditure on the Guelph Prison Farm to the close of the fiscal year. 2. If any further capital expenditures are contemplated; and showing the estimated amount thereof. 3. And how many prisoners are now confined at the Guelph Prison Farm. Mr. *Ferguson (Kent)*. Presented to the Legislature, April 11th, 1916. *Not printed*.

- No. 87. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1916, for a Return showing: 1. What is the total capital expenditure on the Whitby Asylum to the close of the fiscal year. 2. And if any further capital expenditures are contemplated; and if so, showing the estimated amount thereof. 3. And the number of inmates now confined in the Whitby Asylum. Mr. Wigle. Presented to the Legislature, April 12th, 1916. *Not printed.*
- No. 88. Statement of the distribution of the Revised and Sessional Statutes for the year 1915. Presented to the Legislature, April 13th, 1916. *Not printed.*
- No. 89. Report of the Sub-Committee on Bill (No. 53), Respecting the Ancient Order of United Workmen of the Province of Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, April 18th, 1916. *Printed by order of the House.*
- No. 90. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1915, for a Return showing: 1. How many permanent officials and employees of all classes were engaged in the inside Civil Service on the 1st days of January, 1905 and 1915 respectively. 2. How many permanent officials and employees of all classes were engaged on the outside service on the 1st days of January, 1905 and 1915 respectively. Mr. Gillespie. Presented to the Legislature, April 19th, 1916. *Not printed.*
- No. 91. Return to an Order of the House of the 30th day of March, 1916, for a Return showing: 1. Copies of all correspondence between the Government of Ontario and any member or official and the Government of the Dominion of Canada or any member or official thereof, with reference to the Report of the Dominion Government Commission on Technical Education and as to any action to be taken upon the basis of the said report or otherwise in connection with Technical Education. Mr. Ducharme. Presented to the Legislature, April 19th, 1916. *Not printed.*
- No. 92. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th April, 1916, for a Return showing: 1. If the T. & N. O. Railway was, within the past twelve months, asked to quote rates on the shipment of 6,000 tons of fabricated steel, or some quantity of fabricated steel, from Sarnia to Regina. 2. If the T. & N. O. Railway was asked to quote rates, who were the shippers or parties requesting the rates; and what was the amount of steel involved; and what were the rates quoted. 3. If rates were quoted, how did these rates compare with the tariff rates in the tariff approved by the Board of Railway Commissioners for the quantities of steel and the haul in question. Mr. Munro. Presented to the Legislature, April 19th, 1916. *Not printed.*

- No. 93 Return to an Order of the House of the 17th day of April, 1916, for a Return showing if the Government received any statement from the Government of Great Britain, or from any other source, with reference to the use made of the flour contributed by the Province of Ontario to the Mother Country, of the value of \$780,468.70. 2. If so, how was the flour used or disposed of. Mr. *Lowe*. Presented to the Legislature, April 19th, 1916. *Not printed.*
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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
LIVE STOCK BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ONTARIO
1914 and 1915

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



TORONTO:
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1916

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TORONTO

TO HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN STRATHEARN HENDRIE, C.V.O., a Lieutenant-Colonel
in the Militia of Canada, etc., etc., etc..

• *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

I have the pleasure to present herewith for the consideration of **Your Honour**
the Report of the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture for 1915.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES S. DUFF,

Minister of Agriculture.

TORONTO, 1916.

[THE REPORT FOR 1914 WAS NOT PRINTED.]

Annual Report of the Live Stock Branch 1915

TO THE HONORABLE JAMES S. DUFF,
Minister of Agriculture.

SIR,—I hereby transmit the Annual Report of the Live Stock Branch for the year 1915. It contains the financial statement of the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair for the years 1913, 1914 and 1915; lectures delivered at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, 1915; financial statement and list of officers of the Live Stock Associations; report of co-operative shipment of live stock.

Faithfully yours,

R. W. WADE,
Director.

Ontario Provincial Winter Fair

1915

The Ontario Provincial Fair for 1915 was held in Guelph from the 6th to the 9th of December inclusive, and was most successful, both in the increased number and the high character of the exhibits, and the unusually large attendance of visitors.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting was held in the City Hall. WILLIAM SMITH, President, occupied the Chair.

ADDRESS.

HON. FINLAY MACDIARMID, ACTING MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE FOR ONTARIO,
TORONTO.

I appear here representing the Hon. Mr. Duff, the Minister of Agriculture, who is not able to be present owing to illness. I am sure you all regret, as I do, that he is not able to be with you, that you might listen to one of his able addresses with profit and pleasure.

This Winter Fair is assuming large proportions. It is growing better year by year. It has caught the imagination and fancy of the people of this great Province. They are beginning to realize all the benefits that they are deriving from this Fair. These benefits have arisen owing to the fact that competition is keen here. This Fair is deeply rooted in the soil of comparison and competition. Upon that basis its future must depend. The young men of the Province gather from every section to this point, and are here able to compare the exhibits from different parts of the Province with their own exhibits and the exhibits of their neighbors, and by that comparison, the standard cannot help but be raised.

We rejoice to know that general prosperity exists in the Province. We rejoice to know that during this great period of strain and struggle throughout the Empire, we have been blessed with a bountiful harvest. We believe that Canada to-day is a source of strength to the British Empire, and that is being realized more fully than ever before. Not only by reason of her material progress and the great strides she has made in a material way, but by reason of the spirit of loyalty that has been manifested by her sons and daughters throughout the length and breadth of this great Dominion. We stand to-day prouder than ever before in the knowledge that we form part of the British Empire. We are more confident to-day than ever before in the future of this country of ours, by reason of the fact that 250,000 of our bravest and best have decided to don the King's uniform, the most noble uniform that any man can wear at the present time. (Applause.) These young men of ours are willing to lay down their life if need be in defence of the

cause for which we are struggling at the present time. We are not fighting to-day under the flag of any particular nation, because all national lines have disappeared, and we are fighting to-day under the flag of freedom, knowing that our cause is just and right. Even if the clouds hang heavy over our homes, we are confident of the final outcome of this, the greatest struggle the world has ever known. I shall not stand longer between you and the gentleman who is to open this show this afternoon. I wish you a pleasant outing while in the city of Guelph, and I wish this Fair, on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture of the Province of Ontario, every success on this occasion.

ADDRESS.

HON. DUNCAN MARSHALL, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA, EDMONTON.

I am pleased to again look into the faces of the exhibitors of this splendid show. I never have any hesitation in entering into a public speaking contest with a bunch of lawyers and doctors, but I have a high regard for anything raised on a farm, and I think it would be very injudicious for me to enter into a competition with the bunch of roosters that are in the pens at the back of me. For that reason, I do not intend to weary you with anything in the nature of a speech, except to congratulate you, Mr. President, upon the continued success and improvement of this exhibition. I have come to regard my annual agricultural education as incomplete without a visit to this show. I am glad to see that year by year the attendance here increases and the exhibits are larger and better. I am very pleased, indeed, to congratulate you and the directors upon what this show has achieved in the last few years for the live stock industry of the splendid old Province of Ontario. This has been a great year for Canada agriculturally from ocean to ocean, and I am glad to know that the farmers are progressing and improving in the breeding and care of their live stock.

ADDRESS.

HON. MARTIN BURRELL, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE FOR CANADA, OTTAWA.

I have to thank Mr. Smith, the President, for his kind words of introduction, and to say to you very heartily that it is a great pleasure to me to come down to your Fair and undertake the privilege and responsibility of declaring it officially open. There are a good many reasons why it is a pleasure and honor to attend an exhibition of this kind. In the first place, it is situated in a city which is connected with some of the most progressive and brilliant work that has been done for agriculture on this continent, namely, the historic Agricultural College at Guelph, from which countless streams of young men are being sent out to aid agriculture all over this continent.

In the second place, it is a pleasure to come because, of all the live stock exhibitions that are held from time to time in Canada, there is no one perhaps in connection especially with the fat stock of our country that is more representative or does more to stimulate a healthy interest in the work of the live stock in-

dustry than this splendid exhibition at Guelph. And it is a great pleasure to find this year that you had a larger number of entries in almost every department; not only are all the leading breeds of cattle here in great evidence, but in increasing numbers, but even down to that sometimes neglected but most important industry, the poultry industry. I was delighted to find there were between 5,000 and 6,000—more than 1,000 over any previous occasion. I think these things speak very well for the condition of this great industry in the Province of Ontario.

I am here representing officially a great industry, that of agriculture in a time of war—agriculture, the most peaceful of all occupations, one perhaps that is least associated in men's minds with war, and yet which has a vital connection with war, inasmuch as the agriculture of a country, as witness unhappy Belgium and Poland, is almost the first to suffer and to suffer most bitterly. Yet the administration and development and work of agriculture is essential to the health and welfare of armies to enable them to win the very victories that we are fighting for to-day.

May I speak to you, gentlemen, who are assembled here a word in reference to the interest of the Government in this and other kindred institutions. Some of you will remember that about two or three years ago there began a great agitation for the establishment of a large national live stock show, one that would centre within its confines all the representative stock interests in Canada, and I am bound to confess that it was an idea and conception that appealed to me and appealed to a good many people in this country. But on further discussion of this theme, with the extraordinary complicated condition that must exist in a country so enormous as Canada is, stretching more than 3,000 miles from ocean to ocean, it became difficult to work out a scheme that would satisfy conditions of the East and the West and create an absolutely unified opinion. And so, as it seemed difficult and impractical to work it out, after talking the matter over with those associated with the industry both East and West, I thought I might be able to persuade my colleagues to endorse a proposition whereby we might give a large grant which would be split up and divided among all these first class shows in Canada which came up to a certain standard in regard to their live stock and prizes given for live stock. (Applause.) Accordingly, last spring I placed in the estimates another considerable item, an item I may say, in passing, as big as the whole of the live stock vote four years ago, and you will be interested to know, because you are partly the sharers in the benefits, that this year we have distributed to about twenty of the leading shows in Canada for the assistance of educational work carried on by exhibits of this kind, \$100,000. Of that, as you know, your share is no less than \$5,000 to enable you to prosecute the work here even more successfully than you have hitherto.

There is sometimes criticism of this kind of expenditure, but I do not believe any man who has looked intelligently into the interests of agriculture on this continent will doubt the fact that the welfare and success of agriculture, and particularly the live stock, which is so important a part, is vital and essential to the whole national fabric of our country. The whole industrial fabric of our country must and always will depend to some extent on the successful prosecution of the farmer's life and the farmer's work in Canada, and so I do not think that any man, whether his calling be that of farmer or not, is inclined to dispute that assistance given to stimulate and help the work of those who are staying with the land of Canada and multiplying Canada's natural resources is profitably applied, and we have got to-day what we should all welcome, the strongest kind of recogni-

tion and the strongest kind of practical assistance, even from people in Canada who are not farmers at all.

Might I also say a word about another phase of work that I believe is doing something and is of some assistance to live stock men in this country, and which, perhaps, was a little misunderstood. I allude to the policy we adopted two years ago of purchasing and distributing to associations of farmers pure-bred animals, such as stallions, boars, rams and bulls, to all those parts of the country where men were too poor to enable them to buy first-class sires to build up their herds along right lines, and who were not able to avail themselves of facilities that exist in the older sections of the country. Although it is impossible to work out a big scheme like that without an occasional mistake, I think I can stand here and say that, on the whole, in the country and country districts, and especially that far Western country from which my friend from Alberta comes, we have to-day been able to place assistance in the hands of all these communities which they might not have got otherwise, and up to to-day we have purchased and distributed for them to maintain and keep in shape no less than 2,250 pure-bred animals.

I do not want in any sense to make a speech, yet I would like to add another word, because I believe that every gentleman here who is interested in educational work, and especially in live stock, will agree with me that, while the outlook for the live stock industry is bright at the present time, and while the field for starting was never so propitious as at the present time, and while I believe the advice that any of these gentlemen and that I myself would give, namely, that men who have money, and most of the farmers have a little this year, could not pursue a safer and wiser policy than to go into live stock on a larger scale than ever before, and, although I do not doubt the outcome, we are bound to admit in the development of the live stock industry on a big scale in this country, there will always crop up a great many troubles and difficulties in regard to the successful marketing of the stock, and consequently we have come to believe that the time has come when the Dominion Department might well enter that field and give far more attention to developing a progressive market policy than we have done in the past.

For the last year we have done this in the Live Stock Branch. We are now planning, and have already gathered careful statistical data of all the animals along the various breeds, horses, cattle, sheep and so on, throughout the whole of the Dominion of Canada. It would be impossible to do that work accurately or well without the co-operation of the various Live Stock Associations, and particularly without the co-operation of the Provincial Governments; but, happily, the Provincial Governments and the Dominion Government have learned to co-operate wholly and heartily within the last few years, and I think my friend, Mr. Marshall, although we do not see eye to eye politically, will agree in saying that co-operation between the Departments will not only redound for the benefit of the Dominion, but for each respective Province. (Applause.) Now, we hope to do that work. There are a good many other lines of work to do. I suppose to-day in a splendid exhibition like this—in fact, I know that the sheep industry is here thoroughly to the front—and as far as I can gather from the sheep men of the country, they too are full of more hope and have a stronger belief in the profitable expansion of their industry. We have tried to help them the last year or two by assisting people who are in the sheep business to grade and classify their wool in such shape that it will reach the markets of the world in better condition and net them a better price. It might be astonishing to some of my sheep friends here to know that this year alone something like 5,000 pounds of wool have gone through

the hands of the classifiers and graders whom we have employed to do this work, and not only that, but, with the result through the co-operation between the associations which are carrying on work along these lines, that they have got a great deal more money out of their wool and will get a great deal more money than ever before in previous years.

These lines of assistance are justified because they are helping men to help themselves, and that is the truest kind of help anybody can give.

Similarly, if I were to touch the poultry end, because I know there is an enthusiastic young man on my right who believes the rooster and the hen will head the whole list in the animal world, both in intelligence and thrift. This statement I am not going to dispute, because it is an absolute fact, if you go into the statistics of the poultry business, all other statistics look small, and you realize what a gigantic thing you are up against. We have tried to do some educational work in that way, and we have inaugurated and been able to assist in forming, both East and West, a large number of Egg Circles whereby associations carry on their work intelligently and co-operatively and are able to grade and classify their product and put it on the market in such a way that it is in better condition to-day, and the home market is in better condition to-day than at any time in its history, and there is an immense field of labor here which we do not want to leave untouched.

May I speak of one or two other phases. I am perfectly aware of the difficulties that exist to-day in the way of transportation, difficulties caused very largely by the war. I am also aware of the difficulties connected with the foreign market, and in these two fields of labor and in connection with our own great distributing centres and storages, such as abattoirs and big stock yards, I believe the day has come when the various Governments should co-operate, and I am persuaded that it is our duty to dip in to an extent that will do more in the way of stimulating and more in the way of regulating and supervising the interests of the purchaser than has been done in the past. I do not say upon what precise lines it would be wise to work, but in all these things I am convinced the agricultural policy of any Government cannot stand still, but we must go forward and march on until we can put agriculture on a basis it has never occupied before.

If you were to ask me what is the outlook of the live stock industry to-day, I think I would voice the opinion of every man who has looked into this question as much, if not, perhaps, more than I have, in saying that the outlook was never as good as at this hour. As far as our investigations go this year, this is the first year for many years that production has begun to equal and keep pace with consumption, and this in itself is a great thing. The day has come when we are no longer dependent and have to look to the larger importations that we have been accustomed to in the past.

A lesson was given the other day to Canadian hearts and minds when, after being accustomed to borrowing money from Europe and thinking we could not do anything of our own volition in the way of financing ourselves, the Finance Minister of this country went out for the first time in its history and asked Canadian people for \$50,000,000 of their own money and got \$100,000,000 in response. That is a lesson that is driven home to us in all lines by telling us that if we set our minds to it, we can by thrift and intelligence and methods of expenditure, and by digging down into our hearts and sinews and minds, stand on our own feet for all time to come. (Applause.) That is a lesson for us all. We have to thank Providence and the energies of men for what has occurred, noticeable in that great Western country, where they have 350,000,000 bushels of wheat, when last year

we only had 115,000,000, and people were suffering the greatest want and privation. But now, with fields and granaries overflowing and every railroad car in this country having all it can do to carry that product to the seaboard for shipping, which, thank God, is available to us and not to our enemies to carry our products to the markets of the world, we have a great deal to be grateful for as far as the outlook goes, but there are other things besides that. There is the recognition of the fact, and we ought to recognize, and the live stock men, to whom I am speaking, ought now to recognize that upon Australia and the Argentine and the other countries of the world has come a big strain and a big call that is assisting in lessening to some extent their live stock, and upon Europe has come a ravaging war with wholesale depletion, and with a country like this, with broad acres and men of brawn and muscle and the wherewithal to develop the industry, it is our own fault if we do not put it in that position within the next few years which it ought to occupy, and I think you will.

I can only refer in closing to the way which every man here feels, as the speaker before me said he feels, not only proud in the fact that our Canadian sons and brothers have gone very willingly to fight in order that you and I may live at home, but that more will be done if necessary, and our last dollar and last man will be expended, and expended with a cheerful heart, before the principles and creeds and doctrines which we are fighting against will ever be allowed to rear their heads, as far as this Empire is concerned. I think, after all, although the war has brought tragedies untold and pain and suffering to many people in this hall to-day—to those who have friends and relatives fighting; some perhaps who have already passed away—I say that although it has brought untold suffering to millions of people and some privations and suffering to ourselves, the war after all, as far as Canada is concerned, has its compensation. It has created a new national spirit. Men are less selfish, more energetic, have bigger views and saner judgment and stouter hearts for the test that has come upon them at this hour. I am sure I voice the feelings of every man in this arena when I say that no matter what Canadian does his duty, no matter what privation is called for, our country is rallying to the call of the Empire and the farmers of Canada, both in the fields of Canada and on the battle fields of Europe, and we will be not one whit behind our fellow citizens. (Great applause.)

THE FITTING OF HORSES FOR MARKET.

JOHN GARDHOUSE, WESTON.

I am not just sure what the committee had in mind when they selected this subject. But, after consenting to speak on it, and carefully thinking it over, and knowing that the majority of the people that would be present at this meeting would be farmers, I decided that perhaps I should speak in a somewhat general way, taking up in part the general care of the horse on the farm.

Perhaps it might be well for us to consider for a moment just what fitting horses means. Does it mean that you should take a horse and load him down with a lot of flesh without any other consideration, and then think that you have a horse that is well fitted? No; I don't think so.

A horse that is properly fitted is one that is put into the very best possible shape in every way; not only that it will give him the best appearance possible, but that it will fit him for the work that he is required to perform as well.

If he should happen to be a racehorse he should be properly groomed and conditioned, so that he may be able to endure the strain of racing. If a heavy horse that is intended for dray work, he should be so fitted that he would not only look at his very best, as far as condition is concerned, but he should be fit in every particular, so that, as far as possible, he be strong, sound, and hard, both in wind and limb, and have that straight, natural gait that is so important in a good draught horse, so as to enable him to perform any work that a draught horse should be expected to do.

One of the first things to consider is to see that you have a horse that is worth while fitting, or that is capable of being fitted. Many people make a great mistake in not being more careful in selection and breeding. It is very important for a person to try to be a good judge of a thin horse and young, growing colts, that when buying you may be in a position to buy the kind that will give you good results, that you may not waste your feed and time on animals that can never be made good horses, no matter how much care and fitting they receive.

It is necessary to care for the feet, they should be properly looked after. Very often many of our farmers allow their colts and farm horses to run in loose boxes on hot manure, and give no attention whatever to the care of the feet, with the result that in many cases they grow out of shape, which might have been prevented had they been properly pared down and cared for at the proper time.

The joints and limbs are very important and should be carefully watched in fitting horses. I think it is a great mistake to overload a young colt, and get too much weight on young and immature joints and limbs. At all times and under all circumstances horses, especially brood mares and growing colts, should have plenty of fresh air and exercise, not only to assist in keeping their feet, joints, and limbs in good shape, but also to assist in developing their digestive organs.

FEEDING.—Let me say—and I wish to say it as strongly as it is possible for me to do so—that in my opinion there is no hard and fast rule to be laid down for feeding horses. In commencing be cautious, always feeding a little under rather than over. The stomach of a horse is small for his size, as compared with other animals: hence the importance of careful feeding. You all know that there are some men who will eat much more than others, and we find that some horses require, and are capable, of handling much more feed than others, especially bulky food. I have heard some men say that you should give a horse so many pounds of feed for every hundred pounds of weight. That may appear to be all right in theory, but my experience is that it will not work out very satisfactorily in practice. Let us take a case in point: I am in need of a first-class pair of heavy geldings, and I go out into the country to buy them. After looking round I find a team suitable, horses which when fitted will make, say, 1,900 or 1,950 each. These horses are both of the same age, breed, type, character, disposition, and size, excepting the one horse is in good condition and the other horse is thin in condition, and for that reason we find a difference in weight when put on the scale of say 150 pounds. But he has the frame, he has the bone, he has the ambition, he has the constitution, he has everything that the other horse has except weight on the scale, which is caused by the lack of flesh. Now, as these horses are expected to do the same amount of work, which one do you think requires the most feed and attention? Why, the lighter horse, in order that he may not only be able for his work along with his mate, but also to enable him to build up to the same weight. So I say that it is not safe to lay down rules that are too hard and fast, but rather to advise feeders to be careful, keeping in mind the horse you are feeding, and what you wish to accomplish. It is much easier to increase the feed than it is to get a

horse back on to it again if by any means you have overfed, by which means you many have caused indigestion, as well as many other troubles which horses are subject to.

FEEDS.—Rolled oats, bran, a few roots, a medium quantity of good, well-cured hay, mixed hay, or alfalfa will give good results, if properly cured, and fed with moderation. This is one of the years that it will be necessary to give a great deal of attention to the feeding of hay, as a great deal of it is of poor quality owing to the bad season for curing it. Where the hay is of poor quality, or of a musty or dusty nature, it should be well shaken up and moistened before being fed. I think we are safe in saying that the average person feeds far too much hay to his horses. Horses should have plenty of salt, and all the good clean, pure water they will drink.

In commencing to fit a horse that is thin and out of sorts, always be cautious, commencing with a very light ration and increasing it until you get it up to what the horse can stand. In many cases raw linseed oil is good to assist in getting the bowels in shape. It may be mixed with the feed, bran, with a little rolled oats. The horse may not care to eat it at first, but by taking a little oil and putting it on to the tongue and nostrils, you will find in most cases the horse will commence to eat, as the feed assists in taking away the taste off the oil. Rolled oats 40 per cent., bran 30 per cent., molasses 20 per cent., and water 10 per cent., all mixed together, will make a splendid ration; and along with a few roots, a moderate supply of well-cured hay, good clean water, salt, regular feeding, good grooming and a fair amount of exercise, you should be in a position to fit a horse to perfection as well as it is possible to do so.

FITTING AND MARKETING SHEEP.

R. H. HARDING, THORNDALE.

Under the heading of "Fitting and Marketing of Live Stock," I am expected to say a few things about the Golden Hoof, and it seems to be a rather difficult matter to stir up much enthusiasm on a subject that so few are interested in as is the case with sheep. If time would permit, I think I could convince anyone who would lay all prejudice aside that there is more clear money to be made at the present time in keeping a small flock of sheep as a side line on every farm than there is in any other class of stock (profitable as they are), when we consider the cost of stock, cost of labor and cost of housing. Yet we find the sheep industry at a very low ebb, perhaps scarcely holding its own in Ontario as far as numbers are concerned.

But as I am to discuss the fitting and marketing end of the game, I must leave the whys and wherefores for some other time. We will first take up the question of wintering the breeding flock, as this is one of the first steps. Sheep should naturally come in off the grass in good flesh. They should then be supplied a liberal daily ration of clover, alfalfa, pea straw, bean straw, etc., which along with three or four pounds of turnip or other roots per head, should bring the flock through until a couple of weeks of lambing time in good shape, provided they have access at all times to salt and sulphur, which should be kept in a small trough nailed up on the side of the pen. Fresh water should also be within reach. It is true that sheep will quench their thirst with snow, but they prefer water. If no roots are available $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of oats per day will greatly assist the inlamb ewe to meet the

extra drain on the system. In addition to supplying the necessary food and water, there is still another thing that is necessary, which is exercise. Breeding ewes must have exercise or there is almost sure to be trouble with weak lambs. In parts of Ontario where the snow does not get very deep, the flock would get sufficient exercise if they were allowed the run of a small field at will until about March 1st, after which time they should be kept in the yard and not allowed to taste fresh grass until turned out on pasture. A very good plan is to make a moveable feed rack and place it at the far side of the yard from the pens, then feed the noonday meal in this rack, and the sheep will get sufficient exercise tramping back and forward and strong, vigorous lambs should be the result. As lambing time approaches, if it is before grass, it is wise to increase the grass ration a trifle to insure plenty of milk and save the shepherd many worries. Dry, airy pens are much to be preferred to hot, stuffy basement pens. A tightly boarded shed with a wide opening to the south, dry and free from drafts, is all that is required until lambing time, and unless we are breeding for a special purpose, such as raising pure-breds to sell as breeders or for the early winter or Easter market, I think a man is farther ahead if he has his lambs dropped about May 1st, just when the ground is warming up, when the fresh grass will produce plenty of milk. The ewes should be shorn unwashed about April 10th, before they get out into the fields to rub their wool out on fences, etc., and before the natural accumulation of dust and dirt (which the wool buyers make due allowance for in their own interest when buying unwashed wool) is washed out by spring rains. Leaving the wool on sheep until late in May or June is not only a punishment to the sheep, but is wasteful of both labor and wool. It is also the cause of great loss among lambs, wool balls in the stomach from sucking wool, while the flock should be dipped in the fall to clean them of vermin. If they are shorn thus early and the lambs are dipped about a week afterward, practically all the ticks are captured. The next simple operation is to dock all the lambs, which should be done when they are three to seven days old. A large proportion of the lambs still go to market undocked. Castrating is next in order, and certainly all male lambs being kept longer than three months should be non-sexed. Wether lambs will finish better and make fully 10 per cent. greater gains than ram lambs under the same care, and will cause no trouble in the flock. The farm crops should be so arranged that a plot of second growth clover or rape is available to wean the lambs on when they are $3\frac{1}{2}$ to four months old. If such cannot be arranged, right into the corn field is the next best place, and very little will happen to the crop. It is an excellent plan to go around the fences now (if it has not been done before) and dig out any stray burrs, as the lambs are sure to find them, the consequence being an unsightly animal and a damaged fleece and a smaller price. Good pasture should be provided right along until winter, so as to keep the lambs thriving, if they once lose their baby flesh they will never replace it with the same good quality again.

MARKETING.—In the past I have been an advocate of finishing the lambs thoroughly by feeding them for a couple of months in winter quarters, and prices for several years have warranted such being done; yet, while I am still an advocate of putting them into the market in the very best form, with our best market now around 93¢. per lb. and pressure being brought to bear against the heavy lamb, I wouldn't like to advise the man whose lambs are ready now to hold them. As to the condemnation of the heavy lamb, is it real or only imaginary? While we are ready to admit that the big, heavy lamb may be slightly coarser in texture than the lamb of the smaller breeds, I am doubtful if the taste of the average consumer is so finely cultivated that it can detect any material difference. I would rather

be inclined to believe that the practice of selling to the housekeeper almost anything that grows wool as lamb, regardless of how long since, has caused the housekeeper to demand the lightest that can be had, feeling certain that by so doing they will surely get lamb. There is no doubt that the lamb properly grown up to 125 or even 140 lbs. is better food than the same lamb marketed at 90 to 100 lbs. weight, and should be consumed without any waste. I mention this to discourage the marketing of the heavier breeds in an unfinished condition simply to be within the desired weights to command the top prices. There is no doubt, however, that there will continue to be preference for handy-weight, well-finished stuff, and the way for the heavy lamb producers to get into that class will be to commence to feed their lambs for the market a couple of months younger than is necessary with the smaller breeds. If the markets warrant it, lambs will make better and cheaper gains during the fall, if provided with plenty of rape and clover pasture, than they will during winter. If the fall markets are slow and the lambs unfinished, it will no doubt pay to feed until after the New Year. To do this it will cost from 03c. to .05c. per head per day, varied according to the local market values of the food-stuffs provided. Due allowance should also be made for the fertility returned to the land.

Q.—How much sulphur would you give the sheep?

A.—If you add too much sulphur to the salt they will not eat it. Put in a small quantity of sulphur; three of salt to one part of sulphur. If you mix the sulphur with the salt they have got to take some. I do not think there is much danger of their taking too much.

Q.—Is ensilage a good fodder to feed to sheep?

A.—Yes, in moderate quantities. I would not feed a great deal of it to sheep. If I had plenty of clover and alfalfa, I would feed the ensilage to the other stock, and keep the clovers and roots for the sheep.

MR. SMITH: I am not afraid to feed the ensilage liberally to my sheep.

FITTING AND MARKETING OF BEEF CATTLE.

DUNCAN ANDERSON, ORILLIA.

As far as I have been able to judge, there never was a time in the history of beef cattle when the outlook was so bright as it is to-day. There is a world scarcity. On the continent of America, North, South, Central, there are about 146,000,000 cattle. We all know what is going on in Europe to-day. The nations are fighting one another, and their live stock is being depleted, and when the war is over Europe will have to be restocked, and they will have to come to America to get their stock.

I want to divide my subject under four heads: 1st, the Dairy Bred Steer; 2nd, Butcher Cattle; 3rd, the Export Bullock; and 4th, Baby Beef. I will first deal with the dairy bred steer: Some three or four years ago the slogan went through the agricultural press, "Save the Calves." The calves were saved in a good many of the dairy sections, both in Ontario and the United States, and they were placed on the market, and what was the result. I have had occasion during the last two or three months to make a close investigation of the markets in Canada and the northern part of the United States, and every market I have gone to has been

glutted with dairy stock. I have been in some markets where 90 per cent. of the cattle offered were dairy bred. I have no objection to the dairy cow being put on the market, but the man who keeps a dairy bred steer on his farm does not know his business. The dairy-bred steer has not the conformation to make good beef. He is wedged shape, and too prominent on the top line. He has a shoulder like the withers of a thoroughbred horse. Too often his ribs have hardly as much covering as the ribs of an umbrella, and he droops from the hook bones to the tail head. That is the dairy-bred steer. You will find that they will not give more than 42 per cent. to 45 per cent. of carcass weight. Most of them are used as cutters or canners. I call the dairy-bred steer a soup steer. The steak, if it is there, requires to stew in a good quantity of butter to make it palatable. The only redeeming word I can say for the dairy steer is that he is an economic necessity at the present time.

BUTCHERS' CATTLE.—They are wanted everywhere. They are the family animal. They are wanted at every season of the year. Before we can fit our animals for the market we should know what market they are going to be sold on. He should weigh from 850 to 1,100 pounds, and when dressed he should weigh from 450 to 600 pounds. They should not be too fat for family use. When I was a boy in Scotland I always got the same directions when I was sent for the meat for dinner: "Get beef without bone and no fat." A grass-fed animal is in about the right condition to suit the butcher in the fall of the year. That means that if they are fed in the winter they should not be fed too heavy a meal ration, and that, after all, is the expensive part of the ration. Remember the butcher does not want a heavy carcass, not too fat, and one that will dress out at from 48 per cent. to 54 per cent. of the live weight.

THE EXPORT BULLOCK.—During the last two years there has been a complete change in connection with the exporting of our cattle. In 1909 we exported to Great Britain 115,000 head of cattle on the hoof. It dropped to 78,000 and kept going down until 1913, when we exported only 3,000. This year there is not a single bullock going across the ocean. Where are they going? They are going to the United States. From the Province of Ontario they are going to Buffalo. I had occasion to be in the Eastern States not very long ago and I found that the cattle that brought the highest price on their markets must be a heavy, well-finished animal. That has given me some thought. How is it that cattle in the United States sell so much higher than they do in Ontario? The conclusion I came to was that the American cattle are so much better finished than the Canadian cattle. They are not better bred or of a better type, but they are better finished. They are fed more grain, and that is why they bring the high price. When I was at Chicago I saw cattle from Saskatchewan three years old; they were good big, heavy fished animals and topped the market for grass-fed animals at \$7.90. On the same market the same day, cattle from Iowa that had been fed grain while on the grass brought \$10.35 live weight. There is a difference of \$2.45 per one hundred pounds on the same market. On comparing the cattle, I came to the conclusion that the cattle from Saskatchewan were just about three-parts finished. On the New England market they want the cattle as heavy as they can get them. I saw at Buffalo about two weeks ago a car of cattle from Western Ontario. There were sixteen steers and a young cow. The steers weighed about 1,613 pounds. They were sent to the Boston market, and I was at Boston when they were put on the market there, and I saw them when they were dressed, and the dressed carcasses weighed about 934 pounds. There was 94 pounds of hide and 96 pounds of tallow. They dressed 53 per cent. beef. They were just suitable for that market, and

they would have been better if they had had more grain in them. There is a market in the Eastern States of about 30,000,000 people, and the market demands a heavy cut of meat. When the kidney fat and kidneys are taken out they like the loins to weigh about 80 or 90 pounds. They cut the ribs off about six inches long and they want them to weigh about 5 pounds. The Jews are becoming quite an important factor in the Eastern market. In New York alone there are over a million Jews. The Jew never eats the hindquarter of beef, and the cattle have to be killed to suit himself. For that trade New York kills 10,000 cattle every week, and they are all butcher killed. The Jew takes the fore quarter, and the hind quarter goes to feed the Gentiles. Some of the big hotels in Buffalo and Cleveland are getting their loins and ribs of beef from New York. We do not know how long this American trade will last, but for that trade we cannot have the cattle too heavy and too well finished. That just means how much meal can you afford to feed? For the Buffalo trade they like them to weigh 1,400 to 1,500, for the Boston market they like them heavier.

Q.—How much do they get for these cattle?

A.—\$8.75.

BABY BEEF.—This is an important subject from more than one standpoint. The slow return is one of the things that is against the farmer. We are too long in getting our money back. If we have to keep stock for three years it is a long time to wait. With baby beef we can get a return inside of about a year. And they are more sure to make a profit than the steer that is fed for three years because we do not know what the market will be like three years from now. If a man had eight or ten good grade shorthorn cattle and they were mated with a good beef sire and the calves allowed to run with the dams and then feed them for all they are worth for the first ten or fourteen months, and then put them on the market, I do not know of anything in the line of beef production that is more profitable. Just how much of that the market will stand is a question. I am strongly of opinion that in some places the raising of baby beef would be very profitable.

FITTING AND MARKETING OF SWINE.

PROF. G. E. DAY, O.A.C., GUELPH.

This question of feeding hogs for the market is a pretty extensive one, and I will simply touch a few of the high spots as our time is short.

In the first place I have very serious doubts as to whether it ever pays to keep young hogs upon a bare maintenance ration, unless that maintenance ration consists of something that does not cost us any money. In that case it might be profitable; but to keep them dawdling along and merely living for a considerable part of their early existence, and then start them to be fattened when they are about six or seven months old, I do not think is advisable. While these hogs are going along slowly, you are not feeding them very much each day, but you are feeding them for a great many days; and when you total up the amount of meal they consume you will find it will make a very considerable total, and that your gains have been much more expensive than you expected.

Mr. Anderson touched on the baby beef question. I do not think the same principle applies to hogs. It has never been proved that any one breed of animal can make cheaper gains than another. That is to say, no breed of cattle will make

cheaper gains than another breed, or no breed of hogs will make cheaper gains than another. It has been demonstrated over and over again that a young animal will make cheaper gains than an older animal. That has been proved in cattle and sheep and swine. Consequently I think we have there a foundation for the argument I advanced in the commencement of my remarks. That it does not pay to keep these young animals loafing for any considerable part of their life. I think we should keep them hustling right from the start. We should try and get them off our hands and turned into cash as quickly as possible.

Here are some figures computed by Professor Henry from a large number of Experiment Stations where they have exact figures as to the amount of feed consumed by hogs of different weights, and we might safely presume that these weights represent the facts fairly well.

From 15 to 50 lbs. they require 293 lbs. of feed for every 100 lbs. of gain.
From 50 to 100 lbs. they require 400 lbs. of feed for every 100 lbs. of gain.
From 100 to 150 lbs. they require 437 lbs. of feed for every 100 lbs. of gain.
From 150 to 200 lbs. they require 482 lbs. of feed for every 100 lbs. of gain.
From 200 to 250 lbs. they require 498 lbs. of feed for every 100 lbs. of gain.
From 250 to 300 lbs. they require 511 lbs. of feed for every 100 lbs. of gain.
From 300 to 350 lbs. they require 535 lbs. of feed for every 100 lbs. of gain.

In our own experimental work on hogs, following them right from the time they were weaned up to the time they went to the market it required:

From 54 to 82 lbs. live weight, 310 lbs. of meal for every 100 lbs. of gain.
From 82 to 115 lbs. live weight, 375 lbs. of meal for every 100 lbs. of gain.
From 115 to 148 lbs. live weight, 438 lbs. of meal for every 100 lbs. of gain.
From 140 to 170 lbs. live weight, 455 lbs. of meal for every 100 lbs. of gain.

Notice how the meal requirement goes up for every 100 lbs. of gain. That is one of the strongest arguments in favor of Mr. Anderson's contention that baby beef pays best. The same holds true with regard to all stock. In our experimental work this summer we got some rather startling results. I have not been able as yet to understand how it happened.

Pigs fed on meal and water alone from weaning until they were somewhere around 170 lbs. made 100 lbs. of gain on less than 300 lbs. of meal. Another group from three months old to about six months old made one hundred pounds of gain on less than 280 lbs. of meal. That shows the possibilities of these young pigs. Of course these are possibilities rather than probabilities. It just happened that these were pretty good pigs from the standard of economic production. A good many people claim that they cannot feed pigs without skim milk. These pigs I have just mentioned as making these gains from the amount of meal consumed never tasted skim milk. So that apparently it is possible to raise pigs without skim milk. One of the best substitutes for skim milk are some of the brands of tankage from the abattoirs. Both the Swift people and the Harris people are putting out brands of tankage that have given good satisfaction. There is one thing that I would like you to remember in connection with a product such as tankage. It is a food. It is valuable on account of its high protein content, and helps to balance up the cheaper foods we have on the farm. It costs from \$18 to \$50 per ton, and owing to its high price you cannot afford to feed it heavily. You can feed about 10 or 11 per cent. When I am speaking of this tankage I am speaking of a food, and not speaking of so called stock foods and tonics. When I get results from tonic stock foods that shows they are of value to the farmer I will make it public, and not till then. (Applause.)

DOES IT PAY TO PASTURE PIGS?—I think that depends on other things: First, we must have suitable pigs; second, we must have suitable pasture, and third, we must have a judicious system of feeding meal feeds along with the pasture. I would never recommend a farmer to put little pigs that have just been weaned out on pasture and expect them to gather any considerable quantity of their feed from pasture. I think they are just as well to be kept for some time closely confined; a little exercise and a little grass plot is a good thing; but don't expect them to live largely on the pasture. A suitable weight for putting hogs on pasture is about 100 lbs. I would not want to make hogs weighing much less than 100 lbs. depend much on pasture. One of the pastures we have tried is red clover. Alfalfa would be better, but the trouble is that alfalfa is better for the pigs than the pigs are for the alfalfa. We have difficulty in nursing the crop along, and we are afraid to pasture it too closely, the hogs trample a good deal of it. On that account we have used red clover in preference.

HOW TO GET THE CLOVER FOR PASTURE.—If you have not a clover field to start with, one of the best ways is to sow a little piece; allow 15 to 20 pigs to the acre, if you do not put them out till they weigh 100 lbs. Sow with oats or barley at the ordinary time of seeding in the spring, sow about nine pounds of clover per acre with the grain. Cut the grain for green feed or make hay of it. You will find that the young clover will come along, and about the middle of July you will have almost ideal pasture for your spring litters. That same field the next spring will give you early clover pasture and a second piece can be seeded for your spring litters, and the old clover, the second years, will be in splendid condition for early pasture for your brood sows or winter litters. By working in that way you can have clover pasture a considerable part of the summer and you can shift from one pasture to the other. If you want a very late pasture of course a plot of rape will answer for that. We have never got as good results from rape as from red clover.

MEAL RATION.—I would say that they should have at least half of a full meal ration, or better three-quarters of a full meal ration while they are on the pasture, if you are trying to push them along for the market. Give them three-quarters as much meal as they would get if they were not on pasture, and you will be able to push your pigs along nicely and they will be in good condition for the market when they come off the pasture. Of course you must feed according to the condition of your pigs.

WHEN TO MARKET.—Of course we have to market when they are ready and that is about all there is to it. They may be ready in 6, 7, or 8 months. I think most all of our pigs will go to the market for bacon purposes before they are seven months old, and I have seen pigs that were over weight before they were seven months old.

WHAT TO MARKET.—Now we come to a pretty serious problem. What do the packers want? As a rule they want what you haven't got. That is true in nearly all classes of stock. In other words when there is a scarcity of one kind of stock that kind of stock goes up in price. A word just here. Mr. Anderson said that the Iowa steers were fed a corn ration, but that two hogs followed each steer. Do you know that in the great corn belt if a feeder breaks even on his steers he is well satisfied, as he looks for the profit on the hogs. Now you are here in Ontario under entirely different conditions. You cannot feed steers in that way. You are not growing corn in great quantities, and you cannot feed your hogs following steers; the cheapest possible way to feed hogs. You cannot follow that method, and how

can you expect to compete with the man who does. What kind of hog is that man raising? He is raising a lard hog, and it is the only kind of hog he can raise. The surplus of that lard hog has to go to Great Britain. Great Britain is and always will be for a great many years to come the market for our surplus product. If we are producing the same kind of hog that the farmer is producing in the corn belt and sending the product to the same market do you not see what is going to happen? Our product will come into direct competition with the man who can produce cheap pork. That is why our packers some twenty-five or thirty years ago attempted to put on the British market something that would not come into competition with the cheap American pork. That is why they urged our farmers to feed the bacon hog that was being produced by the Russian, Danish and Irish feeders. Then we were competing with a class of feeders that were in less advantageous circumstances than ourselves. That is why the hog that will make Wiltshire sides is the hog that goes across the ocean, and the other hog that we raise goes to our own home market. When the home market is sufficient to take all these hogs everything is lovely. But just so soon as there is a big surplus then we have to look to the bacon hog for our deliverance. It does not matter what kind of hog you are feeding, you can feed any kind of hog you like, but I say do not turn up your nose at that bacon hog; because he is the hog that has kept you in business. If we were all producing the lard hog we would be back where we were twenty-five or thirty years ago, directly in competition with that man in the corn belt that is feeding hogs after steers. That is why the bacon hog has been emphasized in this Fair year after year, and we think there is a good reason for it. We believe it was sound business principles that promoted that campaign. We believe that the bacon hog will continue to relieve the situation. The bacon hog is the kind that will be sent out of the country. There seems to be an increasing demand, even in this country, for a leaner meat, and I believe that in this country the time is coming when we will have a stronger demand for leaner meat. Up to a certain point the lard hog is useful, but when it comes to a question of exporting he is not in it; because he is up against competition from across the border where the farmer is running two hogs after every steer that he is feeding.

THE SHIPPING AND MARKETING OF LIVE STOCK.

T. McMILLAN, SEAFORTHIL.

Those of you who were here yesterday were no doubt interested in hearing an outline of what we believe to be the best methods of feeding beef cattle and making them ready for the block. To-day I am expected to describe the manner of shipping and handling these animals on the way to the market. This of course includes the proper feeding and handling before shipment. This is necessary as a suitable preparation for the shipment. All beef animals and more particularly those which have been tied in the stall and fed, should be turned out of the stable for exercise, for at the least, three weeks before shipment. In my opinion it pays to give animals their constant freedom. This will enable the animals to take the necessary exercise which will fit them the better for the walk to the station and the following railway journey. If this exercise is not given animals are much more apt to cripple on the journey and thus incur financial loss to the shipper. The

ability of the animal to ship well also depends very much on the manner in which they have been fed before shipment. During the finishing process of the feeding period, animals are usually given all the grain and rich food which the digestive system can possibly assimilate. In very many instances I believe they are given far more grain and meal than is good for them. In this respect a great mistake is often made and much money needlessly thrown away, and then, to wind up, just before the walk to the dealers they are often given all they will possibly take. Such treatment, along with the irritation due to shipment, is sure to derange the digestive system and cause serious shrinkage.

For at least three days before shipment, the meal portion of the ration, as well as roots and silage, should be partly withdrawn, and I have found nothing better than the mill feeds—a little bran and shorts on dry cut feed along with well matured, well cured timothy hay. And above all, animals should not be gorged before the drive to the station, and if possible, never heated up during the drive so that you can see the steam rising from them. The journey to the station, more particularly if there is five or six miles or farther to go, should be taken as leisurely as possible, and in hot weather cattle should not be delivered during the heat of the day. In fact, for all parties concerned, it is better to have our animals delivered and weighed as early in the morning as possible. My experience has always been that you can move cattle to much better advantage during the night than during the day time, as, apart from the additional coolness of the air, there is always less to annoy and divert the attention of the animals.

Thus far my remarks in reference to the preparation of animals for shipment have been confined to the delivery of animals fed in the stables; but we know that in this Province many animals are marketed directly from the pastures. These also, I am convinced would stand the shipment better and shrink less if they were given a feed of good well-cured timothy hay before being shipped. No doubt the reason this is not usually done is that neither the drover nor the farmer have the facilities at hand for doing it to advantage.

In the delivery of animals from the farmer's hands to the weigh station, I find you can drive cattle for a couple of miles or so and if they are weighed at once, they will scarcely shrink any in weight, but a walk of any additional distance will show itself in the shrinkage. A fat 1,300 or 1,400 pound bullock, if driven from five or six miles to the weigh scales, will shrink in weight in the driving from 30 to 50 pounds, and if after getting him to the scales you allow him to stand say three-quarters of an hour or so, he will shrink almost as much more. In loading animals on the car, care should be taken never to strike, prod, or abuse them in any way. Such abuse will certainly show when the animal is slaughtered and the carcass hung up. For this reason if for no other, all fattening cattle should be dehorned. I was glad to notice the regulation of a year or so ago imposing a fine of so much per head on all horned cattle appearing in the Toronto market for sale. It is a pity for all concerned, that that regulation has not been carried out to the letter. It would soon put an end to the practise of farmers allowing the horns to stay on their fat cattle.

In shipping, cars should not be overloaded; neither should they be loaded too slack. Animals will ride better if there is a sufficient number in the car to fill it nice and snug, as they are then a support to each other both while standing and when the train is in motion.

In the bedding of cars, sawdust, straw or the refuse from flax-mills is often used. To my mind, in the absence of common surface earth, there is nothing

better than coal ashes for this purpose. They will remain mostly where they are put, will absorb the moisture and make as comfortable a footing for the animals as can be got. As the Toronto market is within easy reach of any part of Old Ontario, there is no need for unloading before the animals reach that market.

After the animals are unloaded at the market, they should not be allowed water until they have gotten what hay they can eat; after this, they may be allowed free access to water and hay without danger of injurious results.

Formerly, before the practice of allowing the animals to be fed a little meal on the market was discontinued, animals could be shipped a hundred miles or so and after they were allowed to feed, there would be very little shrinkage in weight, from the point of shipment—often not more than from ten to fifteen pounds per head. The feeding of a little grain at the market, had the effect of enabling the animals to fill themselves rather better. Now, however, when no meal is fed at the market, animals after being shipped from Seaforth to Toronto, a distance of 120 miles, will shrink after being fed, from 20 to 30 pounds per head from their weights at the point of shipment, although I have known animals which when taken from the pasture and given a feed of hay before shipment, almost hold their home weights at the market. If animals are taken from the stable in the morning, driven five or six miles to the station, then shipped 120 miles and weighed the following morning as they are being unloaded at the market, the shrinkage will then be all the way from 100 to 150 pounds per head from the weight at the point of shipment.

In shipping into the market, it pays also to have your animals properly graded. Each car-load should be as uniform as possible in color, form and size, and it never does any harm to go over them, trimming where needed with the scissors. Considerations such as these always show the animals to better advantage, which may easily mean an additional price per cwt.

In this business, as in every other department of live stock handling, if sufficient care and attention is exercised in every particular, the animals will not only stand the journey better, but will appear to much better advantage when placed upon the market.

Q.—I would like to ask as to the letting out of the cattle for exercise while feeding. Take animals that are tied up, and the animal that has freedom all the time. Would it not be just as well to let them out for a little run each day?

A.—There is no doubt that will take the place of exercise, if that was the only consideration which we had in view. We must take into consideration the labor connected with the whole business. I never forget an expression I once heard. "It does not pay to handle manure." It will not add to its value. I try to get my manure on the land as soon after made as possible. Where you have the cattle in loose boxes you can clean out the stables twice a week and haul the manure direct to the fields. If you have the cattle tied up you have to clean them out once or twice a day, and that means a lot of labor where you have a large number in the stable.

Q.—Which is the most profitable age to have the animals finished for the market?

A.—In the case of the farmer feeding an animal that he has raised I am satisfied that the most profitable time to put on the market is "baby beef." We should try to feed the animal from the time it is dropped so that it will make the best use of its feed. Keep its digestive system in good working order, and give it all the feed it can take in, keep it almost ready for the butcher at all times, and market as early as possible. It is a principle in stock feeding that animals will give

you much better returns for the feed they consume during the earlier periods of their existence than when they get nearer to maturity. Therefore you are putting on beef cheaper during the early periods than later.

Q. Have you ever tried sending your cattle under consignment to a commission man? If so, what has been the result?

A.—I have not tried it lately. I did try it for a number of years when we were shipping cattle to the Old Country. I found when I shipped to a commission man that it paid to go with the cattle and see them sold.

Q.—What type of cattle do you prefer to feed?

A.—The low-set, thick beef type. You can get these in all the beef breeds. I am often asked whether I would prefer the Polled-Angus, the Hereford, or the Durham. I do not find any difference in the one kind or the other, so long as I have a bullock of the right kind.

Q.—If a man like you who is finishing his cattle up properly cannot ship to the Toronto market; what about the ordinary farmer? How is it that the drovers ship to the commission men?

A.—I do not think there is a drover, if he would speak his honest mind, who would not prefer to have the commission man cut out, and sell his cattle direct to the butchers and abattoirs. The commission man has been forced on the drover. I was at it for twenty years, and as a result of my experience I came to the conclusion that it was just as well to sell my animal on my own farm, if I could possibly do so. How many of the drovers have got wealthy? You have all heard the definition of a drover. "A drover is a man who does lots of business, lives well, and dies poor."

MR. ANDERSON: In the East End Market at Montreal the drover sells direct to the butcher and abattoir and the same in the West End. At Toronto the cattle are all sold through commission men.

MR. McMILLAN: The Department is investigating that matter at the present time, and I think it is a matter that should be investigated. If I could depend on getting the value of my animals when I shipped them into the market then I would have confidence in shipping them. I sold some cattle this spring, and there was an abattoir man on his way from Montreal to see these cattle. When he arrived at Seaforth, he was told by one of the drovers that they were sold. He took cold feet right away. He looked at the animals and said to one of the drovers that they were the best bunch he had ever looked at, but he would not take them off the dealer's hands that day. Why? Because he expected to come up there some day later and virtually steal the cattle. He afterwards approached the dealer, but they had been sold. I used to ship cattle to the Old Country with my brother, and I stopped shipping and my brother kept at it. He had as good animals as I had each year. I sold to the dealer right at my own home. I think I am doing the right thing and getting the best price.

THE SHIPPING AND MARKETING OF LIVE STOCK.

J. J. FERGUSON, CHICAGO, ILL.

When I went to see Mr. Swift before I left Chicago, he wanted to know where I was going and I told him I was going back home to see my friends. When I come before you it is not with the idea of telling you anything about live stock, because that would be like carrying coals to Newcastle. The live stock men of

Ontario know this business in such a way that they have been able to surpass the world whenever they have come in competition. There are, however, some things connected along the line of Mr. McMillan's remarks upon which you have not thought seriously. You all know about them, but you have never connected them up with your own line of business. I am going to review for you a few of the things that you already know about the live stock business, and try and put them before you in a connected form so that you will have a fair idea of the movement of the supply of stock in our big markets.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.—First of all, I want to give you one or two thoughts on the present situation of the live stock business. The people with whom I am connected are around the world merchants, Australia, New Zealand, South America, United States, Canada; we have a certain connection over here in The Canadian Swift Company, Ltd. We are manufacturers in all these places, and we are distributors in every country in the world where there is a man with the money to buy meat and the means of communication to get that meat to him. So that we are vitally interested in the condition of things in Canada, just the same as we are in Chicago.

PROSPECTS BRIGHT FOR LIVE STOCK.—I want to bring you one message. It seems to us that there never has been a time in the history of live stock business when the prospects were better for a steady world demand and good firm prices for everything which stock men and farmers can produce in the line of live stock. We do not know how long the unfortunate trouble across the water is going to last; but our agents over there tell us that when the war is over there is going to be a very great demand from that country, not only for meat products but for live animals to restock the depleted herds and flocks. We know of no country on this side of the Atlantic that is in such a pre-eminently good position to take advantage of the situation as is this country of Canada right here, and this Province of Ontario. I believe, regardless of other troubles, that you stock men are entitled to the very best satisfaction over the present condition of your business, and the prospects for good profits and returns as long as most of you care to engage in that line of business.

THE BEEF CATTLE BUSINESS.—I want to review some things in connection with the beef cattle business. You have for some years been in the lime light as producers of first-class dairy products. Years ago you led in the production of beef. Down in the eastern part of the Dominion the dairy business encroached upon the beef business. I can go into my own country of Leeds, and it is impossible to buy there a car load of good beef cattle. I have some farms in the Ottawa Valley and my men go out and buy steers with Jersey muzzles and all that kind of dairy tendencies. In Western Ontario you have stood by your beef cattle, and we can still get a very fine quality of beef from Western Ontario. We find to-day that there are a lot of hotels in Canada that insist on getting their beef from Chicago, some of the best clubs and hotels within 55 miles of Guelph do that. Is there anything wrong with the beef business? We do not know whether there is or not, but we believe you men have experimented a good deal. I know of farmers down in Leeds County who would one time have a good shorthorn bull for two years and then they would have a Holstein bull. They found then their Holstein grades did not give a rich milk and they tried a Jersey bull. The result is that if you go to the stock yards in Montreal you will find all kinds of grades of beef cattle. Mr. McMillan hit the thing on the nail when he said the chief thing is to get uniformity. Over at Chicago at the International Exhibition, Mr. L. H.

Carrick won the championship for the best car load of steers. He always comes in with Angus cattle; they all look alike and are about the same weight. They never hang on the hook five minutes. If he comes to Chicago with five cars, they are always sold almost before he gets to the market at prices ranging from 30c to 50c. per hundred over the market prices. I want to throw out another word that may go against the grain of some of you who have been feeding Shorthorns. I am going to tell you the kind of steers the packer wants. The packer takes every kind of steer that comes to his mill and makes something out of it, but the steer that gives the packer the best satisfaction is a good grade Angus steer. In the first place his horns are off. But best of all, he is a lighter shrinker and a better color and the meat is more evenly distributed over his carcass. The second in point of desirability is the Shorthorn, and third, the Hereford, but he has his weight in front where you do not want it. As far as the Galloway is concerned, we have not very much to say, because they are not increasing in numbers.

THE SHIPPING PROPOSITION.—I want to take you over the road on the shipping proposition. This country is to be congratulated in coming free of the recent epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease which cost the United States around \$16,000,000.00 in direct expense on the part of the Federal Government and irreparable loss to the stock men of the country. You have a system of protection here which has absolutely safeguarded you against disease. One of the main factors for the spread of the foot-and-mouth disease is the stock car. When a farmer is shipping steers from his farm or to his farm, he should insist on clean cars. There is a regulation in Canada providing for the cleaning of all cars. In the case of cars of hogs shipped a long distance, it is quite possible that they might leave your farm healthy, and before they are sold, forty-eight hours later, may show symptoms of cholera and be condemned. Clean transportation is one of the first considerations. The second consideration is feed and service. The average rate at which stock cars travelled in the State of Texas until after the Interstate Commerce Commission got after the railroads was 8½ miles per hour. Now, that has all been changed. In this country you get about 16 to 18 miles per hour. Every minute your cattle are delayed in transit there is a direct loss. They get restless and pound each other around. They hook and thrust and kick and do all manner of things, which means that they do not arrive at the market in perfect condition. If you do not get service from your railroads then bring the matter before the Railway Commission, and get them to put the screws on the railroads and make them speed up their trains. If your Farmers' Institute and Clubs would get after some of these things you could secure a much better service. I was talking to some of the traffic men in Toronto the other day, and I find they give a much better service in Ontario than we get from some of the western roads, so that you have not got much complaint in that respect. Mr. McMillan covered a large number of details that I will not repeat.

FROM THE TRAIN TO THE MARKET.—After many years of observation, I am firmly convinced that an open central, competitive market is the best place in the world to sell live stock. I am not here to boom any particular market, because we are interested all over the world. I am going to take the one I know most about as an illustration. At the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, there are buyers for a number of packers and butchers. There are buyers there for shippers and exporters. When your stock arrives it should be promptly unloaded. It should be rested and fed and watered. As to whether you should sell your stuff personally or consign it to a commission man, there is a very great difference of opinion. One thing I would

do if I had a car of stock shipped to Toronto, I would take the time to come in and see that car of stuff sold. I would consign it to a commission man. Why? because he is your hired man; he is your agent for the time being. He knows all the ins and outs of the market, and knows the buyers and knows the supply and demand. You go to the market once in six months. What do you know about the game? The other fellows are there every day in the year. My advice is to consign your stuff to a commission man, and then come in and see it sold. If your stuff sells for 15 to 20 cents a hundred less than other lots shipped at the same time, go along with the buyer and find out why your stuff sold for less, and the next time try and have that little extra finish or uniformity that will give you the highest price for your cattle. I think that is one of the things in which we have been a little careless. I know that down home in Leeds County some of the farmers are feeding the same kind of cattle and in the same way that their grandfathers fed them fifty years ago. There have been great advances in the West. I don't believe you people keep close enough to your market. I do not believe you know what the packer wants. While it is a nice thing to be master at home, when you get to the market you have got to supply what that market wants, and you must take the price which that market will pay. What is the packer? He is merely the middleman; he is the manufacturer. The packer does not eat all the beef, mutton and pork that comes to the market. He takes the live animal and manufacturers it into the finished product and that goes to the consumers of the world. When the housewives of Ontario say they want lamb chops from lambs weighing 75 to 85 pounds, then you will find that that kind of lamb will bring a good deal more money on the market than heavy lamb. Then it becomes a question of whether you want to get in line with the market and supply that kind of lamb and not the heavy lamb. In the cattle, we have to do the same thing. What is required is a well trimmed steer weighing from 1,000 to 1,050 pounds. Occasionally somebody wants a heavier cattle to go to the New York or Boston market and they will pay a little extra for them, but that is a temporary market. The market you want to cater to is the large steady market. The day of the heavy fed ox has gone by. We no longer want the heavy beef weighing from 1,500 to 1,600. I have seen at the Toronto Stock Show some heavy steers that weighed 1,700. They are white-elephants on the market. They are covered with great daubs of tallow. Why that stuff is thrown into the rendering tank. You cannot sell pure tallow to anyone to eat. If you will follow the advice given by the experimental stations and such practical feeders as Mr. McMillan, and finish your cattle early, they will give you the best returns. If you bring them to the market in light weights all covered with good eatable meat, you will find that you will get the top market price.

THE QUESTION OF SHRINKAGE.—Probably there is no question oftener asked the packer and commission man than the one as to why there is such a shrinkage. Rough handling is one of the greatest factors in causing shrinkage. We have posted up in the stock yards cards calling on all hands to be careful and to be humane in their treatment. In some cases where the commission men are rough, we have got the Humane Society to have these fellows arrested and fined. There is a difference in the shrinkage according to the quality of the animals that come in. We carry lambs from Tennessee to Boston, and the shrinkage was a little bit over 20 per cent. There is the greatest spread in the world in hogs. When I was in Toronto a few days ago, I was looking into the hog market there, and I found that they had a map of Ontario on which it was noted that there were certain percentages of shrinkage. I took down some of the figures to show you the relative

amount that was calculated for shrinkages. First-class bacon hogs running from 170 to 220 pounds selling at an f.o.b. point at \$8.90, were selling fed and watered at \$9.25 at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto. They were selling at \$9.40 on short runs off the cars, and at \$9.05 on long runs off the cars. So that you people in Ontario have this matter of shrinkage down to a fine point. We never think of anything like that in the United States. When the stuff comes in there, it is graded on its quality. Everybody knows that the honest farmers fill their stuff up with hay and water at home, and if it is cattle, he gives them salt and plenty of water and hopes they will not shrink en route. There are a number of firms across the line that sell anti-shrinkage mixture which is a mixture of salt and sulphur and ashes and other things. They feed this stuff to their animals a day or two before they leave home, and if the shipper goes along with the car, he puts a little more in the feed boxes every time the car stops, and if he gets in on Sunday, he sprinkles a little in the feed boxes in the yard. I want to tell you that that work does not get the farmer anything on the stock market or on the public market. If there are any people in the world who are wise to their business it is the cattle buyers, and just as soon as they come along and find an animal bloated up with water, and looking like a balloon, they let that animal alone until it settles back to natural conditions. If you do that sort of thing your cattle will not arrive in a good shape, and you cannot sell that kind of stuff to the packers' buyers. As Mr. McMillan told you, try to get a reasonable amount of feed into your animals and when you get to the market, rest and feed and water them before the buyers come along to look them over.

ONTARIO AHEAD IN PRIME LAMBS.—Ontario is the premier section of North America so far as high grade lambs is concerned. When any of our friends are coming from the United States to Canada they are always told to not forget to go to a certain hotel in Toronto and get a good Ontario mutton chop. There is something about your air or land that gives it a different flavor from anything we can get across the line. You stock men come over to Chicago and win honors in sheep, and I do not think I can tell you anything about the sheep business. I just want to leave one thing with you. The market no longer wants heavy lambs. The most attractive lamb and the one that brings the best price on the market weighs from 70 to 85 pounds. This year was exceptional and everything in the shape of lamb realized a good price, but in a normal year the man who brings in a trim, well-finished black-faced lamb is the man who is going to top the market. My friends in Toronto said to me, "Tell the people at Guelph to try and get away from the long wool white faced lamb." They do not kill well and they are tallow if you finish them too far. Last year, we had at our storage in Toronto, four car loads of overweight lamb. We could not sell it on the Canadian market and we sent it over to Chicago and we could not sell it there. We had to send it to meat brokers on South Water Street and they had to peddle it around for five days before they could get rid of it. If you would acquire the habit of watching the market closely and bring your stuff in before the big rush at reasonable weights, you would get the top price. When your lambs weigh 85 or 90 pounds you may have good grass and nothing else to eat it, then it comes to a question of whether you want to take a lower price or get the greater weight. In Montana the bulk of the lambs weigh from 85 to 90 pounds, and they run right through the season. So far as ability to get the greater weight you people of Ontario have the advantage. Across the line we think Ontario is the best sheep land in North America. There is another point in marketing your sheep and lambs. Cut their tails off and castrate the

bucks. In some markets they dock buck lambs 50c. and take off 25c. if the tails are left on. That is coming to be a demand the same as the dehorning of cattle.

Hogs.—When Canada holds such a reputation across the water for choice Canadian bacon, it seems idle for a man from the corn belt to talk much about bacon. I want to say this: I believe for all the unfair markets in the world for hogs, you have the worst right here in Ontario. I am liable to get into trouble with my packer friends for telling you that. In the first place you have an antiquated system of buying. There are some firms who have buyers of hogs at country points on week-in-advance quotations. If the market goes down the man is safe, but he takes a chance of losing if the market goes up. If you are ever going to establish a stable market your stuff should come to that market in competition with stuff of better or lower grades. If the stuff comes to market under contract with the packer, it is simply a hog when it gets there. For fifteen years I have been trying to get a discriminating price in favor of the highest grade bacon hog all over this country. I was on the Toronto market yesterday and I said, "What about this hog?" And the buyer said, "Well, that is a hog." I said, "There is a very great difference between these two hogs." He said, "We are buying and shipping to packers all over the country and they are not grading their hogs." You people ought to work through your Live Stock Associations and through your various Governments so as to get a standard grade for marketing your hogs, so that the man who is producing the right kind of hog will get every penny that his hog is worth when it comes on the market. We find that the idea of the producer does not agree with the packer. I find there is a difference in Toronto as to the weight. I find that one packer will take bacon hogs down to 130 pounds and up to 230 pounds. Our people have established weights from 170 to 225 pounds. That we think is a fair and reasonable weight for getting No. 1 Wiltshire sides. We still find a large number of men who think it is more profitable for them to finish their hogs to a heavier weight. Now, I am going to say that I do not believe you can produce a 170 pound hog for any less per pound than that other man who is producing a 230 or 240 pound hog, per pound. You have to build up the bone and muscle on that hog before he gets ready to put on weight. Therefore, I think it is more expensive for a man to produce the hog weighing 180 pounds than hogs weighing over that weight. I want to leave this one point with you, if I leave nothing else: *Get together and work for an open competitive market with standards and graded weights and prices for your hogs of different kinds.* If I have not done anything else, my trip from Chicago will have been worth while.

THE EXPORT TRADE.—Several times officials of the Dominion Government have asked us what we thought of the possibilities of building up an export shipping trade of live cattle from this country. It has been demonstrated in all other portions of the world where cattle are produced that it is more economic to ship the finished product in the shape of chilled or frozen meat than the live animal. The risk is much less and the space occupied is much less. I do not believe you will build up a large export trade in cattle from this country after the first call for the European shortage is satisfied. You have right here a splendid market; you have a world-wide market for your goods of all kinds. If you are willing to go into these markets with your products on a local competitive market basis, we are satisfied from what we know that you are going to find a steady market with good prices and fair profits.

I have sent over here some photographs and I am going to leave them with Mr. Wade so that you may see them. When I had these photographs made, I asked our

men who knew most about dressed beef and mutton and pork to pick out typical sides and carcasses for these illustrations.

We are getting in this country too many female cattle, canner cows and heifers. I saw on the Toronto market this fall some of the finest grade shorthorn heifers between one and two years old that I ever saw. And that, in the face of the cry that we are going to have a shortage of cattle, farmers will insist in shipping these heifers to the market. It may put some money in their pockets for the time, but it is financial suicide in the end. The advice of the men in the business is *save your female cattle of good quality* and have them produce steers for the market.

We find that a great many men as soon as they get a cow that is through milking, run her to the market. You do not see so much of that at Toronto, although there has been too much of it this year, but at Montreal we see a lot of that kind of thing done. Just to show you the possibility of these cows from a beef standpoint: Nobody wants any great numbers of them. They take out the parts which can be canned and put a strip of tin around them and ship them off somewhere where you cannot get fresh beef. A neighbour of mine went to Montreal last spring and bought three car loads of these canner cows that still had some teeth left. He took them to his farm and gave them plenty of grass: he had some silage left over and he fed that to them and also gave them some meal. They were put out on fine June grass and in forty days' time he shipped them back to Montreal and cleaned up \$26.40 per head on them. That shows the difference between a cow that has any meat on her and one that has not. The men who ship that kind of stuff lose as much money on that one point as they do on any operation in the live stock business.

Q.—What is the best bacon hog?

A.—The Yorkshire is the best bacon hog in the world. There is no doubt about that, as far as our experience goes in the different markets of the world.

Q.—Do you feed grade steers?

A.—There are very few men who can afford to feed pure-bred Angus steers.

Q.—Would it be desirable if they could?

A.—Why not?

OUR LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

H. S. ARKELL, ASSISTANT LIVE STOCK COMMISSIONER, OTTAWA.

It is estimated that the value of live stock in Canada aggregates approximately three-quarters of a billion dollars. While this amount represents rather the capital invested by farmers in live stock, and does not really indicate the actual value of the animal product of the farm marketed annually, we may observe at once that the total product marketed each year, whether in the form of live animals, dressed meat, milk, butter, cheese or eggs, represents a very considerable proportion of this total amount. A contrast then is immediately suggested between the value or the price obtained for this product as it leaves the farm and the value or the price paid for it when it reaches the consumer. This contrast raises one of the most important and difficult questions now awaiting solution in connection with the development of our live stock industry. It represents, in short, the problem growing out of the high cost of distribution. By cost of distribution we mean, amongst other things, the legitimate services

rendered, by the commission men in selling the product, by the packers in transforming it into marketable meat, by the railway companies in carrying it, by the banks in financing the transaction, together with all speculative profits attributable to the business of distribution and which result in depressing the price to the producer and increasing it to the consumer. It must be recognized at once that the process of distribution cannot be carried on without the banks, without the railway companies, without the packing firms, without the commission agents and for all legitimate services rendered in this connection the producer and consumer must pay, but the question at once suggests itself—is the toll too great which is taken in the distribution of the product of the farm? If so, to what part of the business must the excessive cost be charged and what is the remedy which will provide against it?

Frankly, these are questions which, as yet, we cannot satisfactorily answer. I believe that speculative profits are frequently taken without reasonable compensation or service being given therefor. I know, however, that these are frequently offset by losses of which the public knows little or nothing. It must also be conceded that very often rates charged for services rendered very greatly exceed the cost of that service. There are, in fact, multifarious ways in which items of cost are added to the charges against distribution, but it would be idle, and, I think, wrong to directly charge, as a body, the people engaged in the different phases of the business either with dishonesty or extortion.

In our judgment, however, the whole problem needs investigation. Hitherto, Government and public activity has turned attention almost entirely to the problem connected with production. Lectures and addresses have been given from one end of the country to the other, text books have been written, pamphlets and bulletins have been printed, reporting the records of experimentalists and the opinions of experts as to the manner in which an improvement and increase of production might be secured. Very great progress has been made in this direction, and any man who has either the will or the energy may now, almost without cost, inform himself regarding the best methods to follow connected with any phase of his business. We have, however, practically neglected altogether the great problems connected with the cost of distribution. With the growth of civilization, these have increased rather than decreased until now they have assumed an importance that challenges the best efforts of democracy in an endeavour to obtain a satisfactory solution for the questions and difficulties that they raise. We need now to apply the searchlight of public investigation and careful enquiry into all the details of this business, and by turning this searchlight let the light fall where it may upon the problems which we are now obliged to face, there is reason to believe that much useful work may be accomplished.

I have referred to it hitherto as the problem of distribution. From the farmer's point of view, it may be looked upon as the problem of marketing his product. As you are, perhaps, aware, the Hon. Mr. Burrell, through his Live Stock Branch, has already been engaged in this task. The searchlight of investigation referred to a moment ago has already been directed during the past two years to the questions involved in the marketing of eggs. You, perhaps, know what has been the result. Prince Edward Island, in which Province the most aggressive and active work has been done, has given us the best demonstration. In that Province three years ago, no one was making money, practically, out of the egg business. Of course, the farmers blamed the storekeepers and grocers, because they were giving them too little for the eggs they had to sell. It is

doubtful if the storekeepers or grocers could afford to have given them more. The whole system of business was bad. In the first place, the eggs themselves were not handled or marketed in the proper way. In the second place, the firms handling the eggs were not in a position to sell them to good advantage, and by adopting the system of payment in trade discouraged any improvement. At the present time, sixty-six egg circles are in operation on the Island, and six thousand farmers are members of these egg circles. It is estimated that practically half the area of the Province is covered by the egg circle operation. The business which has resulted from this movement has led to the circulation in cash of hundreds of thousands of dollars in the farming communities. It has led to an improvement in production and quality of the product, such that the demand for Island eggs has resulted in keen competition between firms in Montreal and Boston, the price paid being commensurate with the value of the eggs. The movement is said to be, by public men in the Province, one of the most important and popular that has ever been taken up in the Island. Last year the circles did a business of a quarter of a million dollars. This year it is expected that they will do a business of between three and four hundred thousand. The business has resulted not only in very great profit to the farmers, but as well, and this point is worthy of consideration, to the dealers and produce firms, which have handled the eggs. The movement has enabled the farmers to market their eggs in a manner that provided against waste and enabled them successfully to compete with big business. I should like to tell you that the movement is being worked out by the farmers themselves, and to them much of the credit is due for such improvement as has been made. The Department takes no responsibility for their business, which they transact wholly themselves, and they are now in a position to continue the work almost without direction or advice.

The searchlight of public investigation has also been turned upon the sale of wool. Two years ago this product was marketed without much profit to the producer, and, because of its varying quality, without very great gain to the commission man or manufacturer. The Branch put expert wool graders in the field and arranged for the organization of small associations through which the wool might be more easily marketed. As a result of two years' work, the different grades of wool have practically been standardized throughout the Dominion, and the quality has been materially improved. An increase of price of from three to five cents per pound has been realized by the members of the associations, and the wool product of Canada has been able to secure a satisfactory market. Dr. J. G. Rutherford, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, whom you know, stated publicly that the work of the Branch last year had added five hundred dollars to his revenue. This then may, perhaps, be taken as another indication of what may be accomplished by a little careful investigation and a little definite work in connection with the problems arising out of the questions involved in distribution and marketing.

With the success which has been achieved in these lines, the Minister and his officers are hopeful that useful work in other directions may be undertaken. As a result of enquiries which have already been made, I could give you some rather startling instances of losses which have occurred to farmers in connection with the carriage of animals from one point to another, and in connection with the financing of a feeders' operations, but not one of these losses can be attributed directly to the people connected with the administration of the great industrial business, of financing, transportation or the packing industry. We believe that these losses can be obviated without impairing the profits of those engaged legiti-

mately in the business and to the great advantage of the farmer. I can only add that we have very great hope for what this work may accomplish, and it is our earnest wish that in the progress of it we may have the co-operation not only of the farmers and feeders, but as well of those responsibly engaged in all the phases of distribution, since we believe that, unless this co-operation can be secured, the greatest good cannot be attained.

THE RETURNS TO CANADA. It would scarcely be proper, I think, at the present time, to consider the business resulting from the production and sale of our live stock without, at the same time, viewing that business from the standpoint of its relation to the economic and financial status of the Dominion. To illustrate what I mean, let me point out that Canada has this year an exportable surplus to sell on the markets of the world. Why should this be the case? Canada went through one exporting period, say between the years 1890 and 1905, when she sold very large numbers of cattle and of sheep and large quantities of bacon to Great Britain and the United States. Following that period, however, there was a gradual decline in Canadian exports of live stock products, until 1910 and 1911 our exports in these commodities was practically nil. Then again in 1913 we started to export largely and through 1914 and 1915 our exports have increased. The reason for this is perhaps clearer than we think. During the first period referred to, that is prior to 1905, Canada was known as little more than an agricultural country. Her manufactures were in their infancy, her railroad mileage was comparatively small. The profits of the farm represented the wealth of the country. About that time, however, a change too place. Immigration rapidly increased, manufacture was extended, mining was developed. Railroad construction went ahead with leaps and bounds. Lumbering, owing to the demand for building material of all kinds, became a valuable asset to the country. As you will observe by these facts, the tide of labour employment turned from the farm to other industries. As a natural result, therefore, consumers of food products increased very greatly as compared with the producers. Naturally then, during the following period, our exports dwindled and there was a rise in the price of foodstuffs commensurate with the local demand.

Then a change took place again. To provide for all this constructive industry, Canada was obliged to borrow heavily to finance her productive activities. We became an importing rather than an exporting country. The balance of trade was against us, or in other words the excess of imports over exports amounted in 1912 to \$225,000,000; in 1913 to \$300,000,000, and in 1914 to \$180,000,000. Hitherto we have credited this adverse balance to borrowing from Britain or, in other words, we have paid our debts by adding to our loans. We were buying more than we sold, but as our capital resources have so increased as to warrant it, we have paid by consolidating the debt. The financial crisis resulting, first from the bursting of the real estate bubble, then from the cessation of the development work and finally from the war, faced the country with the payment of the debt. We must, therefore, increase our exports or suffer a dissolution of our national debt. This explains the reason for our exportable surplus. Prices for foodstuffs had gone above the ability of the consumer to pay for them. Consequently the consumption was cut in two. People are living less luxuriously, are eating less meat, and, in other ways, are spending less than during the years preceding the present hard times. With the curtailment of consumption, meat has become available for export, and we are now obliged to look abroad to find a market for our stock. This situation suggests another important point. The

Hon. Mr. White has stated that the export of munitions and of agricultural and animal products has saved the credit of Canada. What does this mean? The manufacture and export of munitions will continue only as long as the war lasts. The manufacture and export of foodstuffs may continue as long as the world markets and the world need demands it. It means, then, that the attention of the whole nation, financially and industrially is being turned towards the importance of agriculture as a source of national wealth. It means, too, that agriculture has an opportunity to come to its own again in Canada such as has not been given it for many years. It will be the business of Governments, Federal and Provincial, to give to agriculture better facilities for the carrying out of its business than have hitherto been provided. It will mean that it shall be the business of the whole nation to see that agriculture is in a proper position to yield its full return to the revenues of the country. Our export trade is paying the nation's debt, and that you may understand the extent to which this is the case, I may state that for the fiscal year 1911-1912 agricultural exports amounted to 53 per cent. of the total export business. In 1912-1913 to 54 per cent; in 1913-1914 to 58 per cent., and in 1914-1915 to 51 per cent., while for the last seven months of the war, April to October 31st, 1915, it amounted to 50 per cent. During that same period exports exceeded imports by the amount of \$39,628,913.

I suggested a few moments ago that agriculture had an economic mission to discharge in the development of the country. By building up a large live stock trade, we shall add definitely to the wealth of the country. This can be done better in this fashion than even by the production of gold. The world does not want gold, it wants food. Of what use is gold to the people of Belgium or Poland or Servia or to the enormous armies of Europe? Gold in exchange even as payment for goods is not looked upon with favor. The United States preferred to have payment in bonds or, in other words, in credit. Gold yields no revenue; bonds and credit do. Consequently I need say little more or offer no further explanation in this regard. The world needs food. We are in a position to help produce it. The country needs such an asset as the production of food will allow. I would ask, therefore, in considering our whole live stock trade, we do not forget to view it from its economic aspect, in connection with which, by building and developing it as best we can, we discharge an obligation to many suffering human beings and at the same time to the financial requirements of the country whose name we bear.

CATTLE. In referring to the market for cattle as for other classes of live stock, I would prefer to analyze very briefly the general situation with regard to demand and supply in this country and in the world's markets. A description of market movements and the local requirements of butchers and packers would, of course, be interesting; but for the purpose of this talk, I would like to be able if possible, to bring to bear upon the problems of production in Canada, the relation of the world's market to our local development. As has already been pointed out Canada had this year a surplus of cattle for export. This exportation consisted in Western Canada to October 31st of 38,000 feeders, mostly to St. Paul Market and of 16,000 butchers mostly to Chicago. In Eastern Canada it consisted in the shipment of about 12,000 head to France and of a large number of cutters and canners and a moderate number of high class export cattle to the New England market. The latter went largely into the Kosher trade. In canned and dressed beef we have also exported considerable quantities, canned beef to the amount of 9,500,000 lbs. and dressed beef to the amount of 21,750,000

lbs. The great increase in the export of canned beef has been due to the sale of this commodity to the British Government for army use. Frozen dressed beef, a few shiploads of which have gone and are going forward, has been purchased for the same purpose. The explanation of our having a surplus for export has already been given. As you are aware the Department has made the strongest efforts possible to secure the sale of Canadian beef in Great Britain. In this we have been partially successful and are hopeful that further contracts may be secured. We believe that Canada has now an opportunity to establish an export dressed meat trade such as she may not expect to obtain were we to delay our operations. If Canada lags in the market other countries will step in and secure the trade against us, to our own great disadvantage in the future. On the other hand with such a demand as exists at present and may be expected in the future if we can quietly and steadily establish the sale of our meat in European markets, we stand to secure a very profitable share of that trade as it develops. I need not refer at length to the situation as it exists in Europe. In addition to the destruction of her herds in the war zone, France has had to draw from her supply to such an extent as to seriously impair her normal cattle production. The former Minister of Commerce of France estimates that that country will need to import annually at least 200,000 tons of cold storage meat from the present until some years after the war ceases. France has also already made inquiry regarding the purchase of live stock in Canada to provide for the upbuilding of her cattle population. The extent of the destruction of cattle in Belgium does not require comment. With respect to Germany we have been advised through public channels that the German Government is requiring the reduction of its cattle by one-third in order that the cereal products normally fed to the cattle may be available for human use. The Italian market has also been opened up for the importation of meat.

Great Britain has been largely charged with the purchase of meat for the Allied Armies. In this connection she has taken all the available supply of Australia and her purchases in the Argentine have been such as to impair the quality and reduce the numbers of productive cattle in that country. These purchases have raised the world's price to such an extent that the United States and Canada are now able to tender at a profitable figure. In fact, as has already been stated, considerable quantities have already been exported from North America.

The regular sources of supply then of exportable meat are apparently unable to meet the demand at a normal price. Little help may be expected for some time from Australia. Drought in that country has greatly reduced the number of cattle and the flesh of those remaining to such an extent as to make them unmarketable. Advices from different sources would seem to indicate that, temporarily at least, Australia is dropping out of the market. The Argentine is exporting all that is available but an increase cannot be expected. As already stated the demand for meat has trespassed upon the productive power of that country and has appreciably raised the price. In North America our cattle production during the past year or two has been good, and our cattle, during the current year at least, have gone to the market in good shape. The United States admits, however, that she cannot expect to continue an exportation without very greatly increasing her cattle supply. Stockmen in the United States have freely stated that Canada is in a better position to quickly provide an exportable surplus, owing to her smaller population and her great natural resources in land and

feed. This, then, is our judgment as suggesting Canada's opportunity to establish her trade in meat in the world's market. The Department is doing all it can to foster this development and is arranging to keep the farmers informed regarding market prospects. One thing should be said. If Canada provides an exportable surplus, we must expect to receive only an export price. Water naturally finds its own level. If the price is unduly high in one country, trade will turn to another. We must expect, therefore, to meet the competition from the other sources of supply. Production, owing to demand will be augmented in these other countries, it being clear that they are as alive to the situation as we. When time and demand again adjusts itself, our prices in Canada will naturally fall. We believe, however, that it is altogether unlikely that for some time these will go below a profitable basis and as already suggested Canada would seem to be in a particularly favorable position to capture a share of the world's trade, to her own great advantage.

SWINE. A discussion of the hog market before an Ontario audience has been of late years a rather delicate proposition. Nevertheless there are some things in connection with this trade which everyone should know. With your goodwill I will endeavor to outline what we believe to be the exact situation. Prior to the war Denmark was killing 60,000 a week. It is now estimated, although information is not accurate, that she is killing less than 30,000 a week. For the ten months to the end of October, 1915, Denmark killed 700,000 fewer pigs than in the same period in 1914. This reduction has been due first to the practical inability of Denmark to get American corn or Russian barley, and second, to the proximity of the war, with the unsettled conditions naturally attributable thereto. In addition to this fact it is generally conceded that Denmark is now selling heavily to Germany. By regulation of the Danish Government, one-third of the supply must be sent to Great Britain; one-third retained at home; and, by implication, it may be understood that the other third goes to Germany. The Germans are now paying, so we are informed, forty cents a pound for Danish bacon. With this market in Germany and the reduction of herds in Denmark, it may be easily seen to what extent Great Britain may be expected to secure her requirements in future from the latter country. The other immediate source of supply is Ireland. For a period of ten months to the end of October, 1915, Ireland killed 1,127,000 pigs. This represents an increase of not more than 200,000 as against the same period last year. From what source, then, is Great Britain securing her supply of bacon? You are aware that it comes from the United States and Canada. Canada's sales of bacon alone for ten months to the end of October, 1915, aggregate \$16,000,000. This represents an increase of about three hundred per cent. as compared with the similar period last year. An illustration of Canada's position lies in the price quoted for the different types of bacon on the British market. Danish is now bringing between 95 and 99 shillings per cwt.; Canadian between 85 and 88, while American is quoted at 72 to 76. United States is clearly unable to compete with Canadian on an equal basis for trade with Great Britain for pork products. The reason for this, of course, lies in the fact that Canada produces a bacon hog from which Wiltshire sides may be cured. From the American hog good Wiltshire sides cannot be produced. Under these circumstances Great Britain is looking to Canada to make up her shortage in the supply of bacon. Canadian firms are taking advantage of this demand, and are increasing the output enormously. The trade is, at present, supporting a comparatively high price. While this may not

be steadily continued every indication points to the wisdom of increasing our hog production in Canada, the hogs, however, to be of a strongly bacon type. It is to be hoped that by some means a more complete understanding may be arranged between the producers and packers, in order that unnecessary fluctuations in price may be avoided, and with the view also of developing this trade along permanent lines such that a profit may result to all phases of the business.

SHEEP. It may be a surprise to some that the exportation of sheep for the months of September and October, 1915, aggregated 47,000 head. Ordinarily, such surplus as Canada has had available during the fall months has gone into cold storage, and has been placed on the market for consumption during the winter and spring months. We have been informed that at present comparatively few sheep or lambs are hung in Canadian cold storages. Our surplus has gone across the line into the New England market. This export trade has held up the price during the past months to an unprecedented level for the period and it may be expected that lamb will be a dear commodity before spring.

That Canada, with her small sheep population should have any surplus for export reflects definitely upon the shortage and high price of small meats in the North American continent. The present situation is so plain that he who runs may read. Taking into consideration the cost of production, it is doubtful if any more profitable animal than the sheep can now be kept on the Ontario farm. I cannot but recommend the advantages of sheep raising and feel justified in pointing to the profits that may be obtained in that industry.

THE OUTLOOK. It is scarcely possible to fully express the alert, aggressive attitude which is now being taken by the American people in connection with the development of all their industries. To them the war has furnished opportunities for national commercial progress which they have not been slow to realize. A far-reaching increase of business and extension of their export trade has come to them in a way that they could neither help nor hinder. Notwithstanding the difficulties and dangers of ocean transportation and high freight cost, their exports in several directions have increased enormously. Notwithstanding this fact and, indeed, perhaps, consequent upon it, a strong determined feeling is growing up amongst the people that plans should be undertaken to more fully and completely organize this business, in order that all commercial advantages resulting from the present situation may be fully attained. The *Chicago Post* is, at present, conducting a symposium of letters written purposely for publication, by the most prominent industrial men of the country, with the view of placing clearly before the people the opportunities which lie at their door, and the best means to be taken to secure them. It may not surprise you that the first of these letters was written by Jas. J. Hill, the great railway magnate. To what, think you, did he call particular attention? Not to transportation, although he represents perhaps the biggest railway interests in the United States; not to steel or cotton, not to munitions or textile goods. These all might have their turn. He referred, as he has done before in many of his great addresses, to the development of agriculture. This he places first as a source of economic revenue to the country, as fundamental to the permanent establishment of the commercial status of the nation, and as indispensable to the social well-being of the people. He intimated that upon the development of agriculture, the future progress of the nation would depend. He urged further, in his usual forceful convincing way, that the country should make it its first business to accomplish this purpose, success or failure to be gauged by the measure-

in which this should be attained. The objective to which he alluded involved not only increasing the productivity of the land and developing the resources in live stock, but as well in producing such commercial machinery as should safeguard the returns to the farmer and insure him a good living as the reward for his labour.

With this message from the land to the south of us, what shall be our attitude toward this question in this country? It is in the opinion of many of us so suggestive that we cannot afford to ignore it. The United States has a business acumen perhaps not yet reached in Canada. It has a commercial reputation which we have not yet achieved. It has an agricultural experience from which we may learn many lessons. It has an industrial organization that is aggressively and determinedly fighting similar problems to those which confront us in this country. With the United States convinced of its opportunities and making preparation to systematically and by organized effort secure the advantages which these opportunities bring, how much more should it be the duty of Canada to prepare ourselves for a similar development in this country. We are still a young nation. Our problems are not yet so unwieldy; our business interests not so varied; our economic difficulties not so acute. On the other hand, our resources have as large a future; our home industries have more room for expansion; our foreign trade has a greater opportunity, through our relations with the mother country and because of our activities in the war. It becomes us, therefore, to settle upon this question in a more aggressive manner than we have entered upon an undertaking before. I need not repeat the argument relative to the economic need that we sustain our national credit. I need not refer either to the commercial necessity of advancement in this direction, should we ever expect to hold our place in the great competition for position which will take place between this and other countries now and following the war. I would, however, point out the imperative obligation that rests on us as Canadians to consider this whole question and to act upon it as a national problem in the solution of which the whole future of our country is involved. Is it good business, as has been the case this year, to sell thousands of cattle as feeders to farmers in the United States, they to reap the full price of the best Chicago market which always fall to the lot of those who have choice finished stock for sale? Is it good business to permit the American packers with American labor or the American railways with American capital to handle and transport this product? Is it good business to have such a situation exist in Canada as will result one year in a surplus either of hogs or of cattle, with a corresponding low price to the farmer, while the next year there is under production and an unnatural falling off in business for the packer? We must find means by which these violent fluctuations of the market may be avoided in order to secure steady business for the middleman and a permanent profit to the producer. This can only be done by lifting production to a level such that, with a permanent surplus available for export, the price in Canada may be governed steadily by the world's market. Unless we have an unprecedented immigration to this country after the war, I know of no other means by which we may expect to establish our live stock industry in Canada. To attain this end, we must have a better understanding and more complete co-operation between the producer and the middleman. While a strong competition must continue to exist, recognition must be given to these facts:—

1. That the producer cannot continue to do business without a steady profit.
2. That the packers render a legitimate service in the live stock trade in the distribution of the product.

3. That the railway must expect to obtain a reasonable toll enacting as carriers of the goods to the consumer.

4. That the banks can render efficient help in providing facilities under reasonable terms for the financing of every feature of the trade.

The interests of all these great industrial bodies must be clearly allied in attaining the end in view. Each unit has a particular and important part to play in the common programme and each must recognize that only as this function may dovetail completely and satisfactorily into those of the others may real and final success be achieved. Only thus may we expect to compete successfully in the great commercial war, soon to be engaged in by all the important nations of the world. Only thus may we hope to build up a business in Canada commensurate with our natural resources and worthy of our national ambition. Only thus may we be able to yield to the mother country the necessary support, in her hour of difficulty and danger, and through the way of service and of duty remain for all the future one of the brightest stars in the Imperial Crown.

POULTRY PRODUCTION.

F. N. MARCELLUS, B.S.A., O.A.C., GUELPH

The question of poultry production receives a great deal more attention from the average individual now than it did some years ago. Not only people on the farm, but the man who has a small lot in the town and city, is giving some attention to poultry raising. It has proven itself not only interesting, but profitable. At the present day we have a condition developing that requires serious attention. About a year ago when the price of feeds of all kinds began to advance the majority of people marketed every possible bird that they could. We have found during the past summer that there has been a decided falling off in the number of birds kept throughout the country, and this has lowered the total production.

The question of poultry production readily divides itself into two branches which, though in a way separate and distinct from each other, are yet very closely linked as we find the poultry business carried on in this country. The production of eggs is, undoubtedly, the prime object of the vast majority of those engaged in poultry keeping, and is without doubt the most profitable branch of the poultry business. The production of meat is and ever shall remain a secondary branch of the work. With practically all our poultry products coming from the farms, where poultry is kept largely as a side line, the only meat placed on the market is surplus cockerels and cull pullets sorted from the young stock grown to renew the flock of layers.

In discussing egg production it will be necessary to consider it under the heading of the different factors affecting it, i.e., breeding, feeding, exercise, housing, and environment. Each and all of those are important, and it is not possible to get the maximum production unless due consideration is given to all these.

The breeding of poultry is old as an art but new as a science, and it is only recently that scientific knowledge has entered into this line of work. While it is a comparatively simple matter to breed for the development of birds along one particular line, say the production of large numbers of eggs, it becomes a very much more complicated process where one is breeding for future generations. It is certainly advantageous and a decided satisfaction to breed up and own a flock of birds which are capable of making phenomenal egg records, but high records are not all.

Some of the other points to keep in mind in carrying out the breeding operations are: What percentage of the eggs set hatch good, strong, vigorous chicks, and what percentage of chicks hatched are strong and vigorous enough to grow to full maturity. It should not be sufficient to be able to hatch fifty per cent of the eggs set and rear seventy-five per cent. of chicks hatched. Such results are causing excessive national waste, and it is a duty of each and all of us to see that such conditions are improved.

In the recently adopted standards for Canadian eggs we have another factor to keep in mind in our breeding operations which is of very great importance. The size of eggs must be cared for, and, while of less importance is the uniformity of color in the colored varieties, it is now beginning to also call for attention. It might be mentioned here that the close confinement of birds tends to produce eggs with lighter colored shells. The standards for Canadian eggs, as recently adopted, calls for an egg weighing twenty-four ounces or more per dozen if it is to grade in the best grades on the market. It is therefore necessary that in order to meet these new requirements that more attention be given to the selection of the eggs which are used for hatching purposes and use only those eggs which are up to or above standard weight and which in color are good representatives for the breed laying them.

Breeding for egg production is now more fully understood than it was a few years ago, yet much remains for biologists and practical breeders to determine. This much, however, is now proven, that the male bird is largely responsible for the transmission of heavy laying qualities from parent to offspring, and the influence of the female parent is secondary.

It is true that the question of meat production is of lesser importance than that of eggs, yet it must not be lost sight of. Selecting those birds for breeders which are heavily muscled along the breast or keel bone, and which carry a soft, fine-textured skin on the shanks is desirable. *Constitutional Vigor*, however, should ever receive first consideration in the selection of breeding stock; selecting only those birds which show short, broad, stout development of the head and beak, and have a clear, bright, alert eye and a well-filled face in front of the eye.

The feeding of poultry, both in relation to kinds of foods and method of feeding, has ever proven a topic for animated discussion. We have passed through all stages of evolution in the compounding of rations from that containing a large number of different ingredients down to the more simple forms containing only a few common foods, and it is safe to say that the more simple rations are in greatest favor. The common grains which are grown on most every farm in Ontario, coupled with some form of animal or meat food, green food or succulence, shell and grit, will make an excellent ration for laying hens. It is very essential, however, that the birds while confined to the pens during the winter receive animal or meat foods, preferably sour skim milk or buttermilk and green food, such as cabbage, mangels, or sprouted oats, if the maximum production is to be expected. Much might be said for and against the feeding of different kinds of mash, but results would go to prove that under average conditions and with the average feeder, the dry mash is to be preferred to the moist from the standpoints of labor and safety of feeding and in the results secured. The dry mash should be fed from a hopper and be accessible to the birds at all times.

It is just as important to maintain good health that birds be exercised freely as it is for other classes of stock. It has, however, in this case another value than that mentioned above. It has been found that where birds are compelled to exercise freely production is brought to a higher point, and, further, in the case of

breeding stock the value of exercise to such cannot be too strongly emphasized. There are various ways of inducing birds to exercise, but the simplest and most effective is produced by feeding all whole grain, except the last feed in the evening, in a deep litter of straw, shavings or leaves on the floor of the pen. This forces the birds to work for a good portion of their feed. It might also be stated that the close confinement of the birds to pens with small runs from early fall to late spring very materially lowers the hatching power of the eggs produced by such birds. This is true even where the birds are compelled to exercise freely in the pen.

The question of the housing of the birds is of equal importance to the other factors affecting production. It is, however, better understood than is the breeding or feeding work. While it is true that there are a great variety of types of houses in use throughout the country, the fact remains that in all these divergent types there are certain factors which have received consideration in the construction of each and all of them. A house, to be highly efficient, must be well ventilated; must be free from dampness and free from draughts. In experimental work that has been conducted along this line it has been found that from the standpoint of health of stock and cost of construction the cheaper and more open type of house is to be preferred. The warm, closed types of houses are difficult to ventilate satisfactorily, and as a result of this we find the air in the house in a damp, humid condition. This furnishes ideal conditions for roup and tuberculosis to develop and spread. It is quite a common occurrence to see a flock of birds roosting in trees and living in the open in preference to staying in pens that are dark, damp and draughty, and where the droppings are allowed to accumulate. Some poultry keepers object to the cool, open type of houses on the ground that the birds will freeze their combs, but it has been proven that where the air in the house is dry and the house not draughty there is less freezing of combs than in the warmer house, where the air is damp and the temperature goes below freezing at any time. The size of pens will, of course, control the amount of floor space per bird, as the smaller the pen the more floor space per bird required.

The environmental factor is very often lost sight of by many poultry keepers. It is, however, of very great importance, and the non-consideration of it has in many cases proven the cause of failure. It is not necessary to emphasize the importance of keeping the birds comfortable in their quarters. The frequent removal of the droppings from the pen and the renewal of the litter when the same becomes damp and soiled are of special importance. The attendant and his or her attitude towards the birds means much. Cases are known where there was a difference of approximately five per cent. in the production from the same flock under different attendants. Anything that will tend to excite or disturb the birds should be abstained from, as this may cause a decrease of as much as thirty per cent. for almost a week.

The question of production is therefore one requiring close attention to detail. With conditions as they now exist it is advisable that everyone who is located where the actual scenes of conflict do not exist exert every effort to raise production to its maximum. While it is true that the world war now raging tends to make conditions more or less unstable, yet the fact remains that the market conditions are such as to give the greatest encouragement to those producing food products, and especially such staples as eggs and poultry.

Q.—Do you approve of feeding milk to poultry?

A.—Separator milk, if soured before feeding is one of the best forms of animal food. Buttermilk is also good. There are times when sweet milk will sour after

it has been fed and eaten up by the birds, and the result is that they will be getting half sweet and half sour milk and that has a bad effect on the birds. It does not have the same effect in cold weather, but even in cold weather it is advisable to sour the milk before feeding.

Q.—Will skim milk contain more nutriment than buttermilk?

A.—Sour skim milk will contain more nutriment than buttermilk.

THE MARKETING OF POULTRY.

JOHN PORTER, TORONTO.

There is, perhaps, no line of live stock that receives such indifferent attention as poultry. Look into the public market, the butcher shop, and the average wholesale house or into the country store, and what do you find? I venture to say that 75 per cent. of the poultry offered for sale is not finished properly. Much of it is underfed and has not been starved before killing. There is feed in the crop and some of the birds have been scalded before picking. A few weeks ago I was asked to make an address before the Poultry Association in one of our large towns, and before doing so I paid a visit to the market, and I do not believe I ever saw a poorer lot of dressed poultry than I saw on that market. I heard that that particular city had to buy poultry from outside sources. I know of one hotel in that city that did try to buy poultry on that market to supply their table and had to give up in disgust, and they now have to secure it from New York. I asked one large dealer if there was enough poultry produced in the surrounding district, and he said there was. And I said, "Why does so much stuff come in from outside sources?" and he said, "Simply because the producers will not finish their poultry in a proper way." In the district surrounding Guelph there is a small effort to finish poultry in a proper way, better than any other market I know of in Canada. I bought a pair of chickens on this market and took them home, but when we dressed them for cooking we found that they had not been starved before killing. The sour feed in the crop, which was broken open, had caused the flesh to be tainted. We have got to the stage in Canada where we are producing more poultry than we are consuming. If all our poultry were sold on the local market it would not, perhaps, be such a serious matter, because we are protected by a high tariff wall; if it were not for that high tariff there are plenty of poultry on the other side of the line that would be offered on our market. Up to about a year ago the bulk of the surplus poultry from this part of the country was sold on the Western market and in British Columbia. They are now beginning to produce their own poultry, and the time is fast coming when they will not want poultry from the east. We will have to find another outlet, and the only one I know of is the British market. There is a spasmodic market for live poultry in the United States. If you do not ship quality to the British market there is no use shipping at all, because any other kind will not pay freight charges. The class of poultry required in England is a small chicken, and they are willing to pay more for that class of bird. In this country and the United States broilers or roasters are demanded. During the last two or three years a good deal of live poultry has found its way to the eastern market in the United States. They want mostly hens. The Jewish population in the city of New York is over a million. The orthodox Jew will not buy anything but live poultry; it has to be killed by the Rabbi. I had an interesting interview with a

man who was shipping live poultry from Ontario to New York, and he gave me the cost from here to the market. He told me that roughly speaking it was about 4c. per pound. The charges are made up as follows: Freight, 65c. per 100 lbs.; duty, 1c. per lb.; unloading at New York, \$15 per car; rent of coops, 50c. each; commission 5 per cent; feed used in transportation, 3,000 lbs.; man in charge of car, wages and expenses, \$55; rent of car, \$40; if there is any stop-over to take on more poultry at any station, \$10 per stop. If one pound gain per bird is made by the man in charge of the car in transit, the man in charge receives \$10 from the shipper and \$5 from the receiver as a bonus. The average cost, as I said before, comes to about 4c. per pound. One of the great evils of the poultry business in the country storkeeper. He takes in everything and pays the same price in trade, and there is not much encouragement for a man to take special care with his birds. A great many of the large shippers have found it necessary to do some feeding in order to get rid of the unfinished stuff they receive. Some of them have been fairly successful. Personally I did some feeding two or three years ago, and I kept a strict account of the cost and we made a gain of 9.5 per cent. in weight in two weeks' feeding. I believe the farmer can do better, because I believe the birds will add on flesh more rapidly at home where they have been raised. One can understand that they would not feed as well after a railway journey. I believe the poultry should be finished by the producer, because he can do it more economically. As to the length of time required to finish poultry, I have talked with a good many people who have fed poultry, and some think they ought to be fed for five or six weeks. My own judgment is that if they are properly taken care of and fed, that two weeks will put on all the flesh that is necessary to make them satisfactory for the market. I find that you will put on more flesh per pound of feed the first week than you will the second or third. Some large dealers are recommending only ten days' feeding. A very important article in the feeding of poultry is buttermilk. I found it very difficult to get a sufficient quantity of buttermilk during the feeding season. Usually the creameries are not producing buttermilk. I went to a great deal of trouble to find out what I could to overcome that difficulty. I found that in some parts of the United States they were condensing their buttermilk. It is a very simple process. I got an old cheese vat; run the butter milk into a steam-heated vat. Heat slowly to a temperature of 150F., leave it to settle as long as possible. The whey should then be siphoned off, care being taken to leave as little finished whey in the product as possible. You should stir the milk during the time of heating. If the storage cellar is over 40 deg. use benzoate of soda in the proportion of one pound to a gallon of water. Of this solution use one pound to 100 pounds of the condensed buttermilk. It should be thoroughly mixed just before running it out of the kettle. It will cost about 3c. on every 100 lbs. of condensed buttermilk. This is a splendid way to secure a steady supply of buttermilk.

I do not see any reason why the co-operative station for dressing and packing poultry would not work equally as well for gathering eggs. Do not kill the birds when their crop is full of food. Give water only for 24 hours before killing. Good bleeding is absolutely necessary if you want to have the birds present a good appearance on the market. Do not hang by one leg, because that spoils the shape. Picking on the lap gets the skin of the bird dirty. Dry pick and do not scald. Chill every dressed bird until the body temperature is 35 deg. Do not cool by putting the birds in water. Wrap the head with paper. We are very badly in need of poultry standards. I hope by another year we will be able to arrive at some decision as to poultry standards both for

live and dressed poultry. I am told that certain grades of poultry would be better if killed during the summer months. Is there any sense in keeping hens till the fall when they have finished their laying usefulness. There is no sense in keeping surplus roosters for four or five months. I am told that ducks would be better if marketed when eight or ten weeks old. It would be better for the whole industry if the poultry market extended over a longer period. People do not want chicken around Christmas time.

There are certain by-products of poultry that have not been given consideration. There is quite a market for feathers and quills. They find it difficult to get a sufficient quantity of quills in England by reason of the supply being cut off owing to the war. The care of feathers is very important. They should be kept in a dry place and turned out quite frequently in order to allow them to properly cure. One of the best markets for feathers is the United States. We should give a more careful study to the poultry markets at Christmas time and the Canadian and American Thanksgiving, when there is always a good demand for birds of good quality. I am told that sixty-five cars of poultry left Ontario during the last Thanksgiving season in the United States. Jewish holidays are also important. A good many people ship their poultry too near a holiday. You get better prices six or seven days before the holiday. Poultry associations and poultry shows have done a lot of good. The man who produces poultry for show purposes gets a little pride out of it, but if the market is not good there is no demand for his birds. I am told that some breeders are so narrow-minded that they kill off their surplus birds rather than allow their strain to get into the hands of any other breeder. I am hopeful that dealers, poultry producers, and poultry exhibitors will get closer together, because I believe that the whole industry will benefit by a closer co-operation of all interests. The dealers of Canada are holding their convention at Belleville in February, and I think it would be a good idea to have the producers join with them and learn something of what has to be contended with in this industry. We must all work together in order to make a great success. I hope what I have said will be of some service to you.

CANADA'S OPPORTUNITY.

W. A. BROWN, CHIEF OF POULTRY DIVISION, OTTAWA.

It is with much diffidence that I appear before you to-night to speak on the subject of Canada's opportunity in the poultry business. It is a serious subject and very properly should be called "Canada's Duty." There is great necessity for action at the present time on the part of Canadian poultrymen.

One result of the great war has been to cause an unprecedented demand for Canadian eggs on the British market. Great Britain is the greatest egg importing country in the world, the imports in the year 1913 amounting to 215,799,500 dozen. As would be expected, the war has seriously interrupted this trade. The supplies from Germany, Belgium, France and Austria-Hungary have been absolutely cut off, while those from Russia, Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands and other nearly countries have been greatly interfered with. Fortunately Canada had a surplus this year, and this has assisted, to some extent at least, in off-setting the shortage on the British market.

Some twelve or fifteen years ago Canada shipped eggs in quantities to Great Britain, but with the increasing consumption at home this trade gradually fell off.

So rapidly, in fact, did consumption increase over production that during the six years previous to 1914 Canada imported eggs extensively, the maximum being reached in the fiscal year 1912-1913, when a total of 13,000,000 dozen was imported.

High prices and a brisk demand, however, have had the usual effect. Production in Canada has increased so rapidly, particularly in the Western Provinces, that last year the supply was almost equal to the demand, while this year Canada, as intimated above, has had a surplus available for export. Had it not been for the unusual demand on the part of the British market, brought about by the great war, egg prices in Canada this year would have been somewhat lower than last. As it was, early in March, when prices dropped lower than usual and feed was high. Many farmers threatened to sell off their stock. Fortunately prices improved with the advent of the storage season, and, while not many laying stock were sold, it is said that for this season many producers did not set as many eggs as they had intended.

Such developments as these in the East, combined with unusually low prices in the central West, do not make for stability in the poultry business of this country. If the industry is to develop as it should, Canadian poultrymen must take such action as is necessary to safeguard the situation.

Previously, when Canada was shipping to the British market, Canadian eggs compared favourably in the matter of quality with current receipts from other countries. In the interval, however, on account of the strenuous competition which they had to meet, marked improvement has taken place in the quality of the Danish, Irish, Dutch and other nearby fresh receipts, while in Canada, with such prosperous conditions at hand, it is only recently that any decided improvement has occurred.

It is not in the interests of Canadian producers to compete on the British or any other of the world's markets with Russia, Austria-Hungary, Roumania, Egypt and other foreign countries supplying eggs of only very ordinary quality. It is evident that if the poultry industry in Canada is to be a profitable undertaking, steps must be taken to place the Canadian product on the British market in such quantities and in such condition as will demand the highest possible prices.

There are tremendous possibilities for the development of the poultry industry in Canada. Canada has all the facilities for the production of high quality eggs. The poultry industry in this country at present is a mere fraction of what it might be if advantage were taken of our present opportunities. According to the last United States census there were more poultry in the single State of Missouri than in the whole Dominion of Canada. There is no reason why this record should not be equalled and excelled by any or all of the three great middle Western Provinces—Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan—to say nothing of the greatly increased production possible in Eastern Canada.

The poultry industry of the Western Provinces is yet in its infancy. It has been amply demonstrated, however, that not only is high summer egg production possible, but, if properly housed, tended, and cared for, even the more tender varieties of poultry give profitable returns in the winter time. The Western Provinces, too, have an asset in the remarkable effect which the long summer days and the wealth of vegetable and animal life has upon the early maturity of the stock, that is denied the Eastern Provinces and our more southern neighbors.

All the facilities for a quantity far in excess of Canada's own requirements are here. Canada's greatness as an agricultural country must not be limited to her

own immediate requirements. Her agricultural products are her greatest asset, and she must export, must so produce, prepare, grade, market and advertise her products in such a manner as will cause them to be in brisk demand on the markets of the world.

As pointed out above, the great war and the emergency of the hour has given Canada access to the British market in a way and to an extent which, under normal conditions, would have been difficult to obtain. So great in fact has been the demand for Canadian eggs, on account of the cutting off of supplies elsewhere, that the Canadian surplus has been entirely inadequate to meet the demand. A large part of the Canadian storage stocks intended for home consumption have also been exported, and not only have United States eggs been imported to take their place, but large quantities have entered Canada in bond for reshipment to the Old Country.

The British market, however, has not taken favourably to United States eggs. Canadian eggs are preferred owing to the fact that they are larger as a rule, do not show the shrinkage, and can be laid down in better condition. This preference has also been quite evident in the price for quotations, for Canadians have run from 2 to 4 cents a dozen higher. This fact, however, has not deterred some Canadian dealers from repacking and shipping quantities of United States eggs in Canadian cases.

Such practices as these and the fact that it is known that in some instances Canadian eggs of decidedly inferior quality have also gone forward do not make for stability in the trade. If the poultry industry in this country is to amount to anything worth while it will not do to leave a matter of such great national importance as the development of the export trade in the hands of a few men whose anxiety to sell goods sometimes gets the better of their patriotic zeal.

The expansion of the Canadian Egg Trade along progressive lines is a matter of the greatest economic importance to the whole country. Every effort should be put forth to make this development possible. Let us analyze for a moment what must be done: 1, Production increased; 2, Quality improved; 3, National standards provided; 4, The quality of the export product regulated and supervised; 5, Adequate transportation facilities provided; and 6, Canadian eggs widely and appropriately advertised. Now is the time to lay a solid foundation for an extensive export trade in the future. The war is affording Canada an excellent opportunity, at a most opportune time, to become strongly established in the British market. The hour of opportunity has arrived, the time to act is at hand. Are Canadian poultrymen, Canadian producers going to rise to the occasion and bring about such an increase in production, such an improvement in quality as will make possible this great achievement?

ONTARIO LIVE STOCK FOR THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

M. CUMMING, TRURO, N.S.

The difficulties standing in the way of a greater development of the pure bred live stock trade between the Maritime Provinces and Ontario are (1) selection of stock, and (2) transportation.

1. One cannot go to Ontario to make a personal selection of live stock of any kind at an expense of less than \$50 to \$75 or more, and when this amount is added to the cost of a single animal, the total expense becomes almost pro-

hibitive. This difficulty is only solved in cases where a breeder is buying a number of head of live stock in which case the per capita charge is light, or else when a number of breeders club together and have their selection made by one man. The difficulty in this case is to get the group of men together.

2. After the animal is bought, the matter of transportation presents serious difficulties. Express rates are almost prohibitive. It is more difficult and at least equally expensive to bring a single animal down by freight. The problem can only be overcome by getting a number of animals shipped at one time so that the cost of an attendant to accompany the stock does not amount to very much per head. If the Ontario live stock breeders wish to cultivate our Maritime Province trade, they must try to solve these difficulties. The writer believes this can only be done by the establishment in Ontario of a central Live Stock Purchasing and Distributing Agency of such personnel as would command the confidence of our people. The usefulness of such agency may be illustrated by the following example.

If an individual breeder or representative of an Agricultural Society in any of the Maritime Provinces wishes to buy a bull and cannot get what he wants in his own Province and therefore decides to look to Ontario, he is confronted with the difficulties discussed in the foregoing. But if this individual or representative of an Agricultural Society knows of such an agency in Ontario, he could write, describe his requirements and make inquiries in regard to transportation. From time to time other individuals would have pursued the same course so that this Agency would have little difficulty in making up carload lots and so solving the transportation problem. We might elaborate this idea to a considerably greater extent; but it does not seem necessary in view of the fact that this paper is being written for live stock breeders, who appreciate all these difficulties and who will, therefore, realize the benefit of such a central agency.

The question is what should be the nature of this agency, and by whom should it be appointed. For myself, I would think that this agency should be a part of the United Ontario Live Stock Associations, and the individual or individuals who would carry on the work should be appointed either by the Government or else by the United Ontario Breeders. The chief officer should be a sort of Live Stock Commissioner, who might have other duties to perform in addition to acting as live stock salesman, etc. It is important that such a man and his associates should not be beholden to any individual breeder or breeders. He should be an outstanding judge of live stock and should be left untrammelled to carry out the dictates of his own judgment. It does not seem necessary to proceed further with this phase of my paper. Nevertheless, I think it must be apparent to all that if the live stock trade of the Maritime Provinces, and as well, I presume, of other Provinces of the Dominion, is to be fostered by the Ontario breeders, it will pay to put into operation some such plan as that which I have described.

As to the character of stock, it is sufficient to state that the eastern breeder of to-day knows much more about his business than he did ten years ago. He knows what pure bred means. He wants *pedigree with individuality and individuality with pedigree*. Formerly it was thought enough if an animal were a pure bred registered animal—not so now. Nor must it be forgotten that there is at least some stock in the Maritime Provinces equal to the best. Up to a year or so ago, the champion Ayrshire milk record cow of Canada was owned and bred on Prince Edward Island. Within this last year an official record

of over 30 lbs. of butter in a week has been made by a Nova Scotia Holstein and within the last week, another Holstein cow, owned and bred within three miles of the writer's office has given 688 lbs. of milk in a week and over 100 lbs. in a day. In our own stables at the College of Truro, five cows have produced over 14,000 lbs. of milk each in the past year, and during three months of that time, not a single pound of grain was fed.

Corresponding statements may be made about at least some of our horses, sheep and swine. There has been a great improvement in the last few years and the good animals which are to be found in so many parts of our country are proving educators to our people. All of this means, that if the Ontario breeder desires to hold the live stock trade of the Maritime Provinces, he can only hope to do so by sending high class stock. The dumping of poor stock into these Provinces, some of which has been done in the past, will injure the trade to an infinitely greater extent than the small immediate gain which may accrue from such purchases.

The Dominion Live Stock Commissioner and his assistants are doing a splendid work in establishing and supplying stock to Live Stock Improvement Associations, which for the most part are being organized in the outlying sections of our country, where, up to the present time it has been difficult to secure good stock. As far as possible the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner has purchased breeding stock for these Associations in the Province in which each Association existed. He has been compelled, however, and will continue to be compelled to purchase considerable of his stock in Ontario. In doing this work he is helping to improve the live stock of our Province and is also promoting the live stock trade of the whole country. But there is a larger trade in the more central parts of our country, both with individuals and Agricultural Societies. Part of this trade is supplied by local production, but there is a good chance for the Ontario breeder to secure a larger part of this trade than he has in the past, if he will only go about it in some such way as has been suggested in the first part of this paper.

We are supplying our own needs to a greater extent than ever before. The needs, however, are increasing as we are bound for many years to come to depend for such of our pure bred stock upon the Province of Ontario, which Province we believe both by situation and natural resources will continue to be, as it has been in the past, the greatest source of supply of pure bred blood of all kinds of live stock in the Dominion of Canada.

LIVE STOCK CONDITIONS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES.

H. S. ARKELL, ASSISTANT LIVE STOCK COMMISSIONER, OTTAWA.

It may seem somewhat presumptuous on my part to attempt to describe the conditions of live stock in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia when we have on the platform several prominent representatives in agriculture from Western Canada. I refer to Principal Black of the Manitoba Agricultural College, and the Hon. Duncan Marshall, from Alberta. I confess it gives me some qualms of conscience to appear before you in the presence of these gentlemen who know Western Canada and its conditions, and who have been living under these conditions for years and are able to appreciate the changes that are taking place from

time to time better than anyone can do, who only pays an occasional visit to the country.

I want to say, however, that the task is not an unpleasant one, because I like the country. Anyone must like the country who travels over it with his mind open to the possibilities that are to be observed over its immense area. It may seem that in an address of this kind something should be said and some reference made to the difficulties that have overtaken the West, particularly during the past year. These, however, will be passed over. Mercantile failures and crop failures have of course occurred. There have also been stock liquidations in addition to the various difficulties and hardships that people have had to meet during the growth of the country. These I would refer to as the birth throes of a growing and conquering people, and they are only a passing stage in the history of the development of our great Western Provinces.

I should like to call to your attention the fact that the Western Country has been, from the time that man has been acquainted with it, a stock growing country—a grazing country. From east of Winnipeg through to the Rocky Mountains, there are immense stretches of grass that from time immemorial, as far as we know, have been lived upon and grazed over by the wild animals of the plains. You can gather some idea of what that country possesses from a stock raising standpoint from the fact that the wild buffalo, the moose, the deer, the elk and an immense number of other game roamed there for hundreds of years before it was settled. That is a clear indication to anyone travelling over it as to its possibilities from a live stock standpoint and as to its resources from that point of view. It is naturally a stock producing country. The great ranches of the West have not altogether passed away, and I shall refer to a few of them during my address. The transition from the wild native state to temporary agriculture was in effect a transition to pastoral conditions. If you compare the nature of this change with our Eastern Country, you will observe there is a distinct difference in the development East and West.

It may seem that I am adopting an odd way to introduce you to conditions of live stock in Western Canada, but it is my desire to discuss with you what will be seen in travelling through the country from East to West and from West to East. I take it that some of you have been through Western Canada, but to those who have not I do not know that I can, in any better way, give you an idea of what is taking place there than by telling you of what I personally saw during visits to these Provinces. I would like, therefore, to ask you to accompany me in a trip from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains and north, and then back again. That will take us over varying stretches of the western portion of our Dominion. There is one comment I should like to make before commencing that trip. The Eastern man when he thinks of the prairies thinks of unlimited stretches of country extending in a wide, level tract as far as the eye can see. That of course is true in certain instances, but it is not a true description of the Western Provinces. There are as many variations in the geography of the country, in the character of the soil and in the topography of the hills and valleys as there are in the East, except that these variations are reproduced upon an immense scale. The geographical features of Western Canada grow upon your imagination and remain with you in thinking of the country. Perhaps because of these unbroken stretches of land we have come to regard Western Canada as a great level plain.

From Winnipeg, following the line of the C. P. R. to Regina and possibly

going a little farther west than Regina, the belt extending south to the border line, we have what may be termed the great grain growing area. It includes the wheat producing sections of Manitoba and some of the most important of the grain raising sections of Saskatchewan. It is to be said in reference to that country that its conditions are gradually changing. Going through Manitoba, one is impressed with the fact that here and there big barns are appearing and comfortable homes, that the whole country is taking on a settled aspect, an aspect that is not true of great areas farther west. It has in a large sense become a permanently settled section and in that way is lending itself to more permanent agriculture. With the development of agriculture in this direction, it is gradually becoming a stock raising section. Some of the best Clydesdales and Shorthorns produced in Western Canada are produced in the area of which we are now speaking.

Going west along the C. P. R., we should not pass Indian Head without mentioning the pioneer work that has been done there by a man whose portrait now adorns the assembly room of the Saskatchewan Agricultural College. I refer to that veteran, Angus McKay. When going about the farm at Indian Head, I was taken back to very many sections I have seen in the Province of Ontario. The farm is bounded by shelter belts of trees and the undulations of this land are very suggestive of our own Province. On the farm itself crops were growing of which Ontario might well be proud. This man has developed the natural, native prairie into a wonderfully productive tract of country. He has made the wilderness to blossom as the rose and has set before the whole of that country the wonderful possibilities of Western land.

Passing from Regina as far as Moose Jaw, we find there is a considerable change in the character of the soil, the change signifying the transition from the grain growing to the ranching area. From Moose Jaw on towards Swift Current and again through Swift Current and Maple Creek to Medicine Hat, Lethbridge and Calgary, we come into the great ranching country, the one considerable portion of the West that retains its ranching characteristics. You will observe that the railways have all taken another direction, passing by this section of which I am now speaking. The Canadian Pacific remains thus the pioneer and almost the only line passing through the ranching district. In this country, there is lighter soil and the grass is shorter. In the fall, it matures and cures on the land. The cattle grazing upon it become fat and finish without other feed. That was one of the things that I could not help but notice the past year. Although the grass was particularly short and while in places there appeared to be very little of it, yet the cattle were all in fine condition. They were firm and well fleshed, a feature which is not likely to be observed to the same degree in a season when there was more moisture. I take it that this is largely due to the fact that while the grass is short, it cures on the land and makes fine feed for maturing cattle.

The area of which we are speaking centres about Maple Creek, which remain perhaps the prime ranching section of the Western Provinces, particularly from the standpoint of cattle. Up towards Saskatchewan River, there is a railway line from Swift Current almost to the border of Alberta, where more farming is done, it being a level country without so much moisture, and in that section they grow more grain.

Passing west from Medicine Hat we come to what may be termed the dry farming country, extending west of Lethbridge to MacLeod and north-west to-

wands Calgary. A big irrigation system is supplying the Lethbridge country as far east as Coaldale. It is expected that it will be extended farther east in the direction of Taber.

East of Calgary we have the big C. P. R. irrigation dam at Bassano that supplies that section of the country. You will observe that there are very few railroads running through this dry farming area. Here they are finding some difficulty in getting regular crops, but by better methods of cultivation and by conserving the moisture, much is being done to safeguard the production of grain.

South of the Medicine Hat-Lethbridge line is perhaps the greatest sheep producing section of the West. The sheep ranching area extends some distance east of Medicine Hat. Before reaching Lethbridge, you pass by Chinouliie, which is one of the great sheep shearing camps for this south country.

At Lethbridge, the irrigation project is in full operation and proving particularly successful. In a few years there will be thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands, of acres in alfalfa in this section. It is suggested that this country in time will correspond to the great feeding grounds to the south that have already been established in Colorado and that have in a measure transformed the production of live stock in the Western States. It is altogether likely that alfalfa growing under irrigation will transform the live stock development of Western Canada in the same way. The cattle will be finished in this district, it being much more easy to bring stock to the hay than to take hay to the stock. The growing of alfalfa, therefore, is likely to prove a great asset to this section.

The country from Lethbridge and MacLeod to Calgary and west to the Rocky Mountains is a particularly good grazing area suitable for ranching purposes. It includes the foot hills of the Rockies. I had the opportunity this summer of going from Calgary south west in the direction of Millarville into the foot-hill country, and of observing the conditions there. Grazing possibilities were good for all classes of stock. Of course the altitude is high and owing to frost it may be very difficult to grow grain, but from the standpoint of grazing it is one of the important ranching areas of the West, and I presume always will be. I may point out that at High River is the George Lane Ranch, one of the noted leases of the early days, and I suppose one of the largest ranches now in existence.

Going farther on, we come to one of the most remarkable mixed farming sections of the Province of Alberta, comprising the country lying between Olds and Edmonton west to the foot-hills of the Rockies and including the section west, north and east of Edmonton. I do not hesitate to say that for mixed farming this is one of the best portions of the West. It is well watered, has plenty of shelter and good wood. The soil is rich and to see the crops growing there in August and September is a magnificent sight. Immense amounts of rough fodder in the way of oats and mixed grain can be grown and the possibilities for stock farming in this district are only very gradually being realized.

Passing west from Edmonton to Edson we reach the trail leading into Grand Prairie and the Peace River District, which is spoken of as the finest land of Western Canada. Whether it is or not has yet to be demonstrated. The country East of Edmonton to Wainwright and Sedgwick is a transition between the dry farming country to the south and the more definitely mixed farming country to the north. It is a reasonably good grain growing and stock raising section. Turning north-east from Edmonton and following the Canadian Northern through Vegreville, Bakerville and Vermilion to Battleford we pass through a very fine mixed farming and stock raising country. I saw at Fort Saskatchewan this

year some of the best crops produced in the West this season, crops of oats that would run up to 80 and 90 bushels to the acre. Any man who travels through that area in September and looks out upon the magnificent Saskatchewan River with its banks clothed with wood and sees the fields bearing their immense quantities of heavy, luxuriant grain will realize very clearly the possibilities of Northern Alberta.

At Battleford we reach the pea-vine and vetch country, a distinctly different kind of country to that found in the south. This section, representative of a large part of Northern Saskatchewan, is also well watered and has proven an excellent stock raising area. Continuing to Saskatoon we reach the easterly border of a section of country extending in a south-westerly direction practically to Calgary, in which more grain is grown than stock raised. Passing north from Saskatoon we come to Prince Albert and due east from Prince Albert to the Carrot River country. Some of the best informed Western stock men regard the Carrot River Valley as one of the best mixed farming areas in the Canadian West. Whether it is or not may be open to question, but I have seen there, deep, rich, black soil eight and ten feet deep upon which was growing in great profusion the native vetch and pea-vine. That fact alone indicates that it is a good country for stock.

From Saskatoon towards Portage La Prairie, we have a stretch of country along the Yorkton Branch that produces some of the best market stock that finds its way to the Winnipeg market. Passing down from the Carrot River to Swan River in Manitoba and then in the direction of Dauphin and Gilbert Plains we enter a large area which is in effect a reproduction in Manitoba of conditions obtaining in the Carrot River Valley in Saskatchewan.

LIVE STOCK CENSUS OF WESTERN PROVINCES.

CATTLE.

	1914	1913	1912	1911	1901
Manitoba	408,302	409,718	415,601	435,113	349,886
Saskatchewan.....	679,060	663,098	646,140	633,612	591,739
Alberta.....	812,100	779,293	745,229	649,850	N.W.T.
British Columbia.....	134,793	135,782	135,033	139,183	125,002
Total....	2,034,255	1,987,891	1,942,003	1,857,758	1,066,627

SHEEP.

	1914	1913	1912	1911	1901
Manitoba	45,303	42,840	40,800	37,322	29,464
Saskatchewan.....	126,027	115,568	114,810	114,216	153,152
Alberta.....	211,001	178,015	135,075	133,592	N.W.T.
British Columbia.....	45,000	45,000	40,702	39,272	33,350
Total....	427,331	381,423	331,387	324,402	215,966

SWINE.

	1914	1913	1912	1911	1901
Manitoba	186,276	184,745	183,370	188,416	126,459
Saskatchewan.....	454,703	386,784	344,298	286,295	73,916
Alberta.....	397,123	350,692	278,747	237,510	} N.W.T.
British Columbia.....	39,031	34,541	32,485	33,604	
Total....	1,077,133	956,762	838,900	745,825	241,794

WINNIPEG STOCK YARDS RECEIPTS.

	1909	1910	1912	1913	1914
Cattle	169,458	200,519	101,044	96,478	Ten months. 101,410
Hogs	128,073	91,632	110,781	163,303	407,136
Sheep	24,221	30,775	60,762	54,585	31,351

I am going to run over very briefly the tables here presented to give you an idea of what progress is being made. The figures for 1901 are taken from the census returns for 1911, while the figures for the later years are taken from reports of the Census and Statistics Office. In Manitoba, as regards cattle, there has been very little change. Manitoba has settled down to a permanent agriculture, and consequently there is not the opportunity for growth or settlement that there is in the other Western Provinces.

I think the swine estimates for Alberta are under the mark as representing this year's product in that Province. While perhaps an extreme view, some authorities have estimated that 1,000,000 swine have been produced in Alberta during the present season. It is of interest to note that there are now four times as many swine in Western Canada as compared with the number in 1901. Swine have, therefore, increased in greater proportion than any other class of stock.

Nineteen hundred and ten is the year when, as you will remember, such a large number of stock were brought from the West to the East for feeding purposes. This movement thus explains the large number that passed through Winnipeg yards during that year. Regarding swine marketings the returns represent only stockyard statistics, but they indicate the tremendous strides that have taken place.

There is a distinct change taking place this year as regards the movement of meat from the West to the East as compared with the movement a few years ago when interprovincial trade was from the East to the West. In the spring of 1913, there was a large exportation from Ontario and Quebec to the Western Provinces. This year, on the other hand, there is a distinctly large exportation from the Prairie Provinces eastward, thus indicating that the West is now able to meet its own needs as regards meat production and is at present seeking a market in other parts of the country. British Columbia has always formed a very large market for Western meat.

A large percentage of the stock exported has gone to Chicago to the slaughter houses. Many hogs, however, were shipped from Calgary direct to the coast markets in the United States. This movement has developed in such a way as in part to save the situation as regards hog prices.

MOVEMENT OF MEAT FOR TWO MONTHS, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1914.

	Bacon and Pork.	Beef.	Mutton.	Misc.	Total
Ontario and Quebec to Prairie Provinces..	32,237			263,930	296,167
Prairie Provinces to Ontario and Quebec..	509,102	201,879	7,464	155,834	874,279
Prairie Provinces to British Columbia..	2,197,858	688,125	21,680	301,429	3,209,092
Manitoba to Saskatchewan..					562,953

LIVE STOCK EXPORTS FOR SEVEN MONTHS, APRIL TO OCTOBER INCLUSIVE, 1914.

Province.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Manitoba	22,771	24,143	41
Saskatchewan.....	5,732	10,355	.....
Alberta.....	1,610	3,120	.....
British Columbia.....	1,342	71,642	.....
Total.....	31,455	109,260	41

I would like to refer briefly to what has taken place in connection with pure bred stock production. Manitoba has become a great pure bred breeding centre particularly as regards Shorthorns and Clydesdales. It is also doing much in sheep and swine, but it is not making the progress in this direction that it is with cattle and horses. The country from the border in Saskatchewan up towards Regina and Saskatoon is also doing a great deal in the same respect. At Arcola is one of the great breeding studs of Clydesdale horses. North of Regina at Lumsden and Taber and again at Saskatoon are well known breeding farms. I would like to impress the fact that breeding is being carried on in a large way in this Western country. Alberta is the greatest Percheron breeding Province in the Dominion and it may be stated frankly that Percherons take prominence as regards the type of horse used in that Province. Alberta is credited with having one of the biggest breeding studs of Percherons in the world. Further the American settlers coming up from the South have brought a large number of Percheron horses and they are being developed more than any other breed. North of Calgary is a dairy section where Ayrshires and Holsteins are being bred with success and in this country sheep and swine are developed to a certain extent.

Referring to what Mr. Barton said, I would like to point out that while Yorkshires have, up to the present time, constituted a large portion of the breeding stock of Western Canada, Berkshires and Duroc Jerseys are now finding favor. Amongst other things they herd together well and are not subject to the evils attendant upon overcrowding. My own opinion was changed somewhat in regard to these two breeds by finding the favor they are attaining in that country. At Lacombe I had an opportunity of observing one of the best swine raising object lessons I have ever seen in my life, where an American immigrant took us out to his feed lot where there were in the neighborhood of 110 pure bred Duroc Jersey swine weighing from 220 to 250 pounds each, and as much alike as two

peas in the pod. They were eating in the open, were finished and ready for market and there wasn't a runt amongst them.

Passing from the question of breeding operations, I want to say something with reference to the demand for pure bred sires. It is to be borne in mind that the West is in a large sense endeavoring to supply its own needs and is now doing a great deal in the production of high class breeding stock. The large numbers of new settlers, however, are expecting to get sires to improve their stock. If you bear in mind the immense area to the north which is breeding market animals rather than pure bred stock and take into consideration the fact that in a few years there will be required for this country a very great number of high class sires, you will readily recognize the opportunities for those who are engaged in that line of business.

I desire briefly to refer to what is being done by our own Department toward improving the stock of the country. During the past two years, there have been distributed as loans to associations of farmers about 322 pure bred bulls, a large number of these being Shorthorns. The demand has been so insistent that the supply has been taxed to obtain a sufficient number. Requests are received largely from this north country which is in a sense the mixed farming area of Western Canada. We have also supplied 50 stallions; not very many rams, but a considerable number of boars.

The prices are continuing reasonably high. I want to call your attention to the fact that during the months of May, June and July prices almost uniformly are high.

Prices have all held at a reasonably high level for the year 1914. Although there was a drop in the month of November, there is nothing to be alarmed about, as the market quickly recovered and, bearing in mind the shortage in supply, for good reason.

Many conditions have brought about the sacrifice of stock during the past season. Dear feed has contributed to this situation on the one hand and an over-supply on the other. As a result of the liquidation of breeding swine it is estimated that instead of 1,000,000 hogs being produced in Alberta during the next year probably not 50 per cent. of that number will be marketed in 1915. It is evident that there is a distinct change from mixed farming back to grain growing. This is a surprising development and constitutes one of the most unfortunate proceedings which could have befallen Western agriculture at the present time. That conditions, which might in part be remedied, are exercising a retrograde influence is a conclusion that I wish to leave before you with respect to what is taking place in that country. It means simply this, that live stock production, and that agriculture itself is not yet in a position to so direct its energies and govern its attitude as to obtain the requisite results for the work which is being done. Our great industries in other lines are so organized and controlled that they are able to meet the trend of trade and find remunerative markets for their products. They are able to compete successfully with other industrial interests and hold their own. In the case, however, of live stock production and of agriculture, we have come to the time when we must, in a large sense, combine our energies and amongst live stock producers create such an institution as shall represent, in an adequate way, the operations of the whole country. We must endeavor to so direct the movement of live stock and its production that there shall be a steady inflow of stock to the market and a comprehensive regulation of supply to demand, thus assuring more reasonable, more equitable and more

uniform prices. So far we have gone forward almost blindly without directing our movements by a study of what is likely to take place six months from now. Agriculture in that sense has been blind, blind as an engine working without a governing valve. Give it fuel enough and without a reasonable amount of water, it will blow itself up after awhile. That is what is happening in hog production in Alberta at the present time. It is most unfortunate that there should be this change in policy after steady years of progress and work. We want an institution representative of our whole agricultural and live stock industry which shall look after its interests, south, west, north and east, and so combine the energies of those engaged in the business that there shall be an effective direction of production and of marketing, with the view of providing against these unfortunate experiences which have taken place in Western Canada this year. We cannot blame the producers, because they lack responsible information to guide them in a co-operative policy; we cannot blame the packers, because we would similarly take advantage of every opportunity to benefit ourselves were we in their places. That there is an adjustment needed is a conclusion I would like to leave with you this afternoon. Only when production is intelligently related to market demands, present and prospective, will Canadian agriculture come into its own.

ADDRESS.

HON. DUNCAN MARSHALL, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE FOR ALBERTA, EDMONTON.

I have been asked to say something with respect to the development of the live stock industry and progress it has made in my own Province. I have been very pleased to listen to the address which has been delivered by Mr. Arkell. He made a trip through our Province recently: not a trip in a railway train, but he stopped off at a number of points in the Province and visited most of the large breeding establishments as well as a great many farmers in the Province of Alberta, and consequently he has first hand information as to the condition of affairs in that Province.

Let me say something to you about the development of live stock in the last few years. When the large ranches in our Province began to be cut up into farms, it was prophesied that Alberta would cease to be a producer of live stock to the extent she was before; but it has been proven long since that men on small areas of land will produce more live stock per acre than the man who has a large territory under the old ranching conditions. The figures I will give you have been carefully prepared. In the year 1901, we estimated that in Alberta we had 92,000 horses; in the year 1913, we estimated that we had a little over 580,000 horses, which shows some progress in the line of horse breeding. In cattle in 1901, we estimated we had 323,000; in 1913, we estimated that we had over 1,000,000 cattle. In hogs in 1901, we estimated we had 46,000; last year we had in the Province of Alberta about 600,000. As a matter of fact last year, the farmers in the Province of Alberta marketed a little over 500,000 hogs as against less than 100,000 the year before.

It is estimated by railway companies and packers who have handled hogs in the Province this year that in the year 1915 we will market close to 1,000,000 hogs. As Mr. Arkell has told you, the hog market in our Province went off a few months ago. The embargo caused by the foot-and-mouth disease affected it con-

siderably and resulted in a drop in the prices, and they went down to \$1.50. When I left home hogs had gone up to \$6.25, and I am not much of a prophet if they do not go to about 8c. before the end of January. We have had a falling off in the prices of horses, and I am particularly pleased about that, because horses were too high in our Province. It was all right for the men who were raising and selling horses, but we have had thousands of men coming in and going onto the land and men increasing the area under cultivation and when they have to pay from \$600 to \$700 for a team of horses it is too much money, and I think it will help the development of agriculture in Western Canada to have horses a little cheaper.

As Mr. Arkell has said, we have developed the pure bred business to something of a large extent in our Province. In fact for the last half dozen years we have been diligently preaching the gospel of live stock in connection with the development of agriculture in the Province of Alberta because we believe that live stock must be the foundation of agriculture. We are proud of the fact that in Alberta we have the largest pure bred horse breeding ranch in the world. Mr. George Lane this year bred over 250 registered Percheron mares on his ranch and I do not believe any one establishment anywhere in the world has as large a number of draft mares bred as that.

Dairying is developing to some extent in our Province, but we had a boom in real estate in the Province in the last few years, something like what you had in the City of Toronto, and farms, six, seven, eight and ten miles from cities were divided into town lots and were sold to unsuspecting individuals who I hope will be able to raise enough wheat on them to pay their taxes. We had a lot of millionaires in the Province for a brief period of time; we have not so many now. I never had an idea that millionaires were very good for a country to have anyhow, and I am not particularly displeased that we have fewer of them at the present time than we had during the last two or three years.

For a time we were selling milk at \$3.60 per hundred wholesale. That will give you some idea of the price of some of the products in our Province. The result of that high price was the abandoning of many of the creameries that had been established some few years ago for the manufacture of butter, and the farmers shipped their cream and milk to the cities, and it was being sold there to the millionaires, but the price of milk has dropped and we are re-establishing our creameries. We have a reputation to-day in the world's markets for butter that is not excelled by any Province in Canada. I was very pleased when we were able to go down to the Toronto Exhibition last fall and take two first prizes for butter.

Something has been said about dairy cattle. When I was in England this summer, I found a large demand there for Holstein cattle, and I was told by thousands of breeders that if any arrangement could be made by which the embargo could be lifted, we would find one of the liveliest markets anywhere in the world for Canadian Holstein cows if they could be got into the British market. I am going to make a further effort to see if something cannot be done to lift the embargo.

I just want to say one word as to the solution of the difficulties of promoting the live stock industry of Canada. There is only one way to do it, and there is only one thing to promote the live stock industry. The most important thing in connection with the live stock industry is the live stock man. He is the crux of the whole situation, and if this Province and if my Province and if

the whole of Canada is to become a great producer of live stock, then the boys who are going to farm in this Province and my Province have got to be trained in live stock Agricultural education is at the foundation of the whole situation. Farming is the most important business in the world. You have heard that from everybody who has ever addressed a farmers' meeting; they have told you it is the backbone of the country, that it is the foundation of our national prosperity and greatness and the boys who are going to till the soil in this country in the future must have instruction that will enable them to go about their business intelligently. The reason why the boys leave the farm is because that as long as they can remember they were asked to get up at daylight and feed calves that to them were only animals with four legs and mostly mouth, and these boys did not have any knowledge or appreciation of the kind of live stock that was in their barnyard, and when their fathers went out to buy a steer somebody who knew a little more about cattle than he did put something over on him. They would buy a milch cow from somebody else and after they had milked her for about six months, taking 30 minutes to milk her each time, she would dry up. If we are going to develop live stock in this country and develop it to the satisfaction of the men who are interested in live stock, in a proper way, we can only do it in one way, and that is not by giving the boys two or three weeks' instruction in the business, but giving them the same kind of education that you give the boys who are going to go into business in the city; give them a chance at least to learn something about the business they are undertaking. (Applause.) We must recognize that agriculture is a science and that it requires more knowledge and intelligence and scientific training to make a good farmer than to make a man belonging to any other profession in the world. If you can afford to send your boys to the Agricultural College do so.

Let me tell you that I took a man belonging to my Department to the Province of Ontario, and we bought 88 Holstein cows, about 30 of them pure bred and the balance grades. Now 88 are a good many cows to buy. We shipped them home in the winter time and some in the spring; a trip to the Province of Alberta is not a very comfortable thing for a cow. Now consider the month of June: Notwithstanding the fact that all these cows had been milked for over fourteen months, these 88 cows averaged, for the month of June, over 1,100 pounds of milk. The boy who bought these cows had the right kind of live stock training and that training was received in the Agricultural College adjoining this city of Guelph. When he went out to buy cows he knew the difference between a good cow and a bad cow, and if the boys on the farms in this Dominion were given the same kind of instruction, the live stock industry of the Dominion of Canada would receive a tremendous impetus.

We have in the Province of Alberta three or four schools of agriculture, and 300 or 400 farmers' boys are being trained, and you would be surprised, after one or two years' training, how these boys go to the fall sales and buy cattle and the knowledge they have as to the right kind of cattle to buy. There is only one thing in the world that you could get any pleasure out of, and that is your work and the business you are doing, and if you are on a farm in this Province and you want to get any pleasure out of that business, you have got to understand it. You have got to know why you summer harrow and summer fallow, and why you want to plow next year deeper than this year. You have got to know how to appreciate good cattle and horses. Start the boys in the right way and with some knowledge of live stock and there will be no doubt

as to the result, and they will not consider that they are engaged in the ordinary drudgery of farming, but they will take a pride in their work and be interested in it, and they are bound to be successful. There is nothing that develops a man so much as breeding and feeding and caring for good live stock. It appeals to the humanity in him and makes the business of farming seem well worth while.

Let me say to the breeders of good live stock this year that feed is dear, but don't be afraid to feed your live stock. You may lose a little on it, and you may lose a little paying taxes on real estate, but it will pay you to take care of your breeding stock. Feed them well and keep them in good condition. You have a better show of fat stock this year than you had last, and that is a great compliment when we consider that feed is dear this year.

I am glad as Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Alberta to pay a tribute to the present Dominion Minister of Agriculture, inasmuch as he has enabled the Province of Alberta to make a much more advanced step than we would otherwise have been able to do in the development of agricultural education. There are colleges enough in the Dominion of Canada to-day to turn out professors of agriculture, and there will always be a good crop of them, but the thing we have got to get down to in this country is the education and training of the men on the farm and the boys who go to school for the purpose of getting instruction. We want to give them a better agricultural education. There never was a better time for a man to lay a foundation for breeding draft horses or beef or dairy cattle or hogs or sheep than at the present time, and this is all going to make for the development of better live stock in this Dominion of Canada. (Applause.)

THE LIVE STOCK SITUATION IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

PROF. BARTON, HEAD OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT, MACDONALD
COLLEGE, QUE.

In attempting to determine the live stock situation in any section of this country or the country as a whole, one must depend in large measure on statistics for a basis of calculation. Masses of figures are available which in themselves furnish a general report. Frequently they are misleading, however, and in order to appreciate their full significance in live stock from a provincial point of view, it is necessary to view them comparatively and relatively, comparatively in regard to provinces, classes, conditions, breeds, products, etc., and relatively in regard to the provincial position. Therefore, if I seem to get far beyond the field allotted in my subject, it will not be because I am ambitious for territory, but by so doing I can better ascertain the position of Quebec.

GENERAL SITUATION OF THE FARM.

As a country we have something to be proud of in live stock, but we have also reason to feel disappointment in our standing and the progress we are making. Comparison with other countries affords little relief. True, we have a new country with a lot of outcome, but at present one might say we are doing little more than supplying a comparatively small population with animal products.*

*A recent compilation shows Canada to have available for export 8% of amount of meat consumed, and 12% of amount of dairy products consumed.

Considering our resources we have a long way to go to overtake some of our competitors. On the farm we possess roughly in fractional form about 1-63 of the world's cattle, 1-47 of the horses, 1-28 of the sheep and 1-58 of the swine, while the United States possesses, a little over $\frac{1}{8}$ of the world's cattle, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the horses, 1-12 of the sheep and almost $\frac{1}{2}$ the swine. Even per capita the advantage is still with the United States, and yet everyone is ready to acknowledge the natural aptitude of the Canadian stockman and the great agricultural resources of Canada. Such a contrast certainly shows room for great expansion in this country.

Since 1900 we have made slight progress in all classes of stock in the Dominion, with the exception of sheep, but the numbers do not show any great increase. The total value on the other hand does show material increase in all classes with again the exception of sheep, where it remained about the same in spite of the decreased numbers.

In view of the rapid strides in what may be termed the newer provinces, these figures are very suggestive as to the situation in the older provinces. It would seem that they are not marching ahead in many cases. Where then does Quebec stand?

In total value of farm animals Ontario stands first with a good lead, Quebec is fourth, but has almost doubled since 1901. The increase in individual value is a big factor, but the showing in numbers is not unfavorable. From 1901 to 1913 Quebec shows increases in every class of live stock. In the last four or five years, however, swine have not been gaining and milch cows have lost. In regard to sheep, Quebec had more sheep forty years ago than she has to-day. This is true of the Dominion in general. The decline, however, seems to have been checked in Quebec in 1909, the only one of the older provinces that seems to have turned the tide in sheep. Ontario continues to drop rapidly.

LIVE STOCK PER FARM.

Looking at the situation from the individual farm standpoint I find the average size of farms about equal in Quebec and Ontario, but that Ontario has a distinct advantage in stock per farm, although Quebec has done well in the past decade, increasing from \$387.00 to \$600.00 worth of stock, or 55 per cent. per farm of 97.63 acres. In point of numbers both are increasing somewhat per farm. Quebec carries less stock per farm, but is gaining some on Ontario in output of animal products. In 1913 she had 19.1 animals per holding, including 2.3 horses, 4.7 milch cows, 4.3 other cattle, 3.7 sheep, and 4.1 swine, an increase in ten years in horses, other cattle and hogs, but a decrease in milch cows and sheep per farm, not very heavy stocking it would seem. Ontario farms average 26 head and show an increase in horses, milch cows and swine, but a decrease in other cattle and sheep. In this connection I have already stated that Canada as a whole is being kept busy to do much more than feed herself, although in some products we have a creditable surplus. Both provinces should be able to carry more stock per farm.

PRODUCTS.

LIVE STOCK SOLD.—Quebec is still well behind Ontario in revenue for live stock sold, but she has in the last decade led all the older provinces in proportionate increase, jumping from \$6,650,480 to \$20,406,385 or about 325.0 per cent.

SLAUGHTERED ON FARM.—Like all other provinces she remains about stationary in animals slaughtered on the farm.

DAIRY.—In dairying all the provinces have made rapid strides, but Ontario and Quebec still contribute the bulk of these products. In ten years Quebec increased from \$20,207,862 to \$31,663,220, or 56.68 per cent. I regard the increase in dairy cattle and the expansion of dairying in the older provinces as a logical outcome and it is somewhat disappointing to note that neither Quebec nor Ontario has materially increased the number of milch cows in the past few years. On this point the recent report of Mr. Ruddick is encouraging. He states that in ten years the number of cows in the Dominion increased only 7 per cent., but the production increased 43 per cent. Many of us who are striving to aid the dairy farmer may like to claim a share in the credit of this gain. I am inclined to think an important factor in the increased production is winter dairying and longer lactation periods. In any case we are getting more out of the cows.

THE MILK AND CREAM TRADE.—Dairying as the main feature of mixed farming, goes hand in hand with density of population and proximity to towns and cities. The possibilities for returns on fairly high priced land, labor and capital, are good, and the demand for milk is increasing. Milk cannot be transported great distances, so farms within the radius must supply it, and those at great distance from the milk market must supply other products. The demand for milk and cream is increasing, hence, the tendency for more farmers to enter winter dairying. The milk trade, however, can be very easily overdone and those who can make it optional by having alternative outlets in butter, cheese, etc., are in the safest position. True these can be produced most cheaply where feed is cheap and they can be transported easily and for less money than the feed, but the milk trade can be so easily overdone that they must accompany it and afford even greater outlet in Ontario and Quebec.

EXPORT TRADE IN MILK AND CREAM.—Mention might be made here to the outlet in export trade for milk and cream. With the removal of the U.S.A. tariff in 1913, this trade received quite an impetus for a time. Market conditions, however, did not justify a big trade, so while this means considerable to Quebec the returns do not show any great amount going in this direction, viz.: 1,881,923 gallons of milk and cream from Canada to the U.S. in 1911, and 828,299 gallons in 1913.

DAIRY BY-PRODUCTS.—In dairy by-products, which have a lot to do with the live stock situation and its possibilities, Quebec and Ontario are both extremely well off. Both are strong in factory cheese with Ontario well in the lead. In factory butter, as it is termed, however, Quebec far exceeds Ontario. The output and export of cheese is decreasing materially in both provinces while butter is being produced in larger quantities, a favorable tendency for live stock development.

Homemade butter is made in smaller quantity in Quebec, but is increasing somewhat. Homemade cheese is still a product in both provinces, but is decreasing yearly. Much more was made twenty years ago.

WOOL.—Wool forms another important animal product. Here Quebec occupies a position similar to the one she holds in sheep. Production has been decreasing until recently. From 1901 to 1911 her output decreased 31.42 per cent., but in spite of this the value increased from \$570,093 to \$659,931 or 15.76 per cent. In this respect she surpasses all the other older provinces. In Ontario, in spite of the increased price of wool, the total value decreased 21.27 per cent.

LIVE STOCK IMPROVEMENT.

Every year sees Quebec farmers more dependent upon animals and animal products as the main source of returns. This is probably true of all the provinces, but it has a special application to Quebec and this is being appreciated to some extent at least. Various agencies, including private enterprise and Government aid, are extremely active at present, and there is good reason to believe that the quality of live stock in Quebec will very soon show material improvement.

In fact within the last year or two it has been noticeable in the stockyards. Reports just received from a number of the packing houses in Montreal are unanimous in noting improvement in stock from Quebec. We shall have plenty of latitude for sometime, but this makes the opportunity all the greater.

ORGANIZATIONS.—There are various live stock organizations within the province, some of which merit special mention:

Through the Association known as "The General Stock Breeders' Association," and with the help of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, public sales of pure-bred stock have been held at Montreal and Quebec during the last three years. It is thought that by means of these sales, more general use of pure-breds would be made and for breeder and customer selling and purchasing would be much facilitated. These sales are conducted to good advantage through a great many smaller organizations known as "Farmers' Clubs." There are nearly 700 of these in the Province with over 62,000 members and receiving Government grants. These, together with stock breeding syndicates which are also controlled by the Government, are undoubtedly good channels for the distribution and use of a great many pure-bred sires in various sections throughout the Province. Through these as well, it is possible to exert a definite influence in directing the stock breeding policy in many of the communities.

PURE-BRED STOCK.—As many an Ontario farmer can testify, Quebec has been a ready market and a fine field for Ontario breeders for some time.

For the above sales for instance a very considerable part of the stock was obtained in Ontario, especially in the case of the first two sales.

For the most part this has been a good thing for both Provinces, but such a policy has had its drawbacks from a Quebec standpoint. It might be said that our farmers in Quebec formed the purchasing habit rather than the breeding one. This I hope to have some small share in correcting. Again there has been too much long distance purchasing, and too often the Ontario breeder has not displayed sufficient interest in later trade, or sufficient respect for the judgment of the man in Quebec. This has been remedied to some extent, but the impression in Ontario needs still further correction. We still must come to Ontario and probably will come for some time, for we have a rapidly growing trade, and moreover, it would not be wise to limit the source of improvement of stock by boundaries, but I take the same stand between provinces as I do between countries. Import or exchange trade has a place, but there is no earthly reason why we cannot produce the best in this country or why Quebec cannot do her own breeding in a larger measure. With more good pure-bred breeding in each province the interprovincial trade will be with a higher class, and that is as it should be.

WHAT THE PURE-BRED CENSUS REVEALS.

Viewing the pure-bred situation from a statistical and breed point of view I find that Quebec, in general, occupies a position of mediocrity. In no case is she a leader of the provinces and in no case is she a tail-end.

HORSES.—In the case of Quebec 0.96 per cent. of her horses are pure-bred. Ontario being first with about double the proportion. Standard breeds are about equally prominent in the two provinces. French Canadians and Ardennais are features in Quebec's horse population and not in that of any other province. Clydes are also well to the front, as they are in all the leading provinces.

CATTLE.—Quebec stands second in total numbers of pure-bred cattle with 18,160 head or 1.25 per cent. In this class she makes her best showing and especially in dairy cattle, where Ayrshires and French Canadians give her a tremendous advantage. Holsteins and Shorthorns are also important factors.

SHEEP.—In sheep it has already been remarked Quebec promised well at the present time. When it comes to pure-bred stock, Ontario is far in the lead. Quebec, while far behind Ontario, is much ahead of the other provinces with 6,122 head. This, however, is an inadequate number, and in percentage drops to where we found it in horses, .96 per cent. Leicesters are the most popular breed in Quebec, although the Shropshires make a good second. Oxfords and Cotswolds, two strong breeds in the Dominion, are fairly popular but much below Leicesters and Shrops in numbers. In view of the promised expansion in sheep and the present low proportion of pure-breds, it would seem reasonable to expect activity in this field.

SWINE.—In swine Quebec is again second, but much below Ontario, and with 1.04 per cent. of pure-breds. Yorkshires lead all other breeds in Quebec as they do in all other provinces, and this can be said of no other breed for its particular class. Conspicuous in pure-breds in Quebec stand the Chester-Whites. Here, comparatively speaking, the Chester-White enjoys his greatest popularity. Tamworths and Berkshires are also well represented.

IMPORTED STOCK.—In the matter of imported stock, which in some breeds is regarded by many as the great source of improvement, in 1913 Quebec took a liberal share especially in the classes which concern her most. Part of these no doubt were not retained in the Province, but this is true of other provinces as well. Exclusive of Holstein cattle, for which I have not figures at hand, 14.6 per cent. of all importations came to Quebec. She was particularly prominent in Ayrshire cattle, sheep, Clydesdale and Standard-bred horses.

POSSIBILITIES.

Some phases of the situation which might come under the heading "possibilities" have already been dealt with. These I shall try to summarize and correlate with other considerations.

Thus far I have made no mention of the situation as affected by the war. In this connection speculation is rife at the moment and some very fantastical ideas are afloat. We have reason to believe that in Europe the farming population is being depleted, a great many horses are being killed, breeding operations and the production of animal products are seriously disturbed, and a great deal of money is being spent, all of which have direct bearing on live stock. It would seem reasonable to assume that in general an increased demand for live stock and animal products will be the outcome, but what specific forms and development it may take must be difficult for any one to predict. This much is true, we have more good outlets at present than we are using, and the future is full of promise for live stock.

Quebec is in a good position to forge ahead. She has a large territory of land, each year adding to her improved proportion. Her rural population is increasing somewhat, and I think it can be said that the sentiment of the average farmer is keener in live stock improvement at present than has been the case for

some time past. The numbers and value of live stock are increasing in total and per farm, but she has not only room but urgent need for more and better stock on much of her older land. Two features deserving of special effort on their behalf are dairy cattle and sheep. In the former she is already strong but she could well be much stronger. In the latter, sheep, the field is practically unlimited. For her large numbers of animals, she has a good percentage of what might be termed improvement stock, but with the growing need for more good stock and with the help of the various agencies at work she should be able to move rapidly in this field. It might be said that with the immense numbers of ordinary commercial stock on which to use pure-breds she has an almost unequalled opportunity to show large results and consequently a big opportunity for the too little explored field of home breeding.

The commercial home market in Quebec ranks with the best, and the outlet beyond this is something not fully appreciated as yet. In a number of ways no other province is situated quite so advantageously as Quebec for external trade. Two chief factors, shipping facilities and proximity to market, whether it be the eastern cities in the U.S. or export trade, are in her favor.

Thus to sum up the various aspects of the situation, Quebec's opportunity as a live stock province cannot be denied, it is with her at present, she has done considerable in the past, but she should be capable of a great deal more in the future.

OTTAWA WINTER FAIR.

A boiler explosion prevented the continuing of the Ottawa Winter Fair in January, 1914. Owing to the financial assistance given by the Provincial and Federal Governments and the City of Ottawa, the Executive were able to settle claims for damages, and the Show of 1915, held January 19th to 22nd, was very successful. The quality of the stock exhibited was of a high order.

The 1916 Ottawa Winter Fair, held January 18th to 21st, was even more successful than that of the preceding year. This, no doubt, was largely due to the fact that the Federal Grant of \$5,000 enabled the Executive to present to exhibitors a very complete and generous prize list.

Ontario Provincial Winter Fair

Following are a number of comparative tables of attendance, gate receipts, entries, and expenditures for a series of years; also the regular annual statements of receipts and expenditures for each of the three years ending January 31st, 1914, 1915, and 1916:

ATTENDANCE.

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Friday.....					1,195
Saturday.....				2,550	3,214
Monday.....		3,206		5,827	7,063
Tuesday.....	5,547	6,391	8,210	11,723	11,629
Wednesday.....	12,854	12,235	15,327	12,128	12,612
Thursday.....	11,807	9,587	13,180	5,050	6,915
Friday.....	3,046	3,590	4,266		
Total.....	33,254	35,009	40,983	37,278	42,628
Gate Receipts.....	\$3,838 80	\$3,689 50	\$4,622 40	\$4,219 40	\$4,363 00

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ENTRIES, 1910-1915.

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
HORSES:						
Clydesdale	141	164	128	202	144	171
Shire	17	12	11	10	6	7
Percheron			48	48	35	28
Hackney	18	21	13	27	27	44
Standard-Bred	17	16	12	11	14	33
Thoroughbred	14	8	6	17	16	12
Pony	6	15	13	13	14	30
Heavy Draft	35	38	35	45	31	51
	248	274	266	373	287	376
BEEF CATTLE:						
Shorthorn	36	39	34	47	44	62
Hereford	21	16	12	13	13	27
Aberdeen-Angus	8	6	7	11	6	19
Galloway	13	4	6	4	8	10
Grade or Cross	51	48	44	58	83	83
Amateur Class	62	36	31	21	40	57
Export Steers	10	5	6	6	9	
Dressed Carcasses	17					
	218	154	140	160	203	258
DAIRY CATTLE:						
Shorthorn	1	1	2	6	4	6
Ayrshire	10	22	19	16	17	53
Holstein	26	34	37	34	27	72
Jersey	6		3	14	13	4
Grade	5	5	8	9	11	11
	48	62	69	79	72	146

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ENTRIES, 1910-1915.—*Continued.*

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
SHEEP:						
Cotswold	52	54	43	37	52	62
Lincoln	38	45	45	21	44	36
Leicesters	44	30	25	37	38	33
Oxford-Down	32	55	35	35	52	56
Shropshire	31	36	41	40	55	61
Southdown	26	54	38	52	63	50
Dorset Horn	19	17	15	16	18	26
Hampshire and Suffolk	8	14	11	18	19	35
Grade or Cross	72	66	69	65	90	63
	322	371	322	321	431	422
SHEEP CARCASSES:						
Cotswold	13	16	10	9	14	14
Lincoln	9	9	11	5	11	6
Leicester	14	5	7	7	6	7
Oxford-Down	10	14	3	9	12	11
Shropshire	11	6	8	8	14	13
Southdown	9	14	10	11	16	9
Dorset Horn	11	8	7	6	9	6
Hampshire and Suffolk	1	3	4	2	4	5
Grade or Cross	33	31	30	25	43	11
	111	106	90	82	129	92
SWINE:						
Yorkshire	66	61	40	62	62	72
Berkshire	71	70	42	67	36	60
Tamworth	31	30	17	22	22	36
Chester White	19	22	18	26	23	40
Any Other Breed	} 58	30	26 {	18	8	34
Grade or Cross				39	31	48
Bacon Hogs, Pure Breed	31	24	16	16	19	40
Bacon Hogs, Grade	20	18	9	14	17	.....
Carcasses, Pure Breed	23	21	11	12	19	34
Carcasses, Grade	17	17	8	14	13	.....
Butcher Hogs						23
Carcasses, Butcher Hogs						22
Farmers' Sons, Special						6
	336	293	187	290	250	415
SEEDS:	148	138	186	269	337	331
POULTRY:						
Fowls	3,542	3,577	3,296	3,416	3,311	4,198
Turkeys and Water Fowl	449	379	298	385	378	346
Pigeons	443	455	435	255	474	558
Pet Stock	48	18	38	17	28	46
Utility Pen	13	18	18	11	13	20
Selling Class	331	323	251	274	147	229
Dressed Poultry	178	273	159	250	228	185
	5,004	5,043	4,495	4,608	4,579	5,582
JUDGING COMPETITION:						
Regular	250	293	242	309	250	195
Inter-County Teams .....					.....	54
	250	293	242	309	250	249

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES, 1910-1915.

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Directors' expenses	\$ c. 428 05	\$ c. 497 45	\$ c. 199 85	\$ c. 239 95	\$ c. 489 90	\$ c. 859 50
Judges and Judges' Clerks	955 10	971 50	1,067 45	1,460 95	1,104 30	1,079 19
Block test	139 70	112 10	109 65	118 45	129 15	135 00
Dairy test	30 00	79 55	138 45	224 95	156 50	115 15
Office help	361 01	205 95	361 40	680 44	387 10	242 05
General help (including superintendents)	1,676 08	1,553 58	1,531 56	1,747 63	1,732 28	2,530 58
Judging rings and committees .....	.....	.....	195 60	202 60	.....	.....
PRIZES PAID:						
Horses	2,865 00	2,905 00	3,220 00	3,750 00	3,896 00	4,850 00
Beef cattle	1,931 00	1,545 00	1,591 00	1,559 00	3,305 50	2,477 00
Dairy cattle	1,009 00	940 00	1,122 00	1,381 00	.....	2,165 00
Sheep	1,533 00	1,538 00	1,527 00	1,516 75	1,896 00	2,461 00
Swine	1,245 00	1,356 00	1,319 00	1,404 00	1,583 00	2,137 00
Seeds	241 00	237 50	247 00	480 00	736 00	781 00
Judging competition	275 00	275 00	275 00	275 00	330 00	465 00
Poultry	3,241 75	2,898 00	2,679 25	3,561 00	3,797 25	4,939 50
Printing and advertising	1,813 38	2,267 98	1,976 63	2,930 33	2,387 93	3,131 49
Postage and stationery	360 55	364 50	355 71	214 80	57 28	6 14
Lighting building	200 86	269 61	284 34	324 18	.....	.....
Feating building	161 04	84 57	146 53	115 60	555 45	.....
Straw, shavings and poultry feed	334 47	350 21	435 97	406 89	481 70	795 45
Fitting building (including lumber, bunting and decorating)	296 77	245 30	529 99	649 52	343 55	863 28
Outside stabling for horse exhibits	118 15	13 25	43 25	80 00	66 75	192 26
Music	75 00	115 00	95 50	206 25	80 00	100 00
Telephone, telegraph, express and cartage	76 41	45 11	119 08	129 11	77 03	145 32
Dressed carcasses sold .....	.....	929 25	687 39	1,016 12	926 51	844 93
Insurance on poultry coops	30 00	25 40	89 40	25 40	25 40	.....
Taxes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 46	10 46
Insurance on horse stables .....	.....	.....	.....	48 00	48 00	48 00
Dressed poultry sold .....	.....	2 00	14 85	88 47	654 34	1,113 80
Birds sold in sales class	273 25	289 00	254 00	295 50	175 00	171 50

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Of the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, for the year ending January 31st, 1914.

Receipts.

Legislative Grant		\$9,500 00
Prince of Wales Prize		50 00
Grants to Prize List:		
Horse Breeders' Associations		3,155 00
Canadian Clydesdale Association, 1912	\$1,500 00	
Canadian Clydesdale Association, 1913	1,605 00	
Canadian Shire Association, 1912	50 00	
Cattle Breeders' Associations		898 70
Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, 1912	\$191 20	
American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, 1912	32 50	
Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association, 1913	475 00	
Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, 1913	200 00	
Swine Breeders' Associations		250 00
Ontario Large Yorkshire Swine Breeders' Association	\$125 00	
Ontario Berkshire Breeders' Society	75 00	
Dominion Swine Breeders' Association	50 00	
County Councils		195 00
Lambton County Council	\$100 00	
Wellington County Council	75 00	
Waterloo County Council	20 00	
Federal Grant for Seeds		200 00
Western Ontario Poultry Association		300 00
Retail Merchants of Guelph, Light Delivery Classes		25 00
Gate Receipts		4,622 40
Entry Fees		4,361 25
Stall Fees	\$274 00	
Horses	724 00	
Cattle	491 50	
Sheep	303 00	
Swine	213 00	
Seeds	67 25	
Judging Competition	154 50	
Poultry	2,109 00	
General Exhibits	25 00	
Entry Fees, 1912		4 25
Special Prize, Canadian Bank of Commerce, 1912		5 00
Special Prizes for Poultry, 1912		20 00
Special Prizes for Poultry, 1913		523 00
Advertising in Prize List		470 00
Advertising in Programme		322 00
Sale of Catalogues		131 20
Sale of Dressed Carcasses		1,016 12
Proceeds, Sales Class, Poultry, 1912		12 00
Proceeds, Sales Class, Poultry, 1913		295 50
Sale of Dressed Poultry		88 76
Rent of Horse Stable		125 00
Prize Money of 1912, overpaid and refunded		66 00
Exchange allowed on cheques		1 95
		<hr/>
		\$26,638 13

Expenditures.

Balance due Treasurer as per last Report	\$1,115 94
Directors' Expenses	239 95
Judges and Judges' Clerks	1,460 95
Public Meeting and Lecturers	149 98
Music	206 25
Block Test	118 45
Dairy Test	224 95

Office Help		\$680 44
General Help (including Superintendents)		1,747 63
Prizes Paid		13,926 75
Horses	\$3,750 00	
Beef Cattle	1,559 00	
Dairy Cattle	1,381 00	
Sheep	1,516 75	
Swine	1,404 00	
Seeds	480 00	
Judging Competition	275 00	
Poultry	3,561 00	
Prizes Paid, 1912		\$124 00
Police Services		20 00
Printing and Advertising		2,930 33
Judging Rings and Committees		202 60
Heating Building (fuel)		115 60
Fitting Building (including lumber and wiring)		433 35
Fire and Light Committee, Firemen's Benefit Fund		25 00
Straw, shavings and poultry feed		406 89
Decorating (including bunting and signs)		216 17
Postage and Stationery		214 80
Telegraph and Telephone		36 05
Cartage and Express		63 06
Packing and Shipping Poultry Coops		26 25
Dressed Carcasses sold		1,016 12
Dressed Poultry sold		58 47
Sales Class, Poultry		295 50
Sales Class, Poultry, 1912		6 50
Outside stabling for horses		80 00
Insurance on Horse Stable		48 00
Insurance on Poultry Coops		25 40
Poultry Coop Supplies		91 56
Reporting Meetings, 1912 and 1913		150 00
Freight paid for Exhibitors		6 75
Inspection on Scales		4 00
Repairing Scales		8 80
Auditor		10 00
Interest and Exchange		3 80
Miscellaneous		4 20
		<hr/>
		\$26,524 49
		<hr/>
Balance on hand		\$113 64

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Of the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, for the year ending January 31st, 1915.

Receipts.

Cash on hand as per previous statement	\$113 64
Legislative Grant	9,500 00
Federal Grant, Live Stock	500 00
Federal Grant, Seeds	400 00
Prince of Wales Prize	50 00
Grants to Prize List:	
Horse Breeders' Associations	1,895 00
Canadian Shire Association, 1913	\$50 00
Canadian Hackney Society, 1913	30 00
Canadian Clydesdale Association, balance, 1913	90 00
Canadian Clydesdale Association, 1914	1,700 00
Canadian Standard-Bred Association, 1914	25 00

Cattle Breeders' Associations		\$1,291 00
Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, 1913	\$225 00	
Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, 1913	146 00	
Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association, 1913	87 50	
Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, 1914	200 00	
Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association, 1914	500 00	
Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association, 1914	82 50	
Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, 1914	50 00	
Swine Breeders' Associations		225 00
Ontario Large Yorkshire Swine Breeders' Society	\$100 00	
Ontario Berkshire Breeders' Society	75 00	
Dominion Swine Breeders' Association	50 00	
Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association		96 00
Lambton County Council		100 00
Wellington County Council		75 00
Waterloo County Council		20 00
Gate Receipts		4,219 40
Entry Fees		4,794 50
Horses	\$574 00	
Horse Stalls	242 00	
Cattle	557 00	
Sheep	419 50	
Swine	190 50	
Seeds	166 00	
Judging Competition	111 00	
Poultry	2,176 50	
Poultry Memberships	358 00	
Entry Fees, 1913		4 25
Special Prizes for Poultry, 1913		16 00
Special Prizes for Poultry, 1914		224 00
Advertising in Prize List		481 00
Proceeds, Catalogues		128 15
Proceeds, Dressed Carcasses		864 43
Proceeds, Dressed Poultry		653 59
Proceeds, Sales Class, Poultry		175 00
Proceeds, Hay, Silage, etc.		139 80
Concessions		106 00
Rent of Horse Stable		30 00
Refunds, Charges on Seed Exhibits		4 76
Miscellaneous		11 55
Total		\$26,118 07

Expenditures.

Directors' Expenses		\$489 90
Judges and Judges' Clerks		1,104 30
Music		80 00
Block Test		129 15
Dairy Test		156 50
Office Help		387 10
General Help (including Superintendents)		1,752 28
Prizes Paid		15,543 75
Horses	\$3,896 00	
Cattle	3,305 50	
Sheep	1,896 00	
Swine	1,583 00	
Seeds	736 00	
Judging Competition	330 00	
Poultry	3,797 25	
Prizes Paid, 1913		140 75
Printing and Advertising		2,387 93
Lighting Building, 1913		324 18
Fitting Building		246 55
Straw, Shavings and Poultry Feed		481 70
Decorating		97 00
Postage and Stationery		57 28
Telegraph and Telephone		30 46

Cartage and Express	\$46 57
Dressed Carcasses	926 51
Dressed Poultry	654 34
Sales Class	175 00
Outside Stabling for Horses	66 75
Insurance on Horse Stable	48 00
Insurance on Poultry Coops	25 40
Freight paid for Exhibitors	21 50
Inspection on Scales	9 40
Expenses tracing lost Poultry, 1913	6 80
Taxes	10 46
Engraving and Cleaning Trophy	10 25
Refund overpaid Entry Fees	35 50
Grant, Memberships transferred to Poultry Association	358 00
Auditor	10 00
Interest and Exchange	3 82
Miscellaneous	18 58
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	\$25,825 71
Balance on hand	\$292 36

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Of the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, for the year ending January 31st, 1916.

Receipts.

Cash on hand as per previous Report	\$292 36
Legislative Grant	9,500 00
Federal Grant	5,000 00
Prince of Wales' Prize	50 00
Grants to Prize List:	
Horse Breeders' Associations	1,800 00
Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada	\$1,700 00
Canadian Shire Horse Association, 1914 and 1915	100 00
Cattle Breeders' Associations	1,125 00
Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada	\$600 00
Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association	200 00
Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, 1914	225 00
Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association	200 00
Swine Breeders' Associations	275 00
Ontario Large Yorkshire Swine Breeders' Society	\$100 00
Ontario Berkshire Breeders' Society	100 00
Dominion Swine Breeders' Association	75 00
Western Ontario Poultry Association, 1914	350 00
Western Ontario Poultry Association, 1915	450 00
Gate Receipts	4,363 00
Entry Fees, 1914	24 25
Entry Fees, 1915	5,894 75
Horses	\$740 00
Horse Stalls	235 00
Cattle	808 00
Sheep	390 00
Swine	309 75
Poultry	2,627 00
Poultry Memberships	468 00
Seeds	165 50
Judging Competition	151 50
Special Prizes for Poultry, 1914	25 00
Special Prizes for Poultry, 1915	102 00
Advertising in Prize List, 1914	118 00
Advertising in Prize List, 1915	350 00
Concessions in Fair Building	125 00
Rent of Poultry Coops	85 00

Proceeds, Catalogues	\$148 00
Proceeds, Swine Carcasses	844 93
Proceeds, Sale Class, Poultry	187 60
Proceeds, Seeds	449 55
Proceeds, Seed Grain Bags	22 50
Proceeds, Surplus Feed	84 58
Express charges on Seed Exhibits, prepaid and refund	14 55
Ensilage for Dairy Department, deducted from Prize Money	63 20
Miscellaneous	14 85
Balance due Treasurer	3,778 78
Total	\$35,737 90

Expenditures.

Directors' Expenses	\$859 50
Judges and Judges' Clerks	1,080 19
Music	100 00
Block Test	135 00
Dairy Test	115 15
Office Help	242 05
General Help	2,330 58
Prize Money	20,337 75
Horses	\$4,809 00
Beef Cattle	2,542 00
Dairy Cattle	2,195 00
Sheep	2,461 00
Swine	2,147 00
Seeds	781 00
Judging Competition	465 00
Poultry	4,937 75
Prize Money, 1914	236 50
Printing and Advertising	3,131 49
Stationery	6 14
Telegraph, Telephone and Express	147 32
Lighting and Heating Building, 1914	555 45
Fitting Building (including lumber and electric wiring)	863 28
Alterations and Repairs to Building	1,160 26
Decorating	84 75
Heating Building (fuel)	166 61
Straw, Shavings and Feed	795 45
Dressed Carcasses, Swine	844 93
Birds sold in Selling Class	184 50
Dressed Poultry sold	1,113 80
Sale of Seeds	452 50
Grain Bags for Seed Department	40 51
Stabling	194 26
Inspection of Scales	5 10
Insurance on Horse Stable	48 00
Taxes	10 46
Membership Fees transferred to the Western Poultry Association	468 00
Auditor	10 00
Miscellaneous	18 37
	\$35,737 90

APPENDIX A.

THE VALUE OF GOOD SEED.

PROF. C. A. ZAVITZ, GUELPH, ONTARIO.

That good seed is at the very foundation of successful farming cannot be too strongly emphasized. I believe there was never a time in the agricultural history of this Province in which the value of good seed was appreciated more than it is at present. Different agencies such as the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, the Corn Growers' Association, the Experimental Union, the Agricultural Societies, etc., are doing much to draw attention to the value of good seed on the individual farms throughout the Province. While this is all true there are still great advances to be made in the foundation work of crop production in Ontario. Good seed implies much more than many people realize. I wish to take up the question particularly under six headings, as follows:

1. Good varieties.
2. Purity from other varieties.
3. Large, plump, sound, well matured seed.
4. Seed of strong vitality.
5. Freedom from diseases such as smut, scab, etc.
6. Freedom from weed seeds.

GOOD VARIETIES.—The farmer who does not secure the very best varieties of crops from his farm is certainly living below his opportunities. There is at the present time but little excuse for the farmer who is not wide awake to the value of the varieties which will best meet the conditions of the system of farming which he is carrying out. The experimental work at the Ontario Agricultural College, the system of co-operation of the Experimental Union, the organization of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, the plans of the Agricultural Societies, and other factors are helping to make it comparatively easy, and to give the best encouragement for the production of only the very best varieties. In nearly all classes of farm crops there are far too many varieties grown on the farms of Ontario. The number should be cut down as much as possible and only the very best ones used. Great care, however, should be taken to know the varieties which will give the highest returns where they are to be grown. It is only possible to refer to a comparatively few varieties at this time. Many of the leading kinds under cultivation in Ontario at present were first tested at the Ontario Agricultural College and afterwards introduced over Ontario through the medium of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union. Some of these varieties originated at the College, others were secured in Ontario, and still others were imported from different countries. Particular attention is drawn to the following outstanding varieties: O.A.C. No. 72 and O.A.C. No. 3 varieties of oats; Mandscheuri and O.A.C. No. 21 barley; Dawson's Golden Chaff and Imperial Amber winter wheat; Mammoth White winter rye; O.A.C. No. 61 spring rye; Common emmer; Rye buckwheat; New Canadian Beauty and Early Britain peas; Pearce's Improved

Tree beans; Hairy vetches; Early Yellow soy beans; White Cap Yellow Dent and Wisconsin No. 7 Dent corn; Salzer's North Dakota flint corn; Golden Bantam sweet corn; Early Amber sorghum; Ontario Variegated and Grimm alfalfas; Yellow Leviathan mangels; Empire State, Davies' Warrior and Extra Early Eureka potatoes.

The Marquis spring wheat and the Arthur variety of field peas obtained from the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa have each made good records in the experiments at the College, and the former in the co-operative experiments throughout Ontario. The Marquis variety exhibited at this Fair received the Spring Wheat Championship. The Quebec No. 28 variety of Flint corn, and the Quebec No. 92 variety of Soy beans, both from the Macdonald College in Quebec, are promising.

The season of 1915 was a very peculiar one for crop production in Ontario. The summer was cool and exceptionally wet. Even in this abnormal season, however, important lessons were obtained through experiments with farm crops. It is interesting to note that at the College the O.A.C. No. 72 variety of oats gave a yield at the rate of 103.5 bushels and the American Banner of 92.8 bushels per acre. In each of the past nine years in which these two varieties have been grown under similar conditions the O.A.C. No. 72 has surpassed the Banner in yield per acre in each year, the average for the whole period of nine years for the former being 90.6 bushels, and for the latter 72.5 bushels per acre. At the Provincial Winter Fair being held in Guelph at the present time there are one hundred and thirty-seven entries of oats, divided as follows: O.A.C. No. 72, 57; Banner 13; Abundance and Registered Banner each 8; Sensation 6; Lincoln, Improved Scotch and Joannette each 4; Registered Abundance, Early Yielder and White Wave each 3; Siberian and Daubeney each 2; and sixteen other varieties each 1. Four entries were unnamed. There were, therefore, in all twenty-nine named varieties. It will be seen that the O.A.C. No. 72 had more than four times as many entries as any other variety of oats. It also took first prize in the entries in connection with the Field Crop Competition.

Of the early varieties of oats the O.A.C. No. 3 gave a yield of 76 and the Daubeney 73.2 bushels per acre in the past season. In each of the past nine years the O.A.C. No. 3 surpassed the Daubeney in yield of grain per acre except in 1914. The average results in bushels per acre per annum for the whole period shows a yield of 82.2 for the O.A.C. No. 3, and of 74.6 for the Daubeney variety.

In the barley experiments at the College and throughout Ontario the O.A.C. No. 21 still occupies highest place in yield of grain per acre. This variety has become exceedingly popular throughout the Province, and is supplanting nearly all other varieties, even the Mandscheuri which the College introduced about twenty-five years ago, and which has done so much in the improvement of barley growing in Ontario. It is now estimated that about 96 per cent. of all the barley which is grown in Ontario belongs to the Mandscheuri or the O.A.C. No. 21 varieties. Of the forty entries of barley at this Provincial Fair not a single name occurs except the O.A.C. No. 21. According to the report of the Bureau of Industries for Ontario the yield of barley per acre for the past sixteen years, as compared with the sixteen years previous, has had an increase of about 23 per cent. This increase in yield per acre throughout Ontario for the past period, as compared with the first period of sixteen years, would amount to about thirty-five million dollars, or sufficient to maintain the Ontario Agricultural College at its present cost of maintenance for approximately one hundred and ninety (190) years.

The potato crop in Ontario in 1915 was the lowest of any year since 1882, the average being only about 73 bushels per acre according to the latest reports. The results of the experiments at the College for the past year are very interesting and important in showing the great variation in different varieties. One variety, viz., The Snowball, gave a yield of only 13 bushels per acre, and another variety, viz., The Hustler, under similar conditions gave a yield of 366 bushels per acre. The Extra Early Eureka, a medium early variety, gave an average of 326 bushels per acre in 1915, and an average of 232 bushels per acre for the past five years. This variety is not only a large yielder but it is also one of the freest from rot of all the varieties of potatoes under experiment. In the average results for the past nine years the Davies' Warrior stands first with 235, and the Extra Early Eureka second with 230 bushels per acre per annum. In comparing the varieties tested for a longer period of time the Empire State occupies the highest place in productiveness. These three varieties are all of good table quality, the Empire State being particularly good in that respect.

PURITY FROM OTHER VARIETIES.—One of the great troubles in crop production in Ontario is the lack of purity of the separate varieties. This has been noticeable even in connection with the field crops under competition throughout Ontario in past years. Good advancement, however, has been made along this line, and it is now much easier to secure pure grain of the leading varieties for seed purposes than it was a few years ago. The work of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association has had a very wholesome influence in increasing the amount of pure seed in available quantities.

LARGE, PLUMP, SOUND, WELL MATURED SEED.—Extensive work in experimenting with seed selection at the Ontario Agricultural College has taken place. This has extended over a long period of time and the results are very convincing. The experiments with cereals have been repeated from four to nine years. In comparing large plump with small plump seed there has been an average increase in bushels of grain per acre per annum of the former over the latter as follows: 15.4 in oats, 7.8 in barley, 4.0 in spring wheat, 7.8 in winter wheat, 5.1 in peas, and 3.8 in spring rye.

Very poor returns have been obtained from grain broken or split by the separator and peas injured by the pea weevil. From germination tests which were made at the College it was found that only about 21 per cent. of large peas and 41 per cent. of small peas which had been injured by the pea weevil would grow. In many instances the weevil completely destroyed the germs and in other instances weakened the vitality and produced plants of uneven growth.

In rather extensive experiments with winter wheat it was found that seed which was allowed to become thoroughly ripened before it was cut produced a greater yield of both grain and straw, and a heavier weight of grain per measured bushel than that produced from wheat which was cut at any one of four earlier stages of maturity.

SEED OF STRONG VITALITY.—Weakened vitality may be brought about in various ways. The wise farmer will either send samples to be tested for vitality or will make a test of the germination of the seed himself before it is used for field work. Any farmer in Ontario has the privilege of sending a sample of seed to the Seed Laboratory, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and of having it examined for purity and for germination entirely free of cost. As an illustration of weakened vitality, I would draw your attention to the season of 1915 when there were excessive rains which caused a considerable amount of winter wheat throughout

Ontario to become sprouted before it could be harvested. In each of two years when winter wheat was sprouted in the fields germination tests of grain were made. The following results show the average percentages of germination from each selection: skin over germ, unbroken 94; skin over germ, broken 76: sprouts one-quarter inch long, 30: and sprouts one inch long, 18. Not only were the sprouted seeds low in germination but the plants produced were very uneven in size.

FREEDOM FROM DISEASES SUCH AS SMUT, SCAB, ETC.—There was an unusually large amount of smut during the past season. It is probably a conservative estimate to put the loss in the oat crop caused by loose smut at from ten to twelve per cent., and in the winter wheat caused by stinking smut at from four to six per cent. This would be a direct loss to the Province of about five million dollars. If the farmers had treated their seed grain last autumn they might have had the grain practically free of smut this year. Of all the treatments which have been made at the College for the stinking smut of wheat and the loose smut of oats, the best results have been obtained by immersing the grain for twenty minutes in a solution made by adding one pint of formalin (40 per cent. formaldehyde) to 42 gallons of water. When this treatment has been carried out it has not injured the germination of the grain and the results have been entirely satisfactory as regards yield per acre and freedom from smut.

It is known that the potato rot has been unusually prevalent in Ontario this year. Some farmers have lost practically the whole of their crop through the potatoes rotting in the autumn. In a season like the present it has been difficult to get full advantage from the spraying materials owing to the fact that the rains were so incessant. Our experiments at the College, however, show a very great difference in the susceptibility of the different varieties of potatoes to the rot. For instance, in 1915 two varieties had less than one per cent. each of rot, and two varieties had upwards of fifty per cent. of rot under similar conditions. Taking the average of experiments for five years it has been ascertained that those varieties which were the freest of rot were the Davies' Warrior, the Extra Early Eureka, the Stray Beauty and the Holborn Abundance, and those most subject to rot were the Early Rose and the Beauty of Hebron.

FREEDOM FROM WEED SEEDS.—In order to keep seed grain free from weed seed impurities it is of great importance to sow pure seed, to have a proper rotation, to apply the manure before the cultivated crops, to practice thorough cultivation of the soil, and to watch the road sides, fence corners, neighbors' fields, etc. As the two addresses which are to follow this one are to deal with fanning mills and with grain screenings I shall not go more fully into this phase of the subject.

From what has been said it is evident that there is great value in good seed. The quality of the seed which a farmer sows on his land is a good indication of the carefulness, the progress and the thrift of the man. If good crops are to be obtained it is of the utmost importance to sow large, plump, sound, vital, well matured, pure seed free from disease, and of the very best varieties.

FANNING MILLS—CONSTRUCTION, PURPOSE AND USE.

JAMES MURRAY, PROFESSOR OF CEREAL HUSBANDRY, MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE.

Fanning mills have undoubtedly been in use for a longer time than most of our modern farm machinery. They were used long before threshing machines as the final stage of threshing by the flail, to separate the grain from the chaff and broken straw. The natural breezes were utilized before for that purpose. Even in its primitive form the fanning mill was a great improvement over the winds of heaven, as it made the cleaning operation independent of the weather, afforded a more uniform blast and therefore did better work and more rapid work.

The earliest types of fanning mills were dependent on the fan to do their work, but sieves were soon found to be an advantage on separating large heavy impurities and small impurities of the same weight or heavier than the grain.

Nowadays threshing machines not only do all the threshing but they also clean the grain more or less perfectly at the same time, but in spite of that we have to-day probably more need for efficient fanning mills than ever before.

We use fanning mills now for several purposes:

To remove straw, chaff, stones, etc.

To remove shrunken, light or immature seed.

To grade the good seed according to size and weight.

To remove weed seeds and other foreign seeds.

No one will question the necessity of removing large coarse impurities: few but will agree that all shrunken, immature seed should be removed before sowing. Such seed produces weak plants, plants that are unable to withstand unfavorable conditions. Is it worth while grading seed grain? Will it pay to remove all but the heaviest perfect grains?

To answer this let us look first at the anatomy of a seed. Roughly speaking we find two parts—a miniature plant and a supply of food. After germination the early growth of the young plant is dependent on the food supply in the seed. A small supply of food is earlier exhausted than a large supply. If soil conditions are unfavorable the food supply may not be sufficient to maintain healthy growth until the plant can feed itself from the soil. The more unfavorable the soil and seasonal conditions the greater the difference we would expect in favor of large plump seed.

Let us now look at actual trials which after all are more to the point.

EXPERIMENTS WITH OATS.

Ohio Experiment Station.—Average of 7 years.

Heavy seed.....	46 bushels per acre.
Medium "	45 " " "
Light "	43 " " "

Kansas Experiment Station.—Average of 8 years.

Heavy seed.....	31 bushels per acre.
Medium "	30 " " "
Light "	28 " " "

Minnesota Experiment Station,—

Heavy seed.....	64 bushels per acre.
Light "	55 " " "

Guelph.—Average 7 years.

Heavy seed.....	62 bushels per acre.
Medium "	54 " " "
Light "	46 " " "

At Macdonald College we have not had much difference between large and medium seed, but both have given a decided difference over small, light seed.

EXPERIMENTS WITH WHEAT.

The Indiana Station reports a difference of $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels greater yield from large than from small seed.

At Guelph with spring wheat 5 bushels more were harvested from large than from small, and with winter wheat 9 bushels more. Similar experiments at Nebraska, North Dakota and Macdonald show that heavy seed is much better than light.

These figures bear out what we might expect from an examination of the seed itself. They demonstrate the value of well cleaned seed over poorly cleaned seed; they vindicate the use of the fanning mill.

But there is a second reason for cleaning grain, if anything more important than the one mentioned, that is the removal of weed seeds. It is well recognized that we clean grain for this purpose, but I would like to quote a few figures to show how poorly we live up to what we know. For the figures I am indebted to Bulletin No. S-9 issued by the Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

In the spring of 1913 the seed inspectors collected upwards of 4,000 samples of grain that were actually being sown in different parts of Canada to ascertain just what kind of seed was being used. The first step toward improving seed is to know the quality of that in use.

Oats—978 Samples.

Of these 431 or 44% were free from noxious weed seeds

118 or 12% " " " weed seeds

44 or 2% " " " seeds of cultivated plants or pure oats.

The sample having most noxious weed seeds had no less than 4,838 per pound—it had been cleaned with a fanning mill and still contained enough to sow 2,000 per square rod. This sample came from Leeds County, Ontario.

The sample with most weed seeds had no less than 7,136 per pound or enough to sow 3,000 per square rod. It came from Quebec. Average of all samples would sow per square rod 44 noxious weed seeds and 138 others.

Barley—408 Samples.

Of these 174 or 43% were free from noxious weed seeds.

56 or 14% " " " weed seeds.

13 or 3% " " " seeds of other cultivated plants.

Worst sample contained 2,539 noxious weed seeds per pound or sufficient to put 3,000 on each sq. rod.

Average of all samples meant the sowing of 32 noxious weed seeds per square rod and 270 other weed seeds.

Spring Wheat—506 samples.

This proved to be worse than either oats or barley. Worst sample contained 11,528 weed seeds per pound or enough to sow 8,600 per square rod at $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. It was from Quebec and was home grown seed sown without cleaning.

Average of all samples 50 noxious and 220 other weed seeds per square rod.

These figures show how much work still remains to be done by good cleaning machines.

Why is the work not done better?

In the first place many farmers have no fanning mill and do not clean their grain.

Let a farm be as clean and well cultivated as it may be and the crop grown a good one, it is still a fact that cleaning the seed will soon pay for a good cleaner.

A fanning mill costs say \$30.00, a man needs to make only \$1.00 an acre on thirty acres to pay for the machine. The figures quoted show that this can easily be done any year and in many cases \$2.00 or \$3.00 an acre.

There are many machines that it is doubtful economy for the small farmer to buy, but there can be little doubt about the fanning mill.

The poorly equipped fanning mill is responsible for a lot of inferior and dirty grain being sown. All mills are not well equipped with screens when they are bought, extra ones have not been secured, or as is often the case the mills have been in use for 15 to 40 years, and few screens remain. Without a proper complement of screens it is impossible to do good work. A mill equipped originally to separate chaff and wheat will probably be of little use in cleaning some of the up-to-date mixtures and with an old mill particularly it is frequently difficult to get new screens. Another difficulty in the way of securing a proper equipment is the lack of information as to what kinds of screens to buy to do certain work. To buy a number and experiment is too expensive, so that the mill is frequently allowed to do the best work it can with a small range of screens.

Even with a good assortment of screens in good repair many machines do poor work on account of not being adjusted and operated to the best advantage. The selecting and adjusting of screens warrants more attention than it ordinarily receives; and a little time spent in trying out various screens independent of the instructions accompanying the mill will usually well repay for the trouble. In operating, nothing is of greater importance than the air blast, as it is the scale by which the heavy and light seed is weighed. It should be strong enough to carry over the back all light grains, big or little and not too strong to blow over much good grain. It is particularly essential that the blast be regular. If the speed is reduced even momentarily lighter grains are sure to fall where they do not belong, if too strong there will be a loss of good grain. Where gasoline or electric power is available it will prove more satisfactory than the steadiest man power.

The capacity of a mill frequently gets more attention than it deserves. All other things equal the mill that will clean faster than another is the better mill, but in seed cleaning speed is of secondary importance. Efficiency is of much greater importance. Take oats for example. It takes say 20 bushels for a ten acre field; we expect a yield of 50 bushels per acre or \$20.00 worth of oats or \$200.00 from the field. A fast mill will clean the 20 bushels required in 15 or 20 minutes. The time of two men for 20 minutes is worth how much? Twenty-five cents? A slow machine might take an hour to clean 20 bushels. At the same rate per hour this time would be worth 75c. A saving of 50c. on the seed for a ten acre field of oats. And what is the price paid for this saving? It may be 2 or even 10 bushels of oats per acre and a liberal sprinkling of weed seeds. It looks like poor economy to say the least.

Take another example—alfalfa seed. Alfalfa seed is worth anywhere from 20c. to \$1.00 a pound, call it 40c. a pound. Even when operating very slowly at 5 bushels per hour the value of the seed that is cleaned is \$120.00. If put through quickly and imperfect work done the market value may easily be reduced 20 per cent. or instead of \$120.00 only \$96.00. It may be worth much less or even nothing.

So that speed is unimportant; efficiency is the primary consideration.

Next to efficiency few things are of more importance than the construction of the mill. We want a machine that will stand up to the work, that will give good service over a number of years and not fall to pieces after a season or two's work.

This is probably more important with the screens than the balance of the mill, but if one part is well built usually it is all of good construction, and if one part is poorly made it is usually all poor.

Simplicity is another requisite. The ideal machine is one that is easy of adjustment, one that does not require a mechanic to operate or a machinist to repair. The most successful operation of any mill will involve some experimental work to get the most out of it, but it should not be necessary to spend time in experimenting to get reasonable service.

For the most part hand machines are best for ordinary farm purposes. The volume of work can readily be handled by a hand machine and the additional cost of a power outfit is not warranted by the better work they do. But there is a place for the power machine in the hands of the seed centres that are springing up here and there through the country under the supervision of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. These seed centres will reap the advantage of organization largely through being able to supply in large quantities a good grade of seed of uniform quality. Uniformity is difficult to get where the seed is grown on a large number of farms with different soils, under varying conditions of management. These differences are accentuated by having the grain cleaned by a dozen different men with possibly a dozen different makes of fanning mills. If each seed centre had a central cleaning plant equipped with a first-class power mill and all the seed cleaned under the supervision of one man these differences could be minimized. The improvement wrought in the grain would amply justify the expenditure entailed.

When we come to consider specific methods of cleaning grains and seeds with certain impurities or separating various mixtures we find a startling paucity of data. Most fanning mills when bought are accompanied by more or less detailed instructions for operating, but these are often not only very incomplete but also misleading and do not always work out in practise. The original equipment of screens is frequently not sufficiently complete to make many of the finer separations and few Canadian manufacturers are in a position to give any advice regarding the screens required for particular work. There appears to be a demand for information along these lines, and we now have under consideration and hope to be able to carry through a plan whereby we can get some data on this important subject. What we require is data that will enable us to say just how each make of fanning mill can best be adjusted for each specific job. This information can be got only by experimenting with each machine and with a great variety of material. It should be valuable both to those who manufacture and to those who use the mills.

Mr. F. W. HOBSON: I did not come prepared to address the meeting. I think you will all agree with me when I say that there are very few really good fanning mills made in Canada. There are a few very good mills made over the line; they are in the hands of seed growing firms, some of the buyers of clover seed and elevator owners. We have found it very difficult to get proper screens. In order to have a fanning mill work with the best results it is necessary to have power of some kind in order to have an even and continuous motion. I would not like to undertake to turn a fanning mill myself and do fine work, and I never had a man who could do it. Therefore, I use a gasoline engine. Of course that is almost too great an expense for the average farmer. I think the seed centres that I hope will spring up all over the country, will be able to meet this difficulty by establishing a first-class fanning mill, run by power, at some central point.

MR. J. R. DYMOND: One fanning mill manufacturer in the United States instructs each buyer of their machine that if they have any difficulty in cleaning any kind of seed, to send a sample to them and they will try it out at the factory, and they will send by express pre-paid a proper sieve for that particular kind of grain. I don't know of a single manufacturer of fanning mills in Canada who offers to do that. I would suggest that every farmer who has difficulty in cleaning his seed should get at the manufacturer of his mill and put it up to him, and he should make it his business to see that his mill does proper work. I think it is up to the manufacturer to make his mill do first-class work.

GRAIN SCREENINGS.

J. R. DYMOND, SEED LABORATORY, OTTAWA.

During this fall and winter there will be cleaned out of western-grown grain at the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur material amounting to probably 100,000 tons.

These cleanings consist of from 40 to 60 per cent. of small and shrunken kernels of wheat, oats, barley and flax. The rest is made up of 25 or 30 kinds of western weed seeds. Wild buckwheat, lamb's-quarters and wild oats occur in largest numbers; among the mustards are wild mustard, hare's-ear mustard, ball mustard, stinkweed, tumbling mustard, worm-seed mustard, western and round-seeded false flax, common peppergrass and the wallflowers. Some of these are recognized as among our most troublesome weeds.

The elevators reclaim as much of the domestic grain as possible to mix with their feed grades. The larger proportion of the remainder is shipped to the United States, but much of it finds its way into Eastern Canada, where it is mixed with grain and ground up as chop feed.

Much of the material constituting the screenings is of excellent feeding value, as shown by the results of feeding experiments at the Central Experimental Farm last winter, and much of it could be used to advantage here. We should not, however, encourage the feeding of screenings in Eastern Canada if it is going to mean the spread of the western weeds whose seeds are contained in it.

The danger of spreading weeds through the use of feeding-stuffs containing vital weed seeds is not sufficiently realized.

A farmer in Northern Alberta who has kept his farm free of noxious weeds, and who is making money growing registered seed, told me that he would not get a neighbor to bring his team into his farm in the spring to help with his seeding, because if he did, when harvest came, he would find small patches of wild oats and ball mustard in his field wherever the horses' droppings fell.

An Ontario farmer who wanted to take up the Canadian Seed Growers' Association work got registered seed and put in his best field and gave it a dressing of manure which he hauled from a livery stable where western oats had been fed. The result was he spoiled his registered seed, and will have his field polluted with wild oats for several years. Last winter your Chairman (Mr. Newman) brought into the Seed Laboratory a sample of rolled oats that a farmers' club had bought. Analysis showed it to contain 120 weed seeds per ounce, 95 of them being wild oats. Some of them had been crushed, but we picked 100 of them out of the sample just as they came and planted them in soil and produced eleven plants.

The administration of the Feeding Stuffs Act is in the hands of the Inland Revenue Branch. From time to time their inspectors take samples of bran, shorts and chop feeds from lots exposed for sale in different parts of the country. These samples are examined for vital weed seeds, as well as for their chemical composition. Their last bulletin, No. 319, is a report on 149 samples of chop feed. Thirty of these contained wild oats, 15 wild mustard, 10 stinkweed, and 8 hare's-ear mustard. Lamb's-quarters and wild buckwheat occurred in 26 and 22 samples respectively. One sample of chop feed contained 26 wild oats, 13 wild mustard, 1 ball mustard, 13 hare's-ear mustard, 5 stinkweed, 20 lamb's-quarters, and 25 wild buckwheat per ounce. This is equivalent to 1,648 weed seeds per pound.

Another sample contained 14 kinds of weed seeds, six of them noxious, and averaged 3,248 seeds per pound.

The bulletin gives the name and address of the manufacturers of these feeds. Other bulletins have been published giving the results of similar examinations of bran and shorts. Feeders should consult these publications so that they can avoid buying mill feeds from millers and feed manufacturers who are not careful to destroy the vitality of weed seeds going into their feeds.

It used to be the practice of some millers to mix their unground screenings with their bran or shorts. Now they are ground up before being added, but unless the grinding is done very carefully the smaller weed seeds are not destroyed. The ordinary chopper cannot crush the finer seeds found in screenings. A year ago we received a sample of screenings that had been run through an ordinary chopper. It contained many thousands of uninjured weed seeds per pound. Screenings that have not been graded to remove the finer seeds cannot be ground satisfactorily by ordinary choppers. Special machinery is required to pulverize all the tiny seeds which occur in ordinary grain screenings.

The Animal Husbandry Division of the Experimental Farm, at Ottawa, conducted feeding experiments last winter with various grades of screenings. These experiments showed that the complete elevator screenings were somewhat unpalatable to all classes of stock. By adding molasses the ration was made palatable to dairy cows, but this could be done more economically by separating the finer weed seeds (usually called "black seeds" on account of the prevalence of lamb's-quarters).

In purchasing elevator screenings for feed it is essential to buy only recleaned screenings from which all the small seeds have been removed. This not only improves the palatability of the feed, but makes it possible to destroy the vitality of all of the remaining weed seeds by grinding in an ordinary grinder.

The Government is now operating three large interior elevators situated at Calgary, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, and a terminal elevator at Port Arthur. All the screenings accumulating at these four elevators this winter will be recleaned to remove the whole kernels of grain and the fine weed seeds. The remainder, consisting of broken grain and the larger weed seeds, chiefly wild oats and wild buckwheat, will be pulverized and sold in car lots as chop feed. This material is of excellent feeding value and should be available to eastern feeders at moderate prices. This feed is manufactured and sold by the Board of Grain Commissioners. For samples and prices inquiries should be addressed to Mr. C. E. Austin, Superintendent of Government Elevators, at Fort William. In time it is hoped that all of the material of good feeding value cleaned from western grain will be fed in Canada in such a way as to minimize the danger of spreading noxious weeds.

Samples that are suspected of containing vital weed seeds will be examined and reported on free of charge by the Seed Branch, Ottawa.

Q.—In ordinary chop, the weed seeds are not destroyed?

A.—No, lamb's-quarters is probably the smallest weed seed in Canada and that is not touched by the ordinary chopper.

Q.—These screenings you have been speaking of would contain a lot of mustard seed.

A.—These screenings are being re-cleaned so as to take out, probably, all of that. They pass over a 1-15 screen.

Q.—Will they grind that small stuff?

A.—No, that will be shipped to the United States and made into molasses feed. In this last examination of 149 samples of chopped feed collected from all over Canada, thirty of them were found to contain wild oats, fifteen wild mustard, thirty contained stinkweed, and eight contained mustard. One sample contained as many as 3,248 weed seeds per pound. A couple of years ago we examined 396 samples of bran and shorts, and some of these samples contained as many as a thousand weed seeds to the ounce.

Q.—Is this mixture you are exhibiting ground up and ready for sale at the present time?

A.—I just got that sample from Port Arthur yesterday.

Q.—Would that make good feed for stock?

A.—Yes, the very best.

Q.—Black seeds are not suitable for stock feeds?

A.—They are unpalatable in the first place, and they are difficult to grind; it takes expensive machinery to grind them.

Q.—Are they any good after they are ground?

A.—An animal might just as well not eat them. They are not injurious, they are simply useless. Of course certain weed seeds will kill an animal. When you get the average run of elevator screenings there is nothing injurious in them. At the Experimental Farm they put pulverized elevator screenings in a trough and fed them to one hog. They gave the hog nothing else except plenty of water. What he did not eat each day they took out; the hog did not die.

Mr. HOBSON: Was he very sorry?

A.—He looked very sorry, he got very thin. There is nothing in them that is injurious, but the animal will do better without them. Flax seed screenings caused the death of a herd of cattle. Dr. McGill states that these flax seed screenings contained prussic acid. You would not get a sufficient quantity of these seeds in the ordinary elevator screenings to do any harm.

Q.—Would lamb's-quarters be the largest of these screenings that you mentioned?

A.—Yes, some of the lamb's-quarters would go over into the other screenings, but not very many.

Q.—Would you recommend these black seed for fuel?

A.—Yes. In the Canadian West, as far west as Moosejaw, they ship these black seeds to Minneapolis, and there they are separated and used in different ways. West of Moosejaw it does not pay to ship to the United States, and they are burned. The millers tell me they are worth more for fuel than to ship them.

Mr. RAYNOR: Can you give any estimate of the value of this food as compared with wheat bran?

A.—Of course this feed cannot be compared in feed value with bran; it does not take the place of bran. When bran is selling at \$28 per ton this stuff is worth \$28 per ton.

Q.—The relative value of that is a little more than bran?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What is the price of that feed at the present time?

A.—The elevator at Port Arthur has contracted to sell all its screenings in the United States, but that contract will soon run out and then they will be available. I don't know what the price will be.

Q.—Is there any food value in black cockle?

A.—Some have stated that it is poisonous. From the evidence that I have been able to gather it is a good poultry food. It is said that in Russia they make bread out of cockle flour. I am told that the Agricultural Department in the United States fed cockle to young chicks to try and prove that it was poisonous, but the experiment turned out the other way.

Q.—What is the value of cotton seed?

A.—I have never gone into that question.

MR. HOBSON: If fed in moderation, cotton seed is very good for dairy cows. I feed about 20 tons per year, and I find it very much better than any of the other feeds I can buy here.

Q.—One of our neighbours treated his grain for smut and none of it grew?

PROF. ZAVITZ: That may have been caused in different ways, it may have been that the mixture was too strong; or it may have been that after treating the seed he left it damp too long. If you let it thoroughly dry after the seed is treated, you can keep the seed for quite a while. We spread the seed out on a floor about 2 or 3 inches deep, rake it over once in a while, and we have never yet had poor results.

EXPERIENCES IN SEED POTATO GROWING.

H. GOLTZ, BARDSVILLE.

I am not a lecturer or speaker, but I have studied a little along potato lines, and I have written down most of what I have to say. In the first place, the soil I have to deal with on my farm is clay loam, which is not the best kind of soil for potato growing. In my opinion, I think sandy land is more satisfactory; however, I will try and explain my method and hope it may be of some use to you.

I like to have a field on which there is a good growth of clover, and plow it down in September, sometime about the 1st to the 15th, medium shallow. I then add twelve to fifteen loads of manure per acre and harrow it well. The last thing in the fall, I plow it again and plow it deep this time. In the spring, as early as the ground can be worked up mellow, I disc it, and from then until potato planting time I harrow it a few times at intervals with a sweep harrow to keep the weeds killed and preserve moisture. When I get the ground in good shape, I make drills with a plow, 28 inches apart and 5 inches deep. For making the drills, I use a riding plow, which I find the most convenient, and cover by harrowing cross-wise. I cut the sets by hand and like to have from one to three eyes in each set. I drop the sets in the drills by hand 14 inches apart. I make a point to have my potatoes planted not later than May 24th, which I find is the best time for Muskoka District.

About a week after planting, I harrow them with a seeding harrow, and as soon as the plants show growth through the ground, I go through them with a one-horse cultivator and cover them slightly, continuing this cultivation at intervals, slightly ridging, as the growth of the potato advances—say twice more—when by that time the plants should be large enough to cover the ground and leave no room to cultivate.

In spraying for insects, I use paris green and water and apply with a hand sprayer which holds about three gallons. I cannot say any definite time for spraying, except to advise you to watch the bugs closely and keep them under control.

Selecting the seed has a very important part to play in successfully growing potatoes. When digging the potatoes I have never used a potato digger, although it may be all right, but I think it would not be very satisfactory on clay soil. I use a plow and potato fork. When selecting my seed potatoes, I always use a fork so as to get each hill separate, so that I can select my seed, when digging—which I always do—from plants which yield all good uniform tubers and which are a perfect type according to variety. As long as I have farmed and grown potatoes, I have not changed from the seed of the Early Rose and Empire State potatoes which I have grown for twenty-three years, but I have kept improving by selecting the best tubers each year when digging for the next year's seed. The Davies Warrior potato I have grown for five years with good results. I have grown the Early Eureka and Early Ohio also for about ten years. To get good seed potatoes, it is just like getting into good stock. Always select the best shaped tubers and continue doing so from year to year so as to improve them, if you want good results. Study your soil and feed it, if you want a good crop. Land varies so much in Muskoka district that a man needs to study his own soil.

To store seed potatoes, I pit them on a side hill where the soil is sandy and there is good drainage. I find it best to leave the potatoes in the pit till time for planting and not allow them to sprout much, as sprouted tubers do not produce a good uniform type of potato.

A MEMBER: Have you ever been troubled with scab in your district?

MR. GOLTZ: Yes, we have some. If you enrich your land by putting too much fresh manure on it, you are liable to get scab; that is when you have not mixed the manure thoroughly with the soil.

Q.—Did you find the Empire State a heavy yielder?

A.—They are about as heavy as there is. I think the Davies Warrior has beaten them.

Q.—Do you find that the Davies Warrior always ripen with you in Muskoka?

A.—Yes, they have always ripened. Well, I think the first year I got them from the College here, I did not have them mature very well, but they have improved and are very good. The first year I had a very poor crop, but I tried them again and they did better, and these last two years I have had good success with them.

SEED POTATO GROWING.

ALEX. LAMONT, MT. BRYDGES.

When your worthy secretary, Mr. Newman, invited me to lead this discussion, I felt rather backward about doing so, but I also felt that it was an opportunity not to be passed by. I am pleased to be here, not that I can claim any superior knowledge over any of the other members, but because I may have some ideas that may be of interest to others. I am sure that if we all enter this discussion in a true and lively spirit it will be of great benefit to all, and that is, or should be, one of the prime motives of this meeting—to exchange ideas and select the best. I wish every member present to take a lively interest in this part of our meeting, and to feel free to ask any questions they wish at any time. If I may ask the privilege, I would like to say a few words on the seed potato industry as it is carried on in our section to the north of Mt. Brydges, between there and Strathroy. The soil is a sandy loam in many places, especially suited to the production of clean, smooth skinned potatoes. The variety grown most extensively, almost exclusively, is the Dooley. It is not a widely known sort, but in our section of country has become very popular for its high yielding and its splendid general appearance. It is a white, oval, smooth potato, with few and shallow eyes. The first thing to be considered in growing seed potatoes is the soil. Generally speaking, a deep, rich, sand loam, which is well supplied with humus and vegetable matter, gives the best results. It must be well drained. Several rotations are followed, but potatoes after fall wheat or clover is the best. In the case of fall wheat, plow lightly after harvest and give plenty of fall cultivation. If possible, have the plot perfectly clean by winter; if not, gang plow again and shake the roots up thoroughly with the cultivator and harrow in the case of a piece infected with grass. Apply the manure directly from the stall and spread on the land a good liberal coat, say twenty or twenty-five tons per acre. Work this into the soil as early in the spring as possible, and keep the surface frequently stirred with the harrow to hold the moisture, which is very essential. I prefer planting in the average season, about May 24th.

Only good sound potatoes of medium size should be used for seed. They should be specially selected or grown from specially selected tubers, which system I will explain later. These should be cut into pieces about the size of an average hen's egg, as it is conceded by all that a good-sized split gives a stronger plant. In planting, best results have been obtained by plowing the ground with the common walking plow and planting every third furrow, about 15 inches apart in the row and rows 33 inches apart. Several patches in 1914 planted this way yielded 400 and 500 bushels per acre. At time of planting, the manure should be thoroughly incorporated with the soil and soil worked down solid enough to plow freely. After planting, harrow frequently until plants appear to retain soil moisture and then start the scuffler.

Cultivate frequently during the growing season until the vines become too large and obstruct further cultivation. When the plants are about four inches high begin to spray with Bordeaux Mixture made as follows: Copper sulphate, 4 lbs.; unslacked lime, 4 lbs.; water, 40 gallons. When the beetles begin to come add 2 lbs. of pure Paris green and a pound or two of arsenate of lead, which helps the poison to stick to the foliage. The Bordeaux should be applied at least once a week, and, in a season like 1915, the oftener the better. I believe, if thoroughly done, it

will control blight in the average season. At any rate, where it is used the vines have a far healthier and more vigorous look.

Potatoes should be harvested between October 1st and 15th, and should be done in fair fine weather if possible. They should be stored in a dry, cool, cellar which is well ventilated, and if possible kept at a temperature of 35 degrees F.

SEED SELECTION.—Perhaps the most important thing to be considered in producing seed potatoes is the system of seed selection practised. In order to keep up the yield, if not to actually improve it, it is necessary to plant only the best. This is accomplished by hill selection. This is done with a five-tine manure fork. Go up one row and down the other after the crop is matured and turn out the most likely looking hills. If they yield a goodly number of smooth, uniform tubers of good fair size, save for the next year's seed plot and select the best from it again in the same manner. There is always a best in every field and plot. It is also a good idea to note the manner of growth of different vines. Some grow stalky and more bushy than others, and as a rule resist disease better than those which soon lie on the ground. Vines of this sort can be sprayed and cultivated longer and usually give more profitable results. Always select from the portion of the field that has resisted disease the best, as it is very essential to have vigorous and healthy seed for best results.

MR. RAYNOR: Do you have any special way of cutting your seeds? Do you split the seed ends?

A.—You begin at the stem end and take off the first cut there and continue until we come to the seed end.

Q.—Do you plant the stem end?

A.—Yes, the idea advanced by Mr. McCubbin of cutting off the stem end has never been practised, but I believe it would be a good idea.

MR. McCUBBIN: I do not think the idea I had would interfere with the potato seed; it merely was to take thin slices to see the tissue.

MR. LAMONT: I might ask the potato growers if they have had any experience in planting the seed end split in comparison with the others, as an experiment, to see whether it would produce more uniform potatoes?

THE CHAIRMAN: We conducted some experiments at the College in taking the eyes from the seed end, the middle of the potato, and from the stem end, and we have not found very much difference. Taking different sized pieces with one eye in the piece, we obtained a little larger yield per acre from the middle of the potato, and there was not very much difference between the seed end and the stem end, and the results are not very marked in our experiments, which extended over a period of some five years.

MR. LAMONT: We have been conducting experiments along that line for the past three years, and we are satisfied we get a more uniform potato from the seed end than we do from the other parts of the potato.

MR. HODSON: I cut off all the seed ends and gave them to a neighbour and he planted them, and I think his potatoes were quite as good as mine.

MR. RAYNOR: What size potatoes do you use for seed?

A.—A potato that would weigh a little less than half a pound; what you call a medium-size potato.

Q.—Do you ever plant small ones?

A.—Yes, and I would not advise the practice. You may get a good crop the first year, but if you continue the practice long you will soon run out of potatoes.

MR. GOLTZ: I have a few potatoes here. That is a potato I would recommend as not quite half a pound in weight; I would make about five seeds out of one of these potatoes.

Q.—How many bushels would you plant per acre using that size?

MR. GOLTZ: I would use about ten bags, 15 bushels.

MR. HODSON: How far do you put the drills apart.

MR. GOLTZ: 28 inches.

Q.—How far apart do you plant the drills?

A.—14 inches; I have had very good success in field crops; I have practised it 32 inches and I have practised it 30 inches and 28 inches, and I find that I always get more at 28 inches than I do at 30 or 32—that is per acre.

MR. RAYNOR: When you commenced with those potatoes, were they as smooth and nice as they are now?

MR. GOLTZ: No, they were very scrubby when I got them. I always keep my seed fresh.

MR. RAYNOR: How do you get them smooth, just by selecting?

A.—Yes. This potato I have grown for twenty-three years without getting any seed from outside at all.

There is one point, probably Professor Zavitz can explain it. Potatoes are not like apples, which grow out in the day light. The potato grows in the dark in the soil, and I would like to know how much a potato decreases in any length of time that it remains in the light. Take these exhibits out here; you would not prefer those potatoes as eating potatoes, as they have been too long in the light, but would not be suitable for eating purposes; they are all right for seed. For eating purposes you would prefer a potato that had not been exposed to the light, it would have a better flavor and be nicer, would it not?

PROF. ZAVITZ: Yes.

MR. GOLTZ: Have you had any experiments along that line? The reason I am asking is that there are a lot of people digging their potatoes and leaving them on the barn floor, probably covered with a little bed of straw, and they are left there for a week or two weeks and the light gets at them. Do you think that decreases the eating quality of that potato, or does it increase it?

PROF. ZAVITZ: If they are in a subdued light, I doubt if it would interfere with the quality, but in the sunshine, it would probably affect them to a certain extent; and if they began to sprout, it would interfere with the table quality. I do not know of any experiments that have been carried along that line.

MR. McCUBBIN: The potato is a stem, and when it is taken into the light it forms a green-colored matter in the stem, and the light changes the material of the outside of the potato into that green-colored matter, and there is a corresponding bitter taste developed. I should think you are correct in stating that a weak light would not be likely to induce that to any extent, but a strong light would.

MR. HODSON: That would only affect the upper tier of potatoes, at any rate.

MR. McCUBBIN: It would not go in to any great distance.

MR. GOLTZ: If you take a potato that has been in the light and a potato that has not been in the light, you will find a difference in the appearance.

MR. HUTCHINSON: I had an experience along that line last summer. One of my clients complained that his potatoes were not cooking very well. I went to look at them and found them in an ordinary cellar; a nice, bright cellar, but the light was subdued. I noticed they were getting a green tinge and it was injuring

the cooking qualities of these potatoes; they were not really fit to eat. I told them that if they would keep them covered they would keep in good condition.

Q.—Would you plant mature or immature potatoes.

A.—Immature potatoes from the north are planted in the south.

PROF. ZAVITZ: We have been experimenting along that line for the past two years. In order to get results we have planted potatoes at different dates one season, and then we have selected tubers from those planted at different dates, and that had reached different stages of maturity. The results so far have shown that we have obtained larger yields per acre from the immature seed. The experiment is still under way, it is not completed.

MR. McCUBBIN: Have you any explanation to offer for that?

PROF. ZAVITZ: I suppose I might offer an explanation, but I do not feel like doing so. We are still investigating. The system is practised in the Southern States.

MR. RAYNOR: The market gardeners around Toronto adopt that system of planting immature seed.

PROF. ZAVITZ: A potato is not a seed, it is simply an underground stem, and although an immature potato may give a larger yield than a mature one, that does not imply that an immature seed of the oat or barley or wheat will give a larger yield.

Q.—What has been your experience with commercial fertilizer?

MR. GOLTZ: I tried commercial fertilizer one year, without any results.

MR. LAMONT: That has been our experience in Caradoc; we have tried commercial fertilizers without any results.

MR. HUTCHINSON: I have used commercial fertilizers for many years, and I would not think of doing without them. I cannot get enough manure. I get an increase of from 70 to 90 bushels per acre by using commercial fertilizers.

MR. LAMONT: What brand do you use?

MR. HUTCHINSON: I started using a brand sent out from the College. For a few years I used superphosphate alone. At the present time potash phosphate is giving good results. For two years I did not use any barn manure at all.

Q.—Have you any data on the control of blight.

A.—MR. McCUBBIN: I have not heard what they have done at the Central Experimental farm. I have not done any spraying myself. In a few cases where they sprayed for blight near St. Catharines they did not have any sign of blight till the fall; that was because the blight did not work in there until much later than in the rest of the Province. As far as I have been able to ascertain so far, the spray was not very successful in controlling blight because the weather conditions were unfavourable.

THE NORTH GOWER BANNER OAT SEED CENTRE.

A. J. CRAIG, NORTH GOWER.

It affords me much pleasure to present you with a report of the work of the North Gower Banner Oat Seed Centre.

In the winter of 1913, Mr. Newman addressed a meeting of the farmers of this district on the work of improved seed growing, pointing out the benefits to be derived from the same, such as increased yield, vitality of seed, uniformity of growth and ripening, strength of straw, and the reducing of the weed problem. All

of which he clearly explained and supported by convincing reports of the work in other districts.

But the fact of the work being so new to the men of this district, they were naturally reluctant in taking it up with very much enthusiasm, and as a result only a small number of men decided to give it a trial, and order seed. At a later date we held a meeting and organized our centre with a membership of twelve men. The amount of seed purchased at that time being so small, "just about three bushels apiece," the returns for 1913 were not any more than enough to supply our own demand, but the practical results were sufficient to prove to the members the superiority of the seed over ordinary unimproved seed, and, as a result, the men took up the work of 1914 with greater confidence in making it a success.

Instead of pursuing the old course of practically inbreeding their seed grain and sowing on ordinary cultivation, they went in for a more thorough cultivation of the soil, and also took greater pains in grading their Registered seed, with the result that almost any man could distinguish between the registered seed and the common seed in the field, chiefly by its uniformity of growth, ripening, and strength and length of straw.

But unfortunately the law allowing a certain number of foreign grains per pound at the time of purchase, they also developed great vitality, and as a result were quite numerous in the returns of 1914. I am sorry to say that only about three-quarters of the members properly hand-picked their fields for wheat and barley, etc., which considerably reduced the amount of seed that would be saleable under registration.

But what seed we had registered and disposed of, which was about 2,500 bushels at \$1.00 per bushel, I may say gave good satisfaction to Mr. Newman. He stated that it was some of the best that passed through his hands. It also proved to be a first-class lesson to the members who failed to properly hand-pick their fields for barley and wheat, and gave them a still greater desire to do better for the present year, with the result that the Centre undertook the work of this season's crop more thoroughly along the required lines. They also profited by the results of a number of members who had been treating their grain for smut, which had been a serious problem with them for years. After treating their grain thoroughly a few days before sowing, the results were most encouraging, and to-day smut is hardly to be found on their grain.

Quite a number of men in the community also took up the work of treating their seed for smut along with the members of the Centre, and one and all claim that upon examination of their crops at the time when the smut is most easily seen, there was scarcely a head of smut to be found, some men claiming that they could find none, and there was also a decided difference in the yield per acre as compared with other years.

Fortunately the season of 1915 in the district was excellent for most all crops, not getting the heavy rains and the continued wet weather that has been reported in most parts of Ontario. As a result we were able to harvest our crop in a very good condition, it being a remarkably heavy one in general, but somewhat discolored.

In the report of the field inspection by our District Representative (Mr. Jackson) the average standing of our third generation seed being 82 per cent., and that of our first generation was 89 per cent.

I may say that at the time we formed our Centre, we selected a number of our members to produce Elite Stock Seed, it being considered that a more uniform quality and of higher standing than if it were left to each individual, and so far it is proving very satisfactory.

The amount of seed the Centre expects to offer for sale this season, over and above what is required for home use, will be about 5,000 bushels at \$1 per bushel. We have arranged to put it up in three bushel sacks, with the name of the Centre printed on the sack.

According to the general report of the members, the seed is all of very fine quality with the exception of a couple of members, who report theirs is somewhat darkened, but all well filled, and a very heavy yield to the acre. I am also very pleased to say that the seed is all practically free from smut, owing to the attention given the seed before sowing.

It is the general feeling of all the members now that they shall continue to treat their seed in the future regardless of cost, for the results have been so pronounced in the last few years throughout the community.

In closing I would like to say that, considering the success that the Centre has met with in so far as disposing of their seed is concerned, and also the decided difference between the improved seed and that of former sowing, that we have found it is the decided intention of the members for the future to sow exclusively registered stock seed.

MR. NEWMAN: I think Mr. Craig has covered the work very well, and, as he mentioned, we held a meeting in 1913, called by Mr. Jackson, the District Representative, to discuss the whole proposition. North Gower is particularly a good district for oats. The work of the Potato Growing Competitions stimulated a number of the younger men who are now coming in and making excellent men in that Centre.

When the work was started we took extra care to see that they got the very best stock available. We started with Banner Oats. We got our stock from one of our growers, Mr. George Dow, a man who started to select his oats and made a great success of that work. Those oats did so well that last year these people wanted the same strain of oats, but unfortunately that strain in the west was not available. Dow Brothers' own stock failed on account of the bad season, but these people thought so much of that strain that they sent to North Gower and paid \$1 a bushel per car load. That brings out some of the work for the Seed Centres; we should have a large number of seed centres scattered throughout the various parts of the country, so that in no one season will there be a total failure. This year, for instance, we expected to be able to get a great deal of seed oats in Western Ontario, but the season has been so bad that that quantity will be cut down very materially. However, there are certain parts of Western and Eastern Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces where there are seed centres, and where they have quite a quantity of seed for sale. I think the Seed Centre idea is going to revolutionize the seed growing in this country. It is so simple that any body of men can form a centre. The idea of having one of the men do the selecting work instead of having each individual man do the work is solving the proposition which many of us have been up against for many years. This seems to be getting over the difficulty. They choose one or two of their men to do the selecting work, and they agree to give him a certain price for their stock seed. I do not think there are many other features that can be discussed.

MR. WALLACE: Being a member of this North Gower Seed Centre, it affords me a great deal of pleasure to be here unexpectedly. I might say, we have seen in our district a very marked difference in the quality and the value of oats that have been grown from this registered seed. Men have come to us and bought seed who did not want to pay registered prices. We give them a little cut price and sell it

as improved seed; it is not graded quite as high as registered seed. The men who have had that seed and threshed it, have threshed a great many bushels per acre more than the man who sowed the ordinary seed. You can travel the country and pick out the fields of oats that have been grown from registered seed, from the simple fact that it is oats growing in these fields and not a mixture of several grains. We have had several fields in our locality that have averaged in the neighborhood of 90 bushels per acre. Another thing we noticed was that when these fields were about ready for the binders, it was all of a uniform ripeness. We did not find one top here and there standing, may be, three or four inches higher than the rest, and that much riper, but our fields as a rule were of uniform height, and when one foot of ground of that field was ripe, the whole field was ripe. I am pleased to say that I have been growing oats on my farm for the last twenty-five years, and I have a farm that is noted for producing heavy crops. This year I got the best field of oats grown from the registered seed that I have ever seen, and the neighbors said that it and several other fields of the same kind of seed were the best they had ever seen. We are so enthused with it, especially my boys and myself, that we are growing and selling nothing else, even for mixed grain.

Another thing that was spoken of was smut. We were extra well pleased with the results that we had in treating for smut this season. Last year we had a little on our granary, but this year it was scarcely to be seen.

MR. TOOLE: I should like to ask Mr. Raynor if he has any test made of thick sown silage corn planted in hill and planted in drills?

MR. RAYNOR: No, I have not. I have heard of experiments along that line. I have heard that some people are claiming that growing corn thick so that it will reach any fair size or may not have ears is as satisfactory for silage as the other, but I have only heard a few claim that. The great majority of men still say, "Give us corn grown so that it will mature ears and get in the glazed condition, if possible, to give the best quality of ensilage for feeding purposes," and I am certainly not convinced that the other kind is preferable.

MR. TOOLE: I might just say on our farm we have tried that experiment this year. We have three acres of corn sown thickly in drills, and we allowed it to mature the same length of time as the other. It was all put in the same day and cut the same day—the 28th of September. We sent samples to Guelph to be analyzed of the thick sown corn against the other kind, and when the results come out in our issue of December 16th, it is going to surprise some people. I am pretty well convinced that that thick sown corn is better for ensilage. We are putting the three acres of corn in the silo and intend to have the silage tested, and we intend to follow that out another year. It may be a consolation to the seed-growers in Western Ontario to know it takes a lot of seed. It was so thick in the rows that the stocks were fairly touching one another. This year was a peculiar one, and the thick-sown corn grew to the same length as the other, but a much finer stalk, and it yielded more than double per acre what the corn did in hills, and it matured as early, if not before.

I am just throwing out these hints because we are going to take up that matter. A great many people believe you must have the corn glazed and ripened, and I must say I cannot altogether agree with that, because I do not believe cattle get all the food qualities out of corn glazed, and they do not digest it when they eat it whole. If this thick-sown corn ripens in the same number of days as the other, and goes into the silo and comes out good silage with as much food value, it seems to me there is some argument on that score, and I would like to see the Experiment Sta-

tions in this country take it up and give it a good test. There is no question about the chemical test made at the College, and I would like to see Eastern Ontario and Western Ontario take that matter up not later than next year, and either prove we are wrong and they are right or *vice versa*.

MR. SQUIRRELL: Do you know anything about the digestibility of it?

MR. TOOLE: We have not tried it. I should not think it is indigestible when it is finer in the stalk.

Q.—It is immature?

A.—It is not immature; I was careful to say it is just as mature as the other.

Q.—Just as dry.

A.—Just as dry. The theory of the thing is all right. It seems to me to be quite simple that the corn just draws on the stalk to mature itself, and takes out of the stalk what it puts on the cob. I do not know anything about digestibility, but we are going to test it with our herd cows. We will test it with them to the best of our ability on the farm, but it looks like good silage, and it analyzes like good silage.

MR. MURRAY: With regard to Mr. Raynor's address, I might say that in Quebec this year we have been conducting a number of similar experiments to those carried on in Eastern and Western Ontario with ensilage corn, using the same varieties as Mr. Raynor referred to, with the addition of Leaming; that made five dent varieties and three flints. The reason I am referring to these at all is because our experiment has not been quite the same in Quebec as in Eastern Ontario. Quebec is not far-famed as a corn-growing Province; most of it is grown in four or five counties bordering on Ontario. The varieties that Mr. Raynor referred to as doing the best in Eastern Ontario have done very well. Wisconsin No. 7 in Huntingdon and Chateauquay did splendidly, but those are the only two counties where it did well. In all the other counties, and I saw twenty experiments, it was decidedly too immature. It was in the early milk stage. Golden Glow this year would give us the best results, although we have not all the figures in yet, followed by Bailey, White Cap Yellow dent, and then Leaming.

Now, as to the flints: Contrary to Mr. Raynor's experience, again, we had the best results from Longfellow. I have seen it grown for a number of years in different parts of Ontario and the Provinces of the West, but was never taken with the variety. This year, however, I saw the finest fields of Longfellow in Missisquoi County, about ten feet high. It was a better field of Longfellow than any of the dents, and yielded not only a heavier tonnage, but was well matured. So we cannot draw any definite conclusions from one or two years' work. It would appear that Wisconsin No. 7 is entirely too late; that Golden Glow and White Cap Yellow dent gave very good satisfaction, and among the flints Longfellow, Salzer's North Dakota, and Compton's Early; Compton's Early easily the last and decidedly too late and not suited for any of the districts.

With reference to the other matter Mr. Toole brought up, I think Mr. Squirrel's point is well taken. It does not matter very much what the composition of the thing is, but it does matter what the animal can take out of it. There may be quite a bit of food matter in that stalk, but it is not very nutritive. There is a great deal of food value in grain that is not taken out, and we know it is not taken out because we see it after it comes from the animals, but you cannot tell to what extent the other matter is not taken out; that does not appear as grain.

Another point which I think very important is the fact that this year was an exceptionally wet year in Western Ontario. On the contrary, in our district we had

an exceptionally dry season, and we were carrying on this year experiments in different widths of seed sowing. Some of the corn we sowed as close as 4 inches apart in the rows, with the rows 3 feet apart, and from that up to hills 3½ feet apart with 2, 3 and 4 stocks in the hill. In the early part of the season the thickly-sown corn looked exceptionally promising. It grew quicker and looked better until about the end of June. They were all planted in the same range, and the thickly-sown corn stood up well and the others sloped off. When the dry weather struck us in July, things were reversed, and the thickly-sown corn almost stopped, and what was sown thinly stood up well and ripened up splendidly, loaded with ears. Wisconsin No. 7 ripened almost perfectly, while the thickly-sown stocks were almost worthless, and in addition we did not get anything like the total yield from the thickly-sown stocks that we got from the thin. In Western Ontario you have had one extreme which favored the thickly-sown corn, while we had a dry season which favored the thinly-sown corn, which shows that in a dry season thick sowing is ruinous to a heavy crop of corn, and it does not mature well.

If you refer to figures on the percentage of dry matter in corn, you will see in the early stages of growth that there is an exceptionally low percentage of dry matter, and as maturity increases the dry matter increases very rapidly. While the figures Mr. Toole has secured this year may be startling, I do not think it is going to revolutionize corn-growing in Ontario, and I will be surprised if it does. I do not expect that thick-grown corn for ensilage purposes is ever going to come back to Quebec or Ontario.

MR. TOOLE: I am very glad that point was brought up about the dry weather. Bear in mind we are not trying to revolutionize corn-growing in Ontario unless it is for the farmers' good. These were the results we got this year, and when you see them complete, you must agree that the evidence, so far as the year and our soil and the weather and everything is concerned, is in favor of the thick-sown corn. The point I wanted to make was this: I should like to see the Experimental Stations in this country take up that matter. There is no use, gentlemen, of saying we are right if we do not know we are right. We do not seem to know about the digestibility yet. Let us find that all out, and if we can prove this thing is all wrong, we will drop the thick-sown corn. I am glad that the other side of the question came out, and it shows in a dry season in Quebec that the thick-sown corn will not do, and maybe it will not do if we get a dry season; but it is a good point that the Experimental Stations might try. I want to see the Experimental Stations about two years ahead of the farmers, and not the farmers two years ahead of the Experimental Stations.

MR. MURRAY: There is a difference between the farmer's test and the Experimental Station test. We have carried on experiments with thick and thin sown corn, but we do not think the results are conclusive enough to make definite statements. It is all very well for a man to come out with a definite experiment and definite figures, but when we want to bring out something conclusive, we want to have three years' work behind it. We have had three years' experience already, and I would not have said what I did if I had not thought you were getting away with it a little too easily, and when we consider our results conclusive we will bring them out in full.

MR. LENNON: After what Mr. Raynor, Mr. Murray and Mr. Toole had to say, I think one point with respect to the thick and thin seed would be in comparison with the hill and the row system. I visited a great many places this summer where they have corn, and it seems to me if you grow corn in a row you get a little

more food value. Farmers are so busy that they have not sufficient time to hoe their corn crop, and by putting it in thick rows you have a nice little crop and a nice clean field at the end of the season.

With respect to the varieties, I do not know that I can give anything conclusive. In some localities some varieties are very much better than others, while in other localities things are much different. Wisconsin No. 7 in some localities seemed to me from outward appearance to have an advantage in tonnage, and the next variety would perhaps be Golden Glow, and I am forced to say Longfellow seemed to be an early corn. I think Compton's Early would stand higher if we had a strain which had been selected for a number of years. I would hesitate to draw any definite conclusions between the varieties from what I have seen this year. I understand that when the Provincial authorities sent these experiments out, they had the idea that it would encourage the farmers to sow their corn in check rows, and it would encourage them to purchase better seed. My idea is that there are not many different qualities of seed corn. There is good seed corn and poor seed corn, and the quicker we get away from the idea that we can get as good results from cheap seed as from dear seed, the better. There are just two grades: Good seed corn and poor seed corn, and I believe these experiments have led the people to believe it is better to plant seed that will germinate.

PROF. C. A. ZAVITZ: I might just say we had an experiment in connection with the Experimental Union which ran for a period of five years. We are using the same amount of corn in rows as in hills, and the results were uniform one year with another. We got an average of one ton per acre more for the rows than from the other way, of which about two-fifths was in the form of ear and three-fifths in the stock. I think we ought to be careful and not draw too close conclusions, especially a year like this.

APPENDIX B

Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association

The annual meeting of this Association was held January 31st, 1916.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President.....JOHN GARDHOUSE, Weston.
Secretary.....R. W. WADE, Toronto.

DIRECTORS.

Shorthorns..... HARRY SMITH, R.R. 1, Ancaster; J. A. WATT, Elora.
Hereford..... L. O. CLIFFORD, Oshawa; H. D. SMITH, Hamilton.
Aberdeen-Angus..... JAMES BOWMAN, Guelph.
Galloway..... LT.-COL. D. McCRAE, Guelph.
Holstein..... W. D. FLATT, Hamilton; W. A. CLEMONS, St. George.
Ayrshire..... W. F. STEPHEN, Huntingdon, Que.; W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford.
Jersey..... GORDON DUNCAN, Todmorden; BARTLEY BULL, Brampton.
O.A.C...... PROF. G. E. DAY, O.A.C., Guelph.
General Director..... JOHN GARDHOUSE, Weston.

REPRESENTATIVES TO FAIR BOARDS.

Canadian National Exhibition: JOHN GARDHOUSE, Weston.
Western Fair (London): W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford; HARRY SMITH,
Central Canada Exhibition: JOHN GARDHOUSE, Weston; J. J. HODGINS.
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair: W. A. DRYDEN, Brooklin; JOHN GARDHOUSE, Weston;
W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford; R. S. STEVENSON, Ancaster.
Ottawa Winter Fair: PETER WHITE, Pembroke; J. H. GRISDALE, Ottawa; W. F. STEPHEN, Huntingdon, Que.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1915.

Receipts.

Cash on hand as per last Report	\$151 84	
Grants <i>re</i> Association Cars for 1914	495 00	
Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association	\$225 00	
Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association	100 00	
Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada	100 00	
Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association	35 00	
Canadian Jersey Cattle Club	30 00	
Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association....	5 00	
Membership Fees	3 00	
		\$649 84

Expenditures.

Directors' Expenses	\$2 70	
Grant <i>re</i> Association Cars for 1914	418 28	
Printing notices for Annual Meeting	3 25	
Auditor	2 00	
Cash on hand	223 61	
		\$649 84

Ontario Horse Breeders' Association

The annual meeting of this Association was held February 4th, 1916.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President..... WM. SMITH, M.P., Columbus.
Vice-President..... JOHN A. BOAG, Queensville.
Secretary-Treasurer..... R. W. WADE, Toronto.

DIRECTORS.

Canadian Clydesdale Association.

WALTER SCOTT, Sutton West.	WM. GRAHAM, Claremont.
WM. SMITH, M.P., Columbus.	T. H. HASSARD, Markham.
JOHN A. BOAG, Queensville.	PETER CHRISTIE, Manchester.
ADAM SCHARF, Cummings Bridge.	A. E. MAJOR, Whitevale.
F. RICHARDSON, Columbus.	T. D. ELLIOTT, Bolton.
J. HENDERSON, Belton.	ROBT. GRAHAM, Prince George Hotel,
J. TORRANCE, Markham.	Toronto.
GEO. GORMLEY, Unionville.	WALTER MILNE, Green River.
	W. F. BATTY, Brooklin.

Canadian Shire Association: JOHN GARDHOUSE, Weston; J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston.
Canadian Hackney Association: A. YEAGER, Simcoe; H. G. BOAG, Barrie.
Canadian Thoroughbred Association: WM. HENDRIE, Hamilton; COL. MCCRAE, Guelph.
Canadian Standard-Bred Association: O. B. SHEPPARD, Toronto; GEO. PEPPER, Toronto.
Canadian Pony Society: H. M. ROBINSON, Toronto; T. A. LANGTON, Toronto.
Canadian Percheron Association: E. C. H. TISDALE, Beaverton; M. HAMILTON, Simcoe.

REPRESENTATIVES TO FAIR BOARDS.

Canadian National Exhibition: WM. SMITH, M.P., Columbus.
Western Fair (London): JAS. HENDERSON, Belton; GEO. CHARLTON, Duncrief.
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair: WM. SMITH, M.P., Columbus; JNO. A. BOAG, Queensville; P. CHRISTIE, Manchester; T. D. ELLIOTT, Bolton.
Central Canada Exhibition: ADAM SCHARF, Cummings Bridge.
Ottawa Winter Fair: WM. SMITH, Columbus; ADAM SCHARF, Cummings Bridge; FRED. RICHARDSON, Columbus.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1915.

Receipts.

Cash on hand as per last Report	\$184 91
Memberships—	
Clydesdale Association of Canada	105 00
Canadian Standard-bred Association	15 00
Canadian Shire Horse Association	15 00
Canadian Hackney Horse Society	15 00
Canadian Thoroughbred Association	15 00
Canadian Pony Society	15 00
Canadian Percheron Association	15 00
	<hr/>
	\$379 91

Expenditures.

Directors' Expenses	\$76 00	
Grant, Association Cars, 1914	100 00	
Grant, Toronto Open Air Horse Parade, 1914	25 00	
Printing notices for Annual Meeting	8 00	
Auditor	3 00	
Exchange on cheques	45	
Cash on hand	167 46	
		\$379 91

Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association

The annual meeting of this Association was held February 3rd, 1916.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

<i>President</i>	J. T. GIBSON, Denfield.
<i>Vice-President</i>	HENRY ARKELL, Teeswater.
<i>Secretary</i>	R. W. WADE, Toronto.

DIRECTORS.

T. A. SHORE, Glanworth.	J. W. SPRINGSTEAD, Abingdon.
J. T. GIBSON, Denfield.	CECIL STOBBS, Leamington.
JAS. DOUGLAS, Caledonia.	GEO. L. TELFER, Paris.
J. E. COUSINS, Harriston.	J. BOWMAN, Guelph.
J. LLOYD-JONES, Burford.	
<i>General Directors</i>	W. WHITELAW, Guelph; J. D. BRIEN, Ridgetown.

REPRESENTATIVES TO FAIR BOARDS.

Canadian National Exhibition: J. D. BRIEN, Ridgetown.
Western Fair (London): JAS. SNELL, Clinton; JOHN KELLY, Shakespeare.
Central Canada Exhibition: J. T. GIBSON, Denfield; W. A. WALLACE, Kars.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1915.

Receipts.

Cash on hand as per last Report	\$1,363 71	
Grant, Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association	214 50	
Interest	30 00	
		\$1,738 21

Expenditures.

Directors' Expenses	\$60 03	
Grants—		
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair	200 00	
Ottawa Winter Fair	80 00	
Printing	2 52	
Auditor	2 00	
Cash on hand	1,393 66	
		\$1,738 21

Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association

The annual meeting of this Association was held February 3rd, 1916.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President..... LIEUT.-COL. R. McEWEN, R.R. 4, London.
Vice-President..... JAS. BRYSON, Brysonville, Que.
Secretary..... R. W. WADE, Toronto.

DIRECTORS.

J. D. BRIEN, Ridgetown.	F. T. SKINNER, Indian Head, Sask.
JAS. SNELL, Clinton.	A. DENIS, Norbert Station, Que.
H. LEE, Highgate.	W. H. ENGLISH, Harding, Man.
J. E. DION, St. Sebastian Sta., Que.	V. SYLVESTRE, Clairvaux, Bagot, Que.
J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford.	A. J. MCKAY, Macdonald, Man.

REPRESENTATIVES TO FAIR BOARDS.

Canadian National Exhibition: W. A. DRYDEN, Brooklin.
Western Fair (London): R. H. HARDING, Thorndale; JOHN RAWLINGS, Forest.
Central Canada Exhibition: COL. R. McEWEN, R.R. 4, London; D. M. STUART, Osgoode.
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair: W. WHITELAW, Guelph; JAS. DOUGLAS, Caledonia;
L. PARKINSON, Guelph; J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford.
Ottawa Winter Fair: J. B. FERGUSON, Renfrew; JAS. BRYSON, Brysonville, Que.;
E. S. ARCHIBALD, Ottawa; LIEUT.-COL. R. McEWEN, London.
Ontario Agricultural College: PROF. G. E. DAY, Guelph.
Macdonald College: PROF. H. BARTON, Que.
General Directors: JOHN KELLY, Shakespeare; R. H. HARDING, Thorndale.
Record Board: J. D. BRIEN, Ridgetown; R. H. HARDING, Thorndale; LIEUT.-COL. R. McEWEN, London.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1915.

Receipts.

Cash on hand as per last Report	\$4,638 08
Registrations	3,826 45
Memberships	638 00
Interest	111 77
Total	\$9,214 30

Expenditures.

Directors' Expenses	\$161 95
Grants—	
Quebec Sheep Breeders' Association	420 75
Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association	344 50
Alberta Sheep Breeders' Associations	61 75
Manitoba Sheep Breeders' Association	60 50
Maritime Sheep Breeders' Association	53 25
Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association	52 10
British Columbia Sheep Breeders' Association	18 15
Association Cars, 1914	53 32
Record Office, Balance Expenses, 1914	830 51
Record Office, for conducting Records, 1915	700 00
Printing Records	587 07
Printing Annual Report and Notices of Meeting	20 80
Postage and Stationery	55 25
Auditor	4 00
Miscellaneous	19 00
Cash on hand	5,771 40
Total	\$9,214 30

Ontario Swine Breeders' Association

The first annual meeting of this Association was held February 4th, 1916.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President.....PROF. G. E. DAY, Guelph.
Vice-President.....JOHN FLATT, Hamilton.
Secretary.....R. W. WADE, Toronto.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN KELLY, Shakespeare.	GEO. DOUGLAS, Mitchell.
H. A. DOLSON, Cheltenham.	JOHN FLATT, Hamilton.
W. F. WRIGHT, Glanworth.	WM. JONES, R.R. 4, Mt. Elgin.
GEO. CAMPBELL, Northwood.	PROF. GEO. E. DAY, Guelph.
CECIL STOBES, Leamington.	

REPRESENTATIVES TO FAIR BOARDS.

Central Canada Exhibition: J. B. FERGUSON, Renfrew.

Dominion Swine Breeders' Association

The annual meeting of this Association was held February 4th, 1916.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President.....J. C. STUART, Osgoode.
Vice-President.....P. J. McEWEN, Wyoming.
Secretary.....R. W. WADE, Toronto.

DIRECTORS.

H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville.	GEO. CAMPBELL, Northwood.
WM. JONES, R.R. 4, Mt. Elgin.	GEO. GOULD, Edgar Mills.
HERBERT GERMAN, St. George.	ALEX. HASTINGS, Cross Hill.
W. F. WRIGHT, Glanworth.	
<i>O.A.C.</i>	PROF. G. E. DAY, Guelph.
<i>General Director</i>	J. D. BRIEN, Ridgetown.

REPRESENTATIVES TO FAIR BOARDS.

Canadian National Exhibition: H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville; S. DOLSON, Norval Station.
Western Fair (London): J. D. BRIEN, Ridgetown; W. F. WRIGHT, Glanworth.
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair: PROF. G. E. DAY, Guelph; P. J. McEWEN, Wyoming; JOHN FLATT, Hamilton; J. D. BRIEN, Ridgetown.
Central Canada Exhibition: R. O. MORROW, Hilton.
Ottawa Winter Fair: J. C. STUART, Osgoode; WM. HARTIN, Richmond; J. W. BRANT, Ottawa; J. B. FERGUSON, Renfrew.
National Record Board: J. D. BRIEN, Ridgetown; D. C. FLATT, Hamilton; J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1915.

Receipts.

Cash on hand as per last Report	\$8,641 34	
Registrations	6,227 83	
Memberships	1,818 00	
Interest	115 56	
Total		\$16,802 73

Expenditures.

Directors' Expenses	\$244 15	
Grants:—		
Ontario—		
Ontario Berkshire Breeders' Society	538 25	
Ontario Large Yorkshire Swine Breeders' Society	520 25	
Canadian National Exhibition	150 00	
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair	75 00	
Central Canada Exhibition	75 00	
Western Fair Association	75 00	
Ottawa Winter Fair	50 00	
Quebec Swine Breeders' Association	1,109 15	
Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association	1,107 10	
Alberta Swine Breeders' Association	1,345 95	
Manitoba Swine Breeders' Association	789 05	
Maritime Swine Breeders' Association	220 85	
British Columbia Swine Breeders' Association	170 25	
Association Cars, 1914	44 90	
Record Office, for Salaries, 1915	1,200 00	
Record Office, Balance due on Expenses, 1914	1,221 88	
Printing Records	3,610 71	
Printing Annual Report and Notices of Meeting	26 20	
Postage	75 00	
Auditor	5 00	
Miscellaneous	5 25	
Cash on hand	4,143 79	
Total		\$16,802 73

Ontario Large Yorkshire Swine Breeders' Society

The annual meeting of this Association was held February 4th, 1916.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President.....J. C. STUART, Osgoode.
Vice-President.....H. S. McDIARMID, Fingal.
Secretary.....R. W. WADE, Toronto.

DIRECTORS.

WM. JONES, Mt. Elgin (R.R. 4).
 J. I. FLATT, Hamilton (R.R. 2).
 J. C. STUART, Osgoode.
 J. K. FEATHERSTON, Streetsville.

WM. MANNING, Woodville.
 H. S. McDIARMID, Fingal.
 J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1915.

Receipts.

Cash on hand as per last Report	\$246 18
Grant, Dominion Swine Breeders' Association	520 25
Interest	15 95
Total	\$782 38

Expenditures.

Grants	
Canadian National Exhibition	\$100 00
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair	100 00
Central Canada Exhibition	75 00
Ottawa Winter Fair	75 00
Western Fair Association	50 00
Printing notices for Annual Meeting	1 25
Auditor	2 00
Cash on hand	379 13
Total	\$782 38

Ontario Berkshire Breeders' Society

The annual meeting of this Association was held February 4th, 1916.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President..... H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville.
Vice-President..... W. W. BROWNRIDGE, Georgetown.
Hon. President..... JOHN KELLY, Shakespeare.
Secretary..... R. W. WADE, Toronto.

DIRECTORS.

ADAM THOMPSON, Shakespeare.	H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville.
W. W. BROWNRIDGE, Georgetown.	G. F. WEIR, Paris.
J. D. BRIEN, Ridgetown.	P. W. BOYNTON, Dollar.
FRANK TEASDALE, Concord.	

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1915.

Receipts.

Cash on hand as per last Report	\$131 21	
Grant, Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association	538 25	
Interest	12 05	
		<hr/>
		\$681 51

Expenditures.

Directors' Expenses	\$11 20	
Grants—		
Canadian National Exhibition	100 00	
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair	100 00	
Central Canada Exhibition	50 00	
Ottawa Winter Fair	50 00	
Western Fair Association	50 00	
Printing notices for Annual Meeting	75	
Auditor	2 00	
Cash on hand	317 56	
		<hr/>
		\$681 51

Western Ontario Poultry Association

The annual meeting of this Association was held December 9th, 1915.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President..... WM. BARBER, 118 Roncesvalles Ave., Toronto.
Hon. President..... W. J. TEALE, Guelph.
Vice-President..... J. E. PEART, Hamilton.
Second Vice-President..... J. H. SAUNDERS, London.
Secretary-Treasurer..... R. W. WADE, Toronto.

DIRECTORS.

J. RUSSELL, Toronto.
A. W. TYSON, Guelph.
G. G. HENDERSON, Hamilton.
T. H. SCOTT, Union.

J. L. BROWN, Seaforth.
T. J. KILEY, London.
R. OKE, London.
M. M. FERGUSON, London.

REPRESENTATIVES TO FAIR BOARDS.

Canadian National Exhibition: WM. MCNEIL, London.
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair: WM. MCNEIL, London; L. H. BALDWIN, Toronto;
WM. BARBER, Toronto; A. W. TYSON, Guelph.
Western Fair (London): J. H. SAUNDERS, London; A. R. K. TOZER, London.

Western Ontario Seed Growers' Association

The first annual meeting of this Association was held December 7th, 1915.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President..... A. MCKENNEY, Amherstburg.
Hon. President..... G. H. CLARK, Ottawa.
Vice-President..... L. D. HANKINSON, Aylmer.
Secretary..... R. W. WADE, Toronto.

DIRECTORS.

WILL BARRIE, Galt.
L. D. HANKINSON, Aylmer.
A. MCKENNEY, Amherstburg.
J. H. WILCOX, Woodslee.
P. E. ANGLE, Simcoe.
T. W. STEPHENS, Aurora.

S. W. SENN, Caledonia.
W. J. SQUIRREL, Guelph.
HENRY STOKES, Berlin.
ALFRED HUTCHINSON, Mt. Forest
R. R. MOORE, Norwich.
A. S. MAYNARD, Chatham.

REPORT
OF THE
Stallion Enrolment Board
OF
ONTARIO
1915

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



TORONTO:
Printed by A. T. WILGRESS, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1915

Printed by
WILLIAM BRIGGS
Corner Queen and John Streets
TORONTO

*To His Honour, SIR JOHN HENDRIE, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., a Lieutenant-Colonel in
the Militia of Canada, etc., etc., etc.,*

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The undersigned begs to present for the consideration of Your Honour the
Report of the Stallion Enrolment Board for 1915.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES S. DUFF,

Minister of Agriculture.

TORONTO, 1915.

Ontario Stallion Enrolment Board

Chairman—PETER WHITE, K.C.,
Pembroke, Ont.

LT.-COL. ROBERT McEWEN,
R.R. No. 4,
London, Ont.

F. C. GRENSIDE, V.S.,
Guelph, Ont.

JOHN GARDHOUSE,
Weston, Ont.

Secretary—R. W. Wade,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Ont.

TO THE HONORABLE JAMES S. DUFF,

Minister of Agriculture for Ontario.

SIR,—The Ontario Stallion Enrolment Board begs herewith to transmit its report for the stallion year ending July 31st, 1915, and in so doing to make the following observations:—

The total number of stallions enrolled for the year was 3,177 of which 2,155 were Pure Bred and 1,022 were enrolled as grades, though a small number of these latter are said to be Pure Bred horses, for which the applicants for enrolment have been unable to produce proofs of breeding and ownership as required by the Act.

Improvement in the proportion of grade stallions enrolled is being made, there being in 1913, 36 per cent., in 1914, 34½ per cent. as compared with 32 per cent. in 1915. More marked improvement in this regard is expected.

All cases of violation of the Act that came to the attention of the Board were investigated by special inspectors appointed for the purpose and where circumstances warranted it, prosecutions followed.

There were, during the year, 49 prosecutions under the Act, resulting in 36 convictions and in some instances where the offence was not wilful, sentence was suspended.

On page 6 of this Report appears a comparison of the enrolments for the three years 1913, 1914 and 1915, during which the Act has been in force.

The amendment to the Act, which was in force for the first time in 1915, making inspection compulsory, has worked out well, though some stallion owners by not taking advantage of the regular inspections, have made the work of the Board more difficult and more expensive than necessary.

Our records, the reports of our inspectors and our general observation of conditions in the Province, lead us to the conclusion that the aims and object of the Act are gradually being attained and that in a very few years the good results will be very marked indeed.

It seems reasonably certain that with stimulation of horse breeding which must inevitably follow the close of the present war, this Province, ought, largely as a result of the elimination of the grade as a sire, to be in a position to supply in a large measure, high class horses and become the breeding ground of the horse industry not only of America, but of a large part of Europe.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ONTARIO STALLION ENROLMENT BOARD.

Toronto, October 22nd, 1915.

PERCENTAGE OF GRADES ENROLLED FOR THE YEARS 1913-1914-1915.

County.	1913			1914			1915		
	Enrolled Horses.	Grades.	%	Enrolled Horses.	Grades	%	Enrolled Horses	Grades.	%
Brant.....	28	11	39	44	16	36	43	15	25
Bruce.....	103	35	34	114	41	36	99	28	28
Carleton.....	65	31	48	76	30	39	70	21	30
Dufferin.....	51	11	21	58	11	19	57	12	21
Dundas.....	44	19	43	41	22	54	43	18	42
Durham.....	60	18	30	63	14	22	67	14	21
Elgin.....	65	32	49	75	31	41	76	22	29
Essex.....	69	29	42	91	30	33	94	29	31
Frontenac.....	31	19	61	42	25	59	42	27	64
Glengarry.....	34	14	41	48	23	48	54	24	44
Grenville.....	37	21	57	32	16	50	28	13	46
Grey.....	108	25	23	121	29	24	118	26	22
Haldimand.....	47	24	51	50	21	42	54	20	37
Halton.....	27	7	26	29	6	21	25	5	20
Hastings.....	82	61	74	87	59	68	72	41	57
Huron.....	112	31	28	142	41	29	130	29	22
Kent.....	130	40	31	136	34	25	133	34	25
Lambton.....	113	25	22	134	40	30	126	29	23
Lanark.....	58	22	38	76	31	41	71	21	29
Leeds.....	50	32	64	52	31	60	40	23	57
Lennox & Addington..	45	30	67	42	22	52	33	14	42
Lincoln.....	27	14	52	33	14	42	31	16	52
Middlesex.....	128	36	28	58	43	27	154	39	25
Norfolk.....	57	18	32	60	20	33	53	16	30
Northumberland	50	20	40	51	16	31	48	18	37
Ontario.....	101	16	16	108	21	19	124	25	20
Oxford.....	77	25	32	86	27	31	90	24	27
Peel.....	52	9	17	72	8	11	70	8	11
Perth.....	81	16	20	102	21	20	105	24	23
Peterboro.....	46	22	48	46	22	48	52	24	46
Prescott.....	46	34	74	57	39	68	42	29	69
Prince Edward.....	29	17	59	27	13	48	36	18	50
Renfrew.....	85	35	41	91	42	46	78	33	42
Russell.....	39	18	46	52	32	61	38	24	63
Simcoe.....	139	41	29	157	52	33	145	47	32
Stormont.....	32	18	56	35	18	51	27	14	52
Victoria.....	48	15	31	66	23	35	62	23	37
Waterloo.....	48	13	27	59	22	37	54	15	28
Welland.....	17	7	41	28	16	57	28	12	43
Wellington.....	104	26	25	117	27	23	115	30	26
Wentworth.....	50	25	50	60	27	45	56	17	30
York.....	119	25	21	148	29	19	157	27	17
New Ontario.....	12	3	25	10	3	30	120	67	56
Outside points.....	14	3	21	25	10	40	5	3	60

SUMMARY FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO SHOWING BY COUNTIES THE
NUMBER OF THE DIFFERENT BREEDS OF STALLIONS ENROLLED.

County.	Clyde.	Per.	Shire.	Bel. Dr.	Stan. Br.	Hack.	Thor.	Fr. Can.	Fr. Ch.	Ger. Ch.	Any other Breed.	Grade.	Total.
Brant.....	12	9	1	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	15	43
Bruce.....	57	7	3	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	99
Carleton.....	32	6	1	4	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	21	70
Dufferin.....	33	4	.....	.....	5	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	12	57
Dundas.....	16	4	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	43
Durham.....	39	2	.....	1	3	6	.....	.....	.....	1	1	14	67
Elgin.....	21	11	7	.....	8	3	2	.....	.....	1	1	22	76
Essex.....	25	22	4	2	10	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	94
Frontenac.....	4	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	27	42
Glengarry.....	19	6	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	54
Grenville.....	2	3	2	1	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	28
Grey.....	73	5	.....	1	7	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	26	118
Haldimand.....	17	5	3	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	54
Halton.....	9	4	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	25
Hastings.....	13	.....	8	1	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	41	72
Huron.....	65	9	9	.....	16	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	130
Kent.....	41	27	5	2	21	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	34	133
Lambton.....	70	5	3	2	15	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	29	126
Lanark.....	31	6	2	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	71
Leeds.....	6	5	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	23	40
Lennox & Addington.....	8	8	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	33
Lincoln.....	9	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	31
Middlesex.....	70	16	.....	.....	22	2	3	.....	.....	2	.....	39	154
Norfolk.....	12	16	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	16	53
Northumberland.....	16	9	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	48
Ontario.....	78	10	.....	.....	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	124
Oxford.....	43	3	1	1	11	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	90
Peel.....	38	8	3	.....	6	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	70
Perth.....	62	4	1	.....	10	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	105
Peterborough.....	21	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	52
Prescott.....	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	29	42
Prince Edward.....	6	8	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	36
Renfrew.....	20	12	1	.....	8	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	33	78
Russell.....	12	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	38
Simcoe.....	69	12	.....	.....	11	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	145
Stormont.....	10	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	27
Victoria.....	31	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	23	62
Waterloo.....	26	6	1	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	54
Welland.....	2	5	4	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	28
Wellington.....	63	10	1	.....	6	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	115
Wentworth.....	18	5	1	1	9	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	17	56
York.....	84	17	3	.....	9	6	9	.....	1	.....	1	27	157
New Ontario.....	35	12	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	67	120
Outside Points.....	6	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	17
Totals.....	1,331	328	70	22	257	77	46	4	7	6	7	1,022	3,177

ENROLMENT BY COUNTIES.

BREEDS: Clydesdale, Hackney, Suffolk, Morgan, Shire Percheron, Thoroughbred, Belgian Draft, French Coach, French-Canadian, Standard Bred, German Coach.
 ABBREVIATIONS: Clyde, Hack, Suff, Morg.

BRANT COUNTY.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Prince Arthur	240	1900	441		Thos. Robson	Brantford	1914	3
Johnny Goldring	1863	1907	2688		H. S. Howey	Brantford	1914	3
Cholderton Prime Minister (imp)	2801	1911	3313	Suff.	W. J. Roddick	Brantford	1914	1
Royal Ardlethen	3429	1904	3883	Clyde.	Miller & Millen	Brantford	1915	1
Jauze (imp)	3841	1909	4396		N. Dyment	Brantford	1915	1
Warwick King (imp.)	1921	1900	1681	Hack.	John McKenzie	Brantford	1914	1
Argumant (imp.)	3357	1902	4426	Per.	W. H. Littlefield	Brantford	1915	1
Spot	4006	1911	4501		John W. Deveraux	Brantford	1915	3
Light Wool	2312	1904	3324	Thor.	Can. Nat. Bur. of Breeding (G. J. Smith, Agent)	Brantford	1915	1
Bonny Boy	4037	1912	4581	Clyde.	Mrs. Barton Burtch	Brantford	1915	1
Brilliant Boy	872	1904	1634	Clyde.	S. B. Miller	Brantford	1914	1
Norwell Chieflain (imp.)	383	1908	798	Shire	Geo. Allen	Burford	1914	1
Prince Gartly Donside	1856	1911	2643	Clyde.	A. & W. McIntyre	Burford	1914	1
Absolon (imp.)	2435	1901	894	Per.	J. S. Bawtinheimer & Sons	Cainsville	1912	1
Griffin	1383	1907	2373		F. R. Hanks	Cainsville	1915	3
Prince Erskine of Woodroffe	538	1904	1322	Clyde.	T. Matthews	Cainsville	1914	1
Castelar	2824	1905	3354	Per.	W. A. Day	Cainsville	1914	1
Briton	727	1905	1110	Clyde.	O. Hager	Caledonia	1915	1
Barskimming (imp.)	2855	1909	3305	Clyde.	O. E. Hager	Caledonia	1914	1
Cesar	3228	1910	3735	Clyde.	Russel Clark	Caledonia	1915	1
Barney Stinson	2559	1896	1986	Per.	Millar Laurason	Cathcart	1915	3
James Murray	984	1909	1891		B. & R. Swezey	Cathcart	1915	3
Riband Jr.	960	1909	1781		Peter Johnston	Hagersville	1914	3
Harley Baron	1806	1910	2183	Clyde.	John Brown	Harley	1914	1
Harley's Pride	1809	1908	2182	Clyde.	John Brown	Harley	1914	1
Duke of York	267	1903	885		Wm. H. Curley	Hartford	1912	3
Grey Sam	1511	1909	2181		Sanford Clement	Hatchley (R.R. 2)	1914	4
King Edward	1373	1904	1387		J. A. Walker	Onondaga	1913	3
Golden Solway Chief	1105	1904	2080		J. S. Miller	Onondaga	1915	3
Percy (imp.)	1115	1908	1239	Clyde.	Jamieson Bros.	Onondaga	1914	1
Engelheim (imp.)	395	1904	381	Per.	C. W. Gurney	Paris	1912	1
Eman De St. Amand (imp.)	1102	1909	1481	Bel. Dr.	C. W. Gurney	Paris	1914	2

BRUCE COUNTY.

Name of Stallion.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	From Cert.
Islam (imp.)	1358	1908	618	Per.	Haas Bros.	Paris (R.R. 1)	1915	1
Junior (imp.)	2847	1909	3399	Per.	Haas Bros.	Paris (R.R. 1)	1914	1
Clodion	2189	1907	1047	Per.	Haas Bros.	Paris (R.R. 1)	1914	2
Belmont Conqueror (imp.)	336	1908	246	Clyde.	G. Rogerson	Paris	1914	1
Baron Carrick (imp.)	344	1904	283	Clyde.	G. Rogerson	Paris	1912	1
Warwick Albert (imp.)	2854	1904	3304	Hack.	J. J. McCormick	Paris	1914	1
Colwood	4015	1909	2195		Wm. Howes	Paris	1914	3
Young Crusader	161	1910	1287		R. J. Grover	Princeton	1914	3
Duke of Wellington	1529	1907	268	Per.	Rosebrugh & Osborne	St. George	1914	2
High Private	2933	1907	3453	St. Br.	Clemens Bros.	St. George	1914	1
Sensation 2nd	503	1904	1045		R. Taylor	St. George	1912	3
BRUCE COUNTY.								
Bonnie Laird	2662	1907	167	Clyde.	John Hewitson	Allenford	1914	1
Royal Sturdy	3964	1912	4354	Clyde.	Ralph Hinds	Allenford	1915	1
Scotland's Blend (imp.)	335	1905	243	Clyde.	A. A. Avery	Arnrow	1914	1
Favori	2246	1901	1873		Favori Syndicate Co.	Arnrow	1914	3
Jack Wilkes	1226	1892	1983		Wm. Stewart	Arnrow	1914	3
King	4071	1912	4599		W. T. Hewton	Barrow Bay	1915	3
Young Saranac 2nd	2755	1908	111		C. Baker	Belmore	1914	3
Baron Royal (imp.)	329	1900	215	Clyde.	S. McComb	Bervie	1912	1
Tony B.	2699	1899	2345		S. McComb	Bervie	1914	3
Young Gartly Gold	938	1910	1644		J. B. Blackwell	Bervie	1914	3
Matchless (imp.)	454	1906	1355	Clyde.	J. D. Campbell	Cargill	1914	1
Racipault (imp.)	1066	1902	597	Per.	J. Bechberger	Cargill	1912	1
Ryecroft Model	3376	1910	3845	Clyde.	Cargill Ltd., W. D. Cargill	Cargill	1914	1
Sylvi (imp.)	319	1903	128	Per.	G-o. Beckberger	Chepstow	1912	1
Sensation	418	1899	723	Per.	Walter Agnew	Chesley	1914	1
Baron Ratho (imp.)	678	1902	108	Clyde.	Jos. Acton	Chesley	1912	1
Eel W.	1538	1907	2198		W. H. Lustig	Chesley	1914	3
Drumflower Marcellus (imp.)	2158	1902	1128	Clyde.	Adam Eichholz	Clifford	1914	1
Scottish Blend	4076	1913	4625	Clyde.	Wm. Colhoun	Dobbinton	1915	1
Prince McCammon	2030	1908	2780	Clyde.	R. Boyle	Dyer's Bay	1914	3
Winsome King	3327	1910	114	Clyde.	D. McNeil	Elmwood	1914	1
Lord Lowther	3328	1900	3800		D. McNeil	Elmwood	1914	3
Knottingley Baronet (imp.)	647	1905	687	Shire	M. Rody	Elmwood	1914	1
Royal Purse (imp.)	91	1908	686	Clyde.	A. Chebott	Elshire	1914	1
Montrave Guardsman (imp.)	2224	1899	1730	Clyde.	J. Keip	Formosa	1914	1

BRUCE COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form Cert.
Invergowrie (imp.)	320	1907	110	Clyde.	M. Graf	Formosa	1914	1
Lord Ascot (imp.)	2078	1906	2758	Clyde.	L. N. McLean	Glammis	1915	1
Earl Bickett	1916	1909	1931	Clyde.	N. Neil McClure	Glammis	1914	1
Prince of Kirkside (imp.)	12	1899	244	Clyde.	A. Symon	Glammis	1912	1
Gartly Baron	1319	1911	1879	Clyde.	A. Good	Greenock	1914	1
Baron Hood (imp.)	45	1900	112	Clyde.	Levi Good	Greenock	1912	1
Baron Hopetown (imp.)	46	1906	113	Clyde.	Levi Good	Greenock	1914	1
Jovial (imp.)	519	1909	560	Per.	Levi Good	Greenock	1914	1
Makwira (imp.)	3267	1908	3754	Clyde.	Levi Good	Greenock	1914	1
Davie (imp.)	2827	1899	3151	Hack.	John Forsyth	Greenock	1914	1
Billie W.	3227	1909	3440		James Walker	Hepworth	1914	3
Pride of Ascot	3814	1911	4306	Clyde.	Edward James	Holyrood	1915	1
Buchlyvie Mhor (imp.)	2253	1909	1710	Clyde.	Ryerson Robinson Co.	Kincardine	1915	1
Lord Muncy	4118	1903	4598		B. H. Walpole	Kincardine	1915	4
George O'the Scales (imp.)	2080	1906	2777	Clyde.	B. Moulton	Kingarf	1915	1
Dunimarie	4143	1906	2844	Clyde.	B. Moulton	Kingarf	1915	1
Dungammon	3813	1913	4401	Clyde.	A. Stringer	Kingarf	1915	1
Derby	971	1908	1853		Chas. Baechler	Kinloss	1914	3
Nateby Orion (imp.)	3583	1903	2967	Shire	J. A. Spiers	Lion's Head	1914	1
Slander Jr.	1742	1900	1808		J. J. Stout	Lorne	1914	3
Lord Lamie	905	1909	1418	Clyde.	J. T. Carruthers	Lucknow	1914	1
Our Choice	822	1910	1905	Clyde.	S. E. Robertson	Lucknow	1914	1
Bay King Traveller	3171	1906	3700	St. Br.	W. E. Henderson	Lucknow	1914	1
Pioneer	381	1906	1380	Clyde.	W. H. Huck	Mildmay	1914	1
Bruno Brino	2519	1906	3219		W. Hucks	Mildmay	1915	3
Lord McQueen	3222	1905	1460	Clyde.	Fred. Urbschott	McIver	1914	1
Lansdowne (imp.)	580	1906	247	Clyde.	Wm. Airth & Co.	North Bruce	1914	2
Kentucky Bill	990	1910	1556	Clyde.	J. H. Steffert	North Bruce	1914	3
Coronation	2408	1910	3130	Clyde.	Duncan Stewart	Paisley	1915	1
Bute Baron	1050	1899	210	Thor.	P. McArthur	Paisley	1912	3
Heather Jock	1912	1901	2235		Wm. Rowland	Paisley	1915	2
Diplomatist (imp.)	3192	1908	3632	Clyde.	Chas. Creech	Pine River	1914	1
Faschnator (imp.)	1147	1910	2087	Clyde.	W. J. Wilson	Pinkerton	1914	1
Jake of Fairfield (imp.)	573	1909	207	Clyde.	A. J. McLean	Port Elgin	1914	1
Baron Burgie	2130	1911	2883		W. J. Craig	Port Elgin	1914	3
Sir Oliver	2104	1906	2782	Clyde.	J. McEwing	Port Elgin	1915	1
Panama (imp.)	3188	1904	205	Per.	Philips & Sparks	Port Elgin	1914	2
Silver Mine	1623	1910	2438	Clyde.	J. W. Hopper	Port Elgin	1914	1

Orrie's Pride	3928	1912	4468	Clyde.	Hugh Crawford	Purple Valley	1915	1
Carnegie	330	1910	217	Clyde.	Wm. Cuthbertson	Ripley	1914	1
Spruce Hill	3854	1912	4446	Clyde.	J. A. Harris	Ripley	1915	1
Gallant Carruchan (imp.)	1535	1902	1216	Clyde.	Johnston & Campbell	Ripley	1912	1
Lord Watson (imp.)	48	1902	216	Clyde.	Pollock & Harrison	Ripley	1912	1
Papinjay (imp.)	575	1909	218	Clyde.	R. McTavish & Wylie	Ripley	1914	1
Harold G.	2292	1906	3027	Clyde.	Wm. Smith	Ripley	1914	3
Strathcona (imp.)	2063	1899	2555	Clyde.	R. T. Needham	Slade	1915	1
Kingswood (imp.)	334	1905	242	Clyde.	G. A. Norman	Slade	1912	1
Iron Mask	3404	1912	3867	Clyde.	Nell C. Swinton	Southampton	1914	1
Anandale (imp.)	1055	1904	860	Clyde.	E. C. Scott	Spry	1912	1
Maple Crest Mine	9	1910	209	Clyde.	A. Gammie	Tara	1915	1
Pride of Arran	11	1909	208	Clyde.	A. Gammie	Tara	1915	1
Leacastle Gay Boy (imp.)	2721	1909	1496	Shire	Geo. Thompson	Tara	1914	1
Royal Knight (imp.)	3252	1910	3530	Clyde.	Geo. Henderson	Tara	1914	1
Baron MacIntyre	4179	1909	4657	Clyde.	Edward Theaker	Tara	1915	1
Brant Boy	2753	1903	2404	Clyde.	Saul Putnam	Tara	1913	3
Charming Sturdy	4141	1911	4490	Clyde.	James McAuley	Tara	1915	1
Cumberland ReCruit (imp.)	1972	1909	2327	Clyde.	G. B. Armstrong	Teeswater	1914	1
Prince Mark (imp.)	676	1909	103	Clyde.	J. Moffat	Teeswater	1914	1
Baron Byron (imp.)	677	1903	104	Clyde.	J. Moffat	Teeswater	1912	1
Captain McKinney	3473	1895	105	St. Br.	C. Sewer	Teeswater	1912	1
King Brice	3958	1911	4163	Clyde.	C. Sewer	Teeswater	1914	3
Elevator	987	1901	1544	Clyde.	J. M. Bowie	Tiverton	1914	3
Field Marshal French	3939	1912	4127	Clyde.	Wesley Burns	Tiverton	1914	1
Jeffrey	1018	1910	1470	Clyde.	Robert Kinmond	Tiverton	1915	3
Paddy S.	2298	1905	2755	Clyde.	D. McLean	Tiverton	1914	3
King Darrel	3797	1911	4311	Clyde.	Hugh McDougal	Tiverton	1915	1
Roy Wilkes	2674	1903	2832	Clyde.	J. E. Murphy & Co.	Tobermory	1914	3
Pink	2227	1907	2169	Clyde.	Henry Ernst	Walkerton	1915	3
Kentucky Star Wilkes	3131	1897	3802	Clyde.	Henry Ernst	Walkerton	1915	3
Institut (imp.)	688	1908	115	Per.	J. B. Cahoon	Walkerton	1914	1
Lorraine	3702	1911	4243	Per.	R. G. Fortune	Walkerton	1914	1
Young Picador	2439	1895	2973	Per.	James Gladstone	Walkerton	1914	3
De Galifet	297	1899	1385	Clyde.	John McVannel	Walkerton	1914	3
Copper Mine (imp.)	584	1901	1503	Clyde.	J. T. Dudgeon	Williscroft	1914	1

CARLETON COUNTY.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Memento Silver Rapids (imp.)	3953	1912	4050	Clyde.	James Burt	Bell's Corners	1915	1
Magner	3207	1910	3728	Clyde.	Chas. Dunlop	Billings' Bridge	1914	1
Last Word	3719	1912	4182	Clyde.	Chas. Dunlop	Billings' Bridge	1914	1
Koquelin (imp.)	3771	1910	4033	Per.	A. Armstrong	Carp	1914	1
Iles (imp.)	1209	1908	2130	Per.	A. & J. Armstrong	Carp	1914	1
Lord Carrick	586	1905	375	Clyde.	P. A. Byrne	Carp	1915	1
Young Mariner	3138	1909	3656		W. W. Davis	Carp	1914	3
Soutar Buchlyvie	3965	1912	4121	Clyde.	E. H. Graham & Son	Carp	1915	1
Royal Erskine (imp.)	2848	1911	3391	Clyde.	Howard K. Hodgins	Carp	1914	1
Sir Torrance (imp.)	500	1901	1417	Clyde.	Thomas McDaniel	Carp	1915	1
Royal Montrose	1657	1905	2562	Clyde.	W. J. Wilson	Carp	1914	1
Lavis (imp.)	2871	1911	3298	Per.	J. H. Skuce	Carsonby	1914	1
Craigie Member (imp.)	3693	1911	4184	Clyde.	Adam Scharf	Cumming's Bridge	1914	1
Silver Bill	2305	1911	2987	Clyde.	Adam Scharf	Cumming's Bridge	1914	1
Fyvie Jr.	3914	1913	4429	Clyde.	Adam Scharf	Cumming's Bridge	1915	1
Craigie Provost (imp.)	4195	1911	4686	Clyde.	Adam Scharf	Cumming's Bridge	1915	1
Royal Winston (imp.)	1833	1910	2414	Clyde.	S. Wyatt	Dalmeny	1914	1
Silver Band	3750	1911	4183	Clyde.	S. Wyatt	Dalmeny	1914	1
MacMaster Junior	2910	1900	2367	Clyde.	W. J. Armitage	Dunrobin	1914	1
Duke of Forest View	1553	1908	1416	Clyde.	W. J. Major	Dunrobin	1914	1
Sir William Torrance	4138	1913	4610	Clyde.	H. C. Pinhey	Dunrobin	1915	1
Baron Silloth (imp.)	2272	1903	80	Clyde.	A. Miller & Sons	Galetta	1912	1
John A. Patchen	2768	1901	3299	Per.	Patrick Quinlan	Jockvale	1915	4
Veilleur (imp.)	2431	1904	3012	Clyde.	J. L. Greer	Kars	1914	1
Stambolar	4255	1912	4721	Clyde.	Ed. Whalen	Kars	1915	1
Sir Donald Elrig	3338	1899	3807	Clyde.	John Findlay	Kinburn	1914	3
Duke of Springbrook	2350	1910	3009	Clyde.	G. Fulford	Kinburn	1914	1
Biondin de Rouveroy (imp.)	3221	1910	3615	Bel Dr.	Thomas Costello	Manotick	1914	3
Nobleman	2520	1901	3220		Andrew Findlay	Manotick	1915	3
Prince of Brussels	2024	1907	2736		John Larkin	Manotick Station	1914	4
Klondyke	23	1910	1325		H. J. M. Tomkins	Manotick Station	1914	3
Little Bobs	2407	1910	3126	Clyde.	J. S. McCormick	Marvelville	1915	1
Dandy	2531	1903	3119		Robert Bell	North Gower	1914	3
Verona Leader	1267	1909	2032	Shire	James Callander	North Gower	1914	1
Baron Flashknot	4146	1913	4186	Clyde.	James Callander	North Gower	1914	1
Darlie	1584	1904	2283		A. E. Geddes	North Gower	1915	3
Hapathique (imp.)	686	1907	869	Per.	G. E. Lewis	North Gower	1914	1
Keswick Jr.	4017	1902	4194		Antoine Leduc	Orleans	1914	3

Joubert (imp.)	3379	1911	3848	Bel. Dr.	.....Jos. Lefebvre	.....Orleans	1914	1
Koyama	732	1906	872	Clyde.	.....Wm. Allen	.....Osgoode Station	1914	1
Benedictine (imp.)	2858	1911	3390	Clyde.	.....R. F. Nixon	.....Osgoode Station	1914	1
King of Greely	3888	1912	4174		.....Wm. O'Brien	.....Osgoode Station	1915	3
Frank	2782	1911	3283		James O'Rourke	.....Osgoode Station	1914	3
Fifty's Pride (imp.)	3322	1909	1159	Clyde.	.....John Pyper	.....Osgoode Station	1915	1
Hableur (imp.)	1827	1907	1298	Per.	.....Wm. R. Wilson	.....Osgoode Station	1914	1
The Gleaner	3806	1908	4178	St. Br.	.....Arthur Blackburn	.....Ottawa	1914	1
Fanfaron de Graux (imp.)	4140	1910	4635	Bel. Dr.	.....P. J. Brennan	.....Ottawa	1915	1
Sir Greville (imp.)	882	1909	1684	Clyde.	.....P. J. Brennan	.....Ottawa	1915	1
Montabor (imp.)	3269	1910	3759	Bel. Dr.	.....P. J. Brennan	.....Ottawa	1915	1
Prince Blue	2932	1912	3448	St. Br.	.....M. H. W. Cameron	.....Ottawa	1915	1
Joe C.	4091	1912	4582		Chas. Goshen	.....Ottawa	1915	3
Wilkes Hal	3893	1907	4313		W. J. Loughren	.....Ottawa	1915	3
Paul	991	1900	1565		W. J. Loughren	.....Ottawa	1915	3
Glenavon Premier (imp.)	2811	1910	3314	Hack.	.....P. B. Moyle	.....Ottawa	1915	2
Gay Larable	1512	1906	2314	St. Br.	.....Edward A. O'Malley	.....Ottawa	1914	2
Captain Larabie	3636	1904	3737	St. Br.	James Peacock	.....Ottawa	1914	1
Dunnottar (imp.)	2955	1911	3103	Clyde.	.....B. Rothwell	.....Ottawa	1914	1
Young Britain	1864	1909	2691		Frank Laporte	.....Piperville	1915	3
Rex	1990	1900	2536	Morgan	.....J. C. Cameron	.....Ramseyville	1914	1
Gartly Pride 2nd	4173	1911	4654	Clyde.	.....Edward H. Good	.....Richmond	1915	1
Lord Kintore (imp.)	358	1906	374	Clyde.	Thos. Burke	.....South March	1915	1
Golden Thistle	19	1909	1341	Clyde.	Isaac Pratt	.....Stanley Corners	1914	1
Acres Star Bender	3298	1909	3738		A. H. Acres	.....Stittsville	1914	4
Young Moussa	1853	1909	2529		Charles Falconer	.....Stittsville	1914	3
Young Rosebank	2769	1906	669		Jos. Lewis	.....Stittsville	1914	3
Craigie Swell (imp.)	2928	1912	3406	Clyde.	David Scharf	.....Stittsville	1914	1
Pride of Maple Grove	3961	1912	4302		Wm. G. Gordon	.....Woodlawn	1915	3
Farmer	2341	1910	3065		Albert Hicks	.....Woodlawn	1914	3
Prince of Huntley	836	1907	1719	Clyde.	S. T. Smith	.....Woodlawn	1914	1
Black Prince	3792	1909	4180		James Watters	.....Woodlawn	1914	3

DUFFERIN COUNTY.

Name of Stallion.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Baron's Self	447	1909	915	Clyde.	A. Newson	Arthur	1915	1
Cowar Chief (imp.)	783	1909	1111	Clyde.	Geo. F. Wilson	Belwood	1914	2
Rich Hill Baron	3041	1912	3603	Clyde.	E. B. Barnhardt	Corbetton	1914	1
Robert Joe	1502	1898	1057		A. & E. Colley	Corbetton	1912	3

DUFFERIN COUNTY—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Prince Ideal Jr.	4070	1912	4597	Clyde.	Wm. Robinson	Dudalk	1915	3
Marquis' Own	4223	1913	4116	Clyde.	Geo. Clayton	Grand Valley	1914	1
Tom McNab (imp.)	1067	1904	442	Clyde.	Wm. Clayton	Grand Valley	1912	1
Gladstone Mack	2181	1905	2861	Clyde.	J. Greenwood	Grand Valley	1915	1
Whitehall Charlie (imp.)	1136	1904	911	Hack.	T. H. Hamilton	Grand Valley	1912	1
Royal Salute	3260	1910	3747	Clyde.	Wm. Martin	Grand Valley	1914	3
Gateside Favorite (imp.)	3153	1912	3682	Clyde.	Jas. H. Platt	Grand Valley	1914	1
Mackie (imp.)	1932	1901	2424	Clyde.	S. Platt	Grand Valley	1913	1
Sir Manuel (imp.)	716	1908	1250	Clyde.	J. Lee & Wilson Irvin	Hockley	1914	1
Malton Maynard	2765	1911	3295	Clyde.	John C. Broderick	Honeywood	1914	1
Jobard (imp.)	1097	1909	919	Per.	T. W. Dunseath	Honeywood	1914	1
Ganymede 3rd	1782	1902	2359	Clyde.	Geo. Allen	Horning's Mills	1914	3
Gay Garty (imp.)	891	1901	1510	Clyde.	Richard Woods	Horning's Mills	1914	1
Apologize	2323	1906	527	Thor.	Richard Woods	Horning's Mills	1914	1
Harfang (imp.)	2065	1907	2639	Per.	James Bell	Laurel	1914	1
Lord Kinnoul (imp.)	1616	1907	1388	Clyde.	Robert Fife	Laurel	1914	1
Albion (imp.)	1478	1910	2365	Clyde.	Geo. Hepton	Laurel	1914	1
Young Champion	124	1909	544	Clyde.	W. E. Smith	Laurel	1914	3
Prince of Cardow	379	1909	540	Clyde.	R. J. Ormsby	Mansfield	1914	1
Starite Jim	1732	1907	2459	Clyde.	H. C. Thompson	Mansfield	1914	4
Portrack Prince (imp.)	1310	1900	1940	Clyde.	John Donkin	Melancthon	1914	1
King's Fancy (imp.)	2050	1906	1939	Clyde.	John Donkin	Melancthon	1914	1
Royal Tower (imp.)	2902	1911	3454	Clyde.	E. & N. Ferrier	Melancthon	1914	1
Prohibition King	975	1910	1859	Clyde.	S. G. Shaw	Melancthon	1914	3
Prince Cragisla	3336	1912	4350	Clyde.	John S. Meek	Mono Centre	1915	1
Borden's Pride	1754	1911	2511	Clyde.	J. B. Armstrong	Orangeville	1914	1
Golden Ball (imp.)	1113	1908	1211	St. Br.	J. S. Graham	Orangeville	1914	1
Egward	1054	1894	902	Clyde.	Wm. Harvey	Orangeville	1912	1
King Alfred	396	1910	1365	Clyde.	G. T. Nodwell	Orangeville	1914	1
Very Direct	3780	1907	4393	Clyde.	N. L. McQuarrie	Orangeville	1915	3
Todd Bell	4011	1912	3766	St. Br.	T. C. Peavoy	Orangeville	1915	1
Spiel Simmons	3378	1910	3954	St. Br.	W. H. Riddell	Orangeville	1914	1
The Bison	3577	1899	546	St. Br.	W. H. Riddell	Orangeville	1914	1
Gallant Baron (imp.)	1304	1906	1948	Clyde.	John Suggett	Orangeville	1914	1
Kilrminoch Mac (imp.)	1333	1908	657	Clyde.	N. Thompson	Orangeville	1914	1
The Roman	2120	1897	2748	Clyde.	R. Forgrave	Orton	1914	4
Montrave Viceroy	1487	1910	523	Clyde.	James R. Gibson	Orton	1914	1
Baron Fullerton	3720	1913	4065	Clyde.	James H. Hall	Orton	1914	1

Montrave Rajah (imp.)	553	1905	542	Clyde.	.....Geo. Fletcher	Rosemont	1914
Jim Direct	4148	1912	4118	St. Br.	.....Geo. Fletcher	Rosemont	1914
Chief Melbourne	287	1909	1347		J. J. Hand	Rosemont	1914
Harpe (imp.)	1945	1908	543	Per.	H. Hunter	Rosemont	1914
Northern Light (imp.)	803	1909	1825	Fr. Ch.	John J. Hunter	Rosemont	1914
Jeannin (imp.)	3248	1909	3741	Clyde.	W. Thompson	Rosemont	1914
Antillo Jr.	288	1907	1350	Per.	Samuel Liddy	Rosemont	1914
Black Knight	1762	1906	917		Alex. Mann	Shelburne	1915
Fyvie Gallant (imp.)	638	1909	531	Clyde.	John Mowat	Shelburne	1915
Ruby Brilliant (imp.)	865	1910	1632	Clyde.	John Mowat	Shelburne	1914
Baron Columbus (imp.)	749	1905	530	Clyde.	John Mowat	Shelburne	1914
Lord Thomas (imp.)	378	1908	539	Clyde.	A. Ferris & Sons	Stanton	1914
Prince Isla	3804	1912	4108	Clyde.	Albert E. Dyer	Waldemar	1915
Pride of Amaranth	1170	1910	916	Clyde.	N. Teeter	Waldemar	1914

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Cecil R.	3838	1912	4143		Ancil Ault	Brinston	1915	3
Young King of the West	1011	1906	1392		H. Hanson	Brinston	1914	4
Black Charlie	1554	1907	2297		Patrick Mullen	Brinston	1914	3
Larry Larable	3122	1911	3611		Simeon Bogart	Chesterville	1914	3
Darnley of Kelso	450	1909	930	Clyde	Allison Bros.	Chesterville	1915	1
Young Top Gallant	198	1902	835		Michael Devaney	Chesterville	1912	3
A Night Rider	3788	1907	4319	St. Br.	T. J. Ellis	Chesterville	1915	1
Cecil Cluster	2587	1911	3196	St. Br.	A. S. Morrison	Chesterville	1914	1
Prince Logan	2167	1905	2924	Clyde	D. C. Mulloy	Inkerman	1915	1
Logan B.	1555	1910	2305		W. H. Briggs	Iroquois	1914	3
Chestnut Chief, Jr.	1243	1899	1787		G. W. Ellis	Iroquois	1915	4
Black Prince	959	1910	1780		Benj. Henry	Iroquois	1915	3
Zenobia	3250	1903	1130	Clyde.	A. J. McIvor	Iroquois	1914	3
Burnside	985	1902	1907		Geo. Smyth	Iroquois	1915	3
Richorn Prince (imp.)	2813	1908	3348	Clyde	John A. McLeod	Morewood	1914	3
Major	245	1910	1405		J. Wagner	Morewood	1914	1
Prince of St. Lawrence	734	1900	1123	Clyde	Reddick Bros.	Morrisburg	1914	1
Bright Guard (imp.)	3999	1910	4199	Clyde	Alex. Thom	Morrisburg	1914	1
Sir John of St. Lawrence	4202	1911	1126	Clyde	Alex. Thom	Morrisburg	1914	1
Aberlady 2nd	3979	1912	4208		Wm. Duncan	Mountain	1914	3
Everard Hy. (imp.)	1320	1904	1868	Clyde	W. H. Latouvell	Mountain	1914	1

DUNDAS COUNTY.—Continued.

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Grisson (imp.)	1575	1906	647	Per.	Percheron Stallion Assn., W. S. L. Murrell, Secy.	Mountain	1914	2
Frisson 2nd	3312	1909	3792	Per.	Edgar E. Watts	Mountain	1914	1
Ormond Hero	3743	1911	4206	Clyde	A. E. McLean	Ormond	1914	1
Prince of Dundas	3768	1912	4205	Clyde	T. D. McLean	Ormond	1914	1
Duke of Ormond	2155	1909	2877	Clyde	T. D. McLean	Ormond	1914	1
Young General	962	1903	1783	Clyde	David Hess	Pleasant Valley	1914	3
Lucky Mac	654	1905	797		Geo. Lannin	South Mountain	1915	3
Mountain Prince	3998	1910	3258	Clyde	J. E. Montgomery	South Mountain	1914	1
Outlaw (imp.)	386	1909	794	Hack.	J. E. Montgomery	South Mountain	1912	1
Royal of St. Lawrence	871	1909	1643	Clyde	Chas. E. Merkle	Williamsburg	1914	1
Silver Boy	128	1904	932		I. Pitts & B. H. Cochran	Williamsburg	1912	3
Farmer Boy	622	1904	836		G. S. Prunner	Williamsburg	1912	3
Hantan (imp.)	429	1907	796	Per.	Williamsburg Horse Assn.	Williamsburg	1914	1
Young Burnside	2493	1902	649	Per.	Henry C. Barkley	Winchester	1915	3
Galac (imp.)	697	1906	931	Per.	Ira Christie & Sons	Winchester	1914	1
Woodend Stately	1655	1908	2582	Clyde	Asa Hutt	Winchester	1915	1
Conveney Marmion (imp.)	430	1903	799	Hack.	Thos. Irving	Winchester	1912	1
Crystal Worthy	1521	1908	2140	St. Br.	Thos. Irving	Winchester	1914	1
Blacon's Baron	2166	1909	2905	Clyde	P. McLaughlin	Winchester	1915	1
Gallant Baron	2925	1911	3405	Clyde	Robert Simzer	Winchester	1914	1
Honest Charlie	3278	1907	3773	Clyde	W. L. Barkley	Winchester Springs	1914	3
Chestnut Chief	1228	1904	1977		Jos. Winter	Winchester Springs	1914	4

DURHAM COUNTY.

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Prince Carpathia	4031	1912	4592	Clyde	Wm. McGill & Son	Bethany	1915	1
Dolphinton (imp.)	2059	1907	2473	Clyde	J. H. McKinnon	Bethany	1914	1
McLaddle	3763	1900	4262	Clyde	L. Staples	Bethany	1914	3
Terrington Cetawayo (imp.)	601	1905	437	Hack.	R. Beith	Bowmanville	1914	1
Baron's Best (imp.)	603	1901	439	Clyde	R. Beith	Bowmanville	1912	1
Mainspring	2821	1911	3352	Hack.	R. Beith	Bowmanville	1914	1

Montrave Imperialist (imp.)	649	1908	720	Clyde.	R. M. Cale	Bowmanville	1914
Hugo's Model (imp.)	650	1910	721	Clyde.	R. M. Cale	Bowmanville	1914
Alcyonum Boy, Jr.	2601	1908	3255		W. W. Down	Bowmanville	1915
Muckle Chimes	2101	1903	2884		L. R. Graham	Bowmanville	1914
Maldenhall (imp.)	63	1906	1089	Clyde.	Chester Power	Bowmanville	1914
Lancier de Petit (imp.)	1641	1905	965	Bel. Dr.	G. W. Soper	Bowmanville	1914
Terrington Denmark	3959	1912	4489	Hack.	E. F. Weatheritt	Bowmanville	1915
Pilot Boy	536	1906	1032		T. F. Bruce	Burketon	1914
Lowland Chief	1839	1906	2101	Clyde.	Seth Dean	Burketon	1914
Antevolo Rysdyk	1525	1910	2103	St. Br.	S. A. Devitt	Burketon	1914
Acme 2nd	1526	1910	2105	Clyde.	S. A. Devitt	Burketon	1914
Lewie Macinnes	1959	1903	2107	Clyde.	T. Hyland	Burketon	1913
Kinellar Stamp	2411	1900	1992	Clyde.	Jos. H. Adams	Burketon Junction	1914
Baron Polwarth (imp.)	355	1908	435	Clyde.	J. A. Rowan	Caesarea	1914
Charming Rod	3205	1912	3726	Clyde.	Geo. W. Dainard	Cavan	1914
Lewie Gordon	171	1897	977		R. Hutchinson	Cavan	1914
Dunure Beaulieu (imp.)	845	1910	1741	Clyde.	J. W. Lowes	Cavan	1914
Black Rod (imp.)	847	1896	1743	Clyde.	J. W. Lowes	Cavan	1915
Attractive Tom (imp.)	705	1908	1064	Clyde.	W. H. Staples	Cavan	1914
Hubert Waxford	2727	1899	1389		D. J. White	Cavan	1914
Douglas Raider (imp.)	4081	1909	3797	Clyde.	Leslie McCullough	Clarke	1915
Brilliant	4080	1900	4560		James Jebson	Clarke	1915
Royal Denmark (imp.)	2752	1898	3254	Hack.	Geo. L. Wilbur	Enniskillen	1914
Baron Jackson	4016	1912	4239	Clyde.	A. W. Wilson	Enniskillen	1914
Joe Gleam	3729	1912	4261	Clyde.	A. W. Wilson	Franklin	1914
Royal Prince	1138	1909	2118	Clyde.	Richard Wilson	Franklin	1914
The Golden Thistle	3671	1912	4145	Clyde.	A. E. Jennings	Hampton	1914
Pride of All (imp.)	1291	1905	1976	Clyde.	J. F. Staples	Ida	1912
Golden Gleam (imp.)	64	1900	1065	Clyde.	J. F. Staples	Ida	1914
Chaiseley Admiration (imp.)	1051	1905	1063	Hack.	J. F. Staples	Ida	1914
Baron Effator	210	1905	1199	Clyde.	H. F. Staples	Ida	1914
Prince of Mertoun (imp.)	364	1907	432	Clyde.	H. Henders	Janetville	1914
King Sable	1939	1902	433	St. Br.	H. McGill	Janetville	1912
Anagram (imp.)	2279	1911	1143	Clyde.	McIntyre Thornton	Janetville	1915
Isonzo (imp.)	2797	1908	964	Per.	G. H. Luxon	Kendal	1914
Hachis (imp.)	1139	1907	960		G. W. Soper & Sons	Kendal	1914
Sir Pride	3982	1912	4314		H. L. Carson	Millbrook	1915
Alois	1996	1907	2707	Ger. Ch.	J. D. Deyell & Nattross	Millbrook	1915
Sir David, Jr.	483	1909	760	Clyde.	J. Hutchinson, Jr.	Millbrook	1915
Yukon	2591	1899	2547		W. E. Leith	Millbrook	1914
Dunure Henry (imp.)	1278	1907	2056	Clyde.	Patterson Bros.	Millbrook	1914
Dunure Baron (imp.)	1262	1903	2057	Clyde.	Patterson Bros.	Millbrook	1914
Lord Derwent (imp.)	1263	1904	2054	Clyde.	Patterson Bros.	Millbrook	1914
Volta	3434	1901	3261		Wm. Farrow	Newcastle	1915

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Lord Goshen	3009	1905	3511	St. Br.	W. J. Moore	Newcastle	1914	1
Morgan Rifleman	1894	1905	2828	Morgan	W. J. Moore	Newcastle	1914	1
Sir John, Jr.	2745	1899	2630		W. J. Moore	Newcastle	1914	3
Star Prince	2746	1902	2629		W. J. Moore	Newcastle	1914	3
Hockwold Imperial	1658	1901	2561	Hack.	W. J. Moore	Newcastle	1914	1
Dan McHatten	187	1910	744		T. Glass	Orono	1914	3
Pride of Clone (imp.)	3007	1907	3337	Clyde.	Geo. Mitchell	Orono	1914	1
Demiat (imp.)	3270	1908	3338	Clyde.	Geo. Mitchell	Orono	1914	1
Lewie MacGregor	3512	1906	3252	Clyde.	W. J. Coulter	Pontypool	1914	1
Proud Gambler	3471	1901	3388		M. F. Chalk	Port Hope	1914	3
Lord Chancellor	3165	1896	3428	Clyde.	Wm. Lingard	Port Hope	1914	1
Glenavon	3166	1907	3427	Clyde.	Wm. Lingard	Port Hope	1914	1
Royal Ribbon (imp.)	602	1910	438	Clyde.	Clyde, Horse Br. Assn., A. J. Reynolds, Secy.	Solona	1914	1
Craigie Consul (imp.)	3430	1911	3885	Clyde.	Grandy Bros.	Springville	1914	1
Kello Rover (imp.)	3431	1909	3886	Clyde.	Grandy Bros.	Springville	1914	1
Prince Palatine (imp.)	3432	1910	3887	Clyde.	Grandy Bros.	Springville	1914	1
Baron (imp.)	3584	1897	1360	Clyde.	Geo. Smith	Starkville	1914	1

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Nasbaden	1955	1907	477	Thor.	E. Elgin Thor. Assn., R. Thayer, Secy.	Aylmer	1914	1
Hofwart	862	1907	473	Ger. Ch.	Elgin Coach Horse Assn.,	Aylmer	1914	1
Sidmont Spragne	3579	1901	476	St. Br.	C. J. Weisbrod & Co.	Aylmer	1912	1
Major the 19th (imp.)	3027	1903	3016	Shire	W. G. White	Aylmer	1914	2
Craigie Chattan (imp.)	724	1910	1248	Clyde.	Yarmouth & Malahide Clyde. Assn.	Aylmer	1914	1
Captain Mack	2990	1903	1011		Thos. Rockey	Aylmer West	1912	4
Prince Merriment	2404	1905	3121		Alva Jones	Belmont	1914	3
Strathern Style (imp.)	667	1906	33	Clyde.	Samuel Carson	Bothwell	1914	1
Harvester (imp.)	927	1900	34	Clyde.	Samuel Carson	Bothwell	1912	1
Mauchoir	3913	1912	4342	Per.	John Buchanan	Campbellton	1915	1

Napoleon	1872	1905	2196	J. E. Millard	Dunboyne	1913
Coney Mack	3782	1911	4057	Moses Truman	Dunboyne	1914
Duke of Dunwich	4125	1912	4526	A. D. Black	Dutton	1915
Dairloch Prince (imp.)	370	1910	485	A. G. Duncanson	Dutton	1914
Largie Prince	3695	1913	3994	A. G. Duncanson	Dutton	1914
Dominion Chief	4131	1911	4615	Charles Little	Dutton	1915
Staris	986	1910	1529	Thomas Lacey	Dutton	1914
Robinson II.	1199	1906	483	James Lodge	Dutton	1914
Tuttle Brook King (imp.)	834	1909	1715	W. H. McAlister	Dutton	1914
Handsome Chief (imp.)	1400	1904	480	A. & D. McGeachy & J. D. Black	Dutton	1914
Tupelo 2nd	2162	1910	2904	A. D. McKellar	Dutton	1912
Kuroki 2nd (imp.)	3640	1902	3247	John McMannell	Dutton	1914
Lindenwold Warrior (imp.)	3456	1908	3901	W. F. Glover	Fingal	1915
Elect Winters	1982	1907	482	W. A. Sloan	Fingal	1915
Kartommier (imp.)	1981	1910	486	W. A. Sloan	Fingal	1915
Morrison's Pride	917	1908	1586	R. H. McNabb	Iona Station	1914
Pride of Huron	2960	1909	3134	J. C. Burke	Lawrence Station	1914
Jasper of Walnut Grove (imp.)	95	1908	698	A. C. Miller	Madlemarch	1914
Jovin (imp.)	3133	1909	3661	Fred. Dunsford	New Sarum	1914
Snowflake	201	1907	474	Verlin Tisdale	Orwell	1914
Laharpe (imp.)	3892	1911	4059	James Brackenbury	Port Burwell	1914
Royal Councillor	856	1909	1602	E. J. Fearnley	Port Burwell	1914
Midas	1704	1903	2566	R. H. Hewitt	Port Burwell	1915
Grattan McGregor	4158	1901	4058	J. W. Hill	Port Burwell	1914
Billy Jubilee	1748	1909	2598	Wilbert Woodworth	Port Burwell	1914
Kozan (imp.)	2870	1910	3385	C. E. Glasgow	Port Stanley	1914
Waldorf Pride	3820	1912	4283	G. P. Schlchauf	Rodney	1915
Ganymede (imp.)	80	1905	3995	James Spence & Son	Rodney	1912
Labormede	3765	1911	3995	R. J. Spence	Rodney	1914
Old Darnley	844	1909	1738	B. V. Beharrell	Sheddon	1914
Rout Feu	1593	1891	1451	B. V. Beharrell	Sheddon	1914
Brown Todd	3472	1909	3346	Grant Colley	Sheddon	1914
Kinglymoore	2319	1899	2902	Frank Comfort	Sheddon	1914
Leamside (imp.)	2981	1903	1960	C. E. Holborn	Sheddon	1914
King Lar	3971	1909	4382	J. W. Horton	Sheddon	1915
Black Band Sensation	2816	1908	481	M. Horton	Sheddon	1914
Tyrolen (imp.)	2066	1900	2641	H. Kellor	Sheddon	1914
Bright Boy	2102	1911	2888	W. A. Koyl	Southwold Station	1914
Idlewild	2173	1906	2836	Geo. A. Lawton	Sparta	1914
Mark Hanna	2611	1901	2292	Mills & Butterwick	Sparta	1914
Onlooker	1159	1910	1640	S. Charlton	Springfield	1914
Zamar	3048	1911	3259	John McArthur	Springfield	1914
Young Wild Sam	188	1905	337	James Howe, Jr.	Staffordville	1914

ELGIN COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Cardyke Prince (imp.)	2738	1903	3011	Shire	Alex. Anderson	St. Thomas	1914	1
Gendarme	1667	1904	2506	Per.	John Barnes	St. Thomas	1914	1
T. J. Lewis	1720	1905	2505	St. Br.	John Barnes	St. Thomas	1914	1
Martinez	1884	1904	2280	St. Br.	Alex. Darragh	St. Thomas	1915	1
King Melrose	2600	1900	2278	St. Br.	Alex. Darragh	St. Thomas	1915	1
Butley Major (imp.)	1794	1908	2166	Suff.	Frank Leach	St. Thomas	1914	1
Pal O'Mine (imp.)	3203	1911	3723	Clyde.	Colin McKeigan & A. Watson	St. Thomas	1914	1
Espeir	3053	1911	3574	Per.	A. F. McNiven	St. Thomas	1914	1
Diplomat	3692	1912	3993	Per.	A. F. McNiven	St. Thomas	1914	1
Mimulus (imp.)	1279	1907	2167	Clyde.	A. F. McNiven	St. Thomas	1914	1
Scotland's Chief (imp.)	3143	1902	2774	Clyde.	M. H. Penhale	St. Thomas	1914	1
Wenona Jubilee	1162	1909	1539	Hack.	Arthur Watson	St. Thomas	1914	1
Chateau's Choice	2495	1908	3206	Hack.	L. Bartlett	Vienna	1915	3
Lord Stock (imp.)	2930	1903	478	Hack.	L. Bartlett	Vienna	1914	1
Young Glengarry	2441	1908	3056		Wm. Brown	Vienna	1914	3
Young Dexter	592	1902	424		W. H. Nickerson	Vienna	1912	3
Prince William	109	1906	787	Clyde.	G. W. Teall	Vienna	1914	1
Chester Charming	2443	1906	2690	Clyde.	James McMullen	Wallacetown	1914	1
Gericault	3187	1912	3370	Per.	Geo. B. O'Malley	Wallacetown	1914	1
Irish Jack	2436	1908	36	Per.	Geo. B. O'Malley	Wallacetown	1915	1
Highland Laddie	79	1908	387	Clyde.	John A. Lamont	Wardsville	1914	1
Young Lord Russell	2021	1903	2731		A. Matheson	West Lorne	1914	4
Cope	949	1903	1069		Babcock & Langa	Yarmouth Centre	1914	3

ESSEX COUNTY.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Rockwood	2036	1910	2800		C. W. Breetham	Amherstburg	1914	3
Rusty Wood	3709	1897	4026		Theodore Langlois	Amherstburg	1914	3
Arner's Coquette	1746	1908	2606		John Arner	Arner	1914	3
Duke of Anderson	2210	1910	2933		D. Drouillard	Auld	1914	3
Frank	1749	1911	2599		R. Dauphinas	Belle River	1915	3
Robbie Burns	1880	1909	2702	Clyde	C. Corbett	Belle River	1914	1

Isaac P.	349	1909	304	Per.	W. J. Fox	.....	Blytheswood	.....	1914	1
Frederick	815	1906	1880	Per.	R. Meston	.....	Blytheswood	.....	1914	1
Sir Wilfred	3732	1906	3789	Clyde	C. Stevenson	.....	Blytheswood	.....	1914	1
Wilbur (imp)	2417	1908	1756	Bel. Dr.	Canard River Horse Br. As- sociation, Wm. Pajot, Sec.	.....	Canard River	.....	1915	1
Dashing King (imp)	1464	1904	2139	Clyde	R. O. Y. Ainslie	.....	Comber	.....	1914	1
Wild Bars	2488	1900	1929	St. Br.	W. E. Frankfurth	.....	Comber	.....	1913	1
Fred Steele	3253	1910	3644	St. Br.	W. W. Hill	.....	Comber	.....	1914	1
Bonnie Lad	4096	1912	4032	Clyde	Robert Knister	.....	Comber	.....	1914	1
Bismark	3000	1911	3544	St. Br.	Robert Knister	.....	Comber	.....	1914	1
Bold Boy 3rd	1264	1902	2037	Clyde	S. Roadhouse	.....	Comber	.....	1914	1
Baron's Canadian	760	1910	1419	Clyde	W. J. Roadhouse	.....	Comber	.....	1914	2
Baron's King	3461	1911	3905	Clyde	W. J. Roadhouse	.....	Comber	.....	1914	1
Prince Norman (imp)	2732	1900	68	Clyde	Geo. Ash	.....	Cottam	.....	1912	1
Coquet	1022	1908	1494	Per.	R. T. Pettapiece	.....	Cottam	.....	1915	3
Tornathan Prince	2681	1902	1473	Per.	Geo. H. Mallott	.....	Courtland	.....	1914	3
Papillon (imp)	2885	1905	724	Per.	Elmstead Per. Horse Bred. Assn., J. Breault, Sec.	.....	Windor	.....	1914	1
Royal Richardson	43	1907	59	Clyde	J. A. Coulter	.....	Essex	.....	1914	1
Royal Arch	3039	1910	3586	Clyde	J. A. Coulter	.....	Essex	.....	1914	1
Brown Pepper	3037	1903	1754	St. Br.	A. C. Doan	.....	Essex	.....	1914	1
Harlequin (imp)	805	1907	1828	Per.	R. J. Goslin	.....	Essex	.....	1914	1
Brin D'Or II	3200	1904	3582	St. Br.	R. J. Goslin	.....	Essex	.....	1914	3
Black Ore	1726	1905	2471	Per.	R. J. Goslin & Sons	.....	Essex	.....	1914	2
Touraine	1469	1910	2250	Per.	R. J. Goslin & Sons	.....	Essex	.....	1915	1
Luke Bennett	830	1901	1922	Per.	R. J. Goslin & Sons	.....	Essex	.....	1914	1
Doctor Highwood	3948	1907	4491	St. Br.	R. J. Goslin & Sons	.....	Essex	.....	1915	1
Black Diamond	3949	1913	4025	Per.	R. J. Goslin & Sons	.....	Essex	.....	1914	1
Alpha	1860	1899	2684	Per.	R. J. Goslin & Sons	.....	Essex	.....	1914	3
Royal Rob	854	1909	1755	Clyde	T. W. Heminger	.....	Essex	.....	1914	1
Jerry	305	1908	1466	Per.	D. Kennedy	.....	Essex	.....	1914	3
Lucky Loo	4057	1911	4417	Clyde	W. J. Lapain	.....	Essex	.....	1915	3
Keir Democrat (imp)	62	1901	1090	Clyde	C. Lesperence	.....	Essex	.....	1912	1
Keir Jimmie	3086	1911	3617	Clyde	Mrs. R. B. Pinkerton	.....	Essex	.....	1914	1
Ray Jocko	2037	1907	2803	St. Br.	D. Springer	.....	Essex	.....	1915	1
Baron Freeland	1447	1909	2230	Clyde	Hugh F. Wigle	.....	Essex	.....	1914	1
I. X. L.	3293	1903	3353	Per.	Alfred Trudell	.....	Ford City	.....	1914	3
Biblus 2nd	224	1909	61	Per.	Edward Affick	.....	Harrow	.....	1914	4
Roy	4220	1912	4016	Per.	A. & C. Bondy	.....	Harrow	.....	1914	3
Journal (imp)	2692	1905	298	Per.	A. & C. Bondy	.....	Harrow	.....	1912	1
Shadeland Nutamber	4235	1897	3316	Per.	Harrison Ford	.....	Harrow	.....	1915	3
Mayor	3625	1910	3532	Per.	C. Forman	.....	Harrow	.....	1914	1

ESSEX COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Rodrique, Jr.	3624	1908	3518	Per.	C. Forman	Harrow	1914	1
Max	4204	1913	4681		G. W. Freed	Harrow	1915	3
Auctioneer (imp)	1883	1904	2686	Clyde	Harrow Hiawatha Clyde Horse Club	Harrow	1914	1
Fendclair (imp)	3397	1904	3762	Per.	Thos. Clark	Kingsville	1914	1
Jean Le Blanc	3380	1909	3739	Per.	Wm. Staddon	Kingsville	1914	1
Korail (imp)	2996	1910	3528	Per.	L. P. Wigle	Kingsville	1914	1
Jack Johnson	3727	1912	4017	Per.	L. P. Wigle	Kingsville	1914	1
Black Joe	335	1908	360	Per.	G. A. Brown	Leamington	1914	2
Major	2534	1901	1571		Seth Bunn	Leamington	1914	4
Valjean	2154	1906	2876	Thor.	Can. Nat. Bureau of Brdg., Agt., Leamington Remount Club	Leamington	1915	1
Witcham Adonis (imp)	3199	1903	302	Hack.	L. Wigle	Leamington	1912	1
Star Pointer, Jr.	1032	1905	305		L. Wigle	Leamington	1914	3
Prince Pontiac	4144	1908	303		W. W. Wilkinson	Leamington	1915	4
Pleasant Park Jim	3106	1911	3568	Clyde	Thos. Barnes & Son	Maidstone	1914	1
Celtic Park	3663	1912	4110	Clyde	Thos. Barnes & Son	Maidstone	1914	1
Keir of Colchester	3726	1913	4021	Clyde	Wm. Hyland	Maidstone	1914	1
Celtic Prince (imp)	729	1904	1670	Clyde	J. Phillips	Maidstone	1914	1
King Robert	1386	1909	1669	Clyde	J. Phillips	Maidstone	1914	1
Gabeleur (imp)	3514	1906	3930	Per.	J. Phillips	Maidstone	1914	2
Dark Darnley (imp)	2243	1907	2899	Clyde	J. Phillips	Maidstone	1915	1
Gallant Clyde	3721	1912	4109	Clyde	Thos. Phillips	Maidstone	1914	1
Bourbon	190,	1910	301		James Johnston	Morpeth	1914	3
Joe Gans	1442	1907	2257	Shire	P. Coyle	McGregor	1914	2
Cropwell Cheerful (imp)	911	1901	1566	Shire	P. Coyle	McGregor	1914	2
Ajax	912	1904	1567	Shire	P. Coyle	McGregor	1914	2
Lille	3943	1905	4019		C. Banhans	Pelee Island	1914	3
Vinewood	3740	1904	3996		John Lucas	Pelee Island	1914	4
Hazel Boy	2410	1897	2295	St. Br.	E. Hickmott	Ruthven	1914	1
Toney Boy	1266	1910	2035	Per.	E. Hickmott	Ruthven	1914	1
Prince Albert	3275	1910	3750	Per.	C. Johnson	Ruthven	1914	1
Brilliant Lad	3274	1910	3761	Per.	C. Johnson	Ruthven	1914	1
Jusant (imp)	517	1909	564	Per.	J. D. Malott	Ruthven	1914	1
Rover Dalesman	1498	1900	294		E. Renaud	Sandwich	1912	3

Van Birt	1883	1910	2243	Clyde	Gordon Cowan	Staples	1914	1
Border Archer	3594	1900	2769	Clyde	Arthur Meunier	Staples	1914	3
Baron's Craigie	2978	1910	3522	Per.	J. R. Musgrave	Staples	1914	1
Jette	4002	1906	66		James Daley	South Woodslee	1914	2
George	1216	1906	2039		Adlor Reno	South Woodslee	1914	4
Plow Master	2347	1907	1803	Shire	J. A. Mellow	Strangfield	1914	1
Ganzenplukker (Imp)	492	1908	1319	Bel.	Geo. Cecile	Tecumseh	1914	1
Baron Mansfield (Imp)	4094	1908	1930	Clyde	Arthur Holmes	Tilbury	1914	2
The Farmer's Friend	3111	1909	3645		Frank Reno	Tilbury	1914	3
Major Hal	2257	1907	2833	St. Br.	Alex. Trudell	Tilbury	1914	1
Dan Sphinx	3215	1902	359	St. Br.	D. H. Gillan	Wheatley	1914	1
Warrens Chief	4201	1909	4645	Per.	F. J. Sullivan	Windsor	1915	1
Royal Lanty	4213	1907	2162		Chas. Bauer	Woodslee	1914	4
Nateby Monarch, Jr.	663	1905	67		John Byrne	Woodslee	1915	3
Dominion Boy	3637	1902	1557		Chas. Manchester	Woodslee	1915	3

FRONTENAC COUNTY.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date Insp.	Form of Cert.
Prince Lyon	3707	1911	4210		Wm. Tryan	Arden	1914	3
Model Farmer	1033	1908	306		J. P. Ferris	Bath Road	1915	3
Black Harry	194	1907	239		W. W. Sleeth	Battersea	1914	4
Wild Wing	1084	1911	1506	St. Br.	John Williams	Battersea	1914	1
Young Foxhunter	2859	1901	3336		Isaac Bushell	Cataraqui	1914	3
Norman Royal Junior	1025	1905	1505		J. Trudell	Collins Bay	1914	3
Dan	4034	1912	4518		Oliver Bedore	Crow Lake	1915	3
Captain Porther	253	1906	664		David S. Hannah	Godfrey	1914	3
Young Sandy	2014	1909	2361		T. Thompson	Harlowe	1914	3
Joe the Banker, Jr.	206	1903	373		Geo. Smith	Harrowsmith	1912	3
Benton Wilkes	1580	1906	1422		Edward Whitty	Harrowsmith	1914	3
Aberlady 2nd	50	1910	235	Clyde	J. Greenlee	Joyceville	1914	1
Farmer's Pride	2777	1906	3102	Per.	John Alarie	Kingston	1914	1
Joe H. Patchen	2849	1909	3410		John Bannister	Kingston	1914	3
Prince Harmony	578	1904	236	Clyde	J. Bullock	Kingston	1912	1
Fitz-James	940	1908	1667		Fred Gergis	Kingston	1915	3
Young Northern Prince	203	1899	420		J. E. Johnston	Kingston	1912	3
Colonel	2763	1907	2099	Per.	L. Martin	Kingston	1915	3
Impund	4161	1908	2719		L. Martin	Kingston	1915	3

FRONTENAC COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Julian	4159	1909	3388		L. Martin	Kingston	1915	3
Quentin	4160	1905	309		L. Martin	Kingston	1915	3
Alvarado	2649	1904	1760		John McCue	Kingston	1912	3
Lord Direct	1034	1906	307		T. K. Nicholson	Kingston	1914	3
Exaltim	3300	1910	3787	St. Br.	E. S. Steer	Kingston	1914	2
Gyman	1338	1906	1639	St. Br.	James J. Taugher	Kingston	1914	1
Judge Murphy	2267	1908	315	St. Br.	Fred Whitney	Kingston	1914	1
Victor William (imp.)	3894	1912	4462	Clyde.	G. H. Wilmol	Kingston	1915	1
Cambushinnie Crest (imp.)	92	1908	691	Clyde.	J. A. Wilmot & J. Henderson.	Kingston	1915	1
Justin (imp.)	1085	1909	1568	Per.	W. W. Asseltine & Co.	Moscow	1914	1
Young Wattle	505	1907	1165		O. R. Clow	Parham	1914	3
Kabot	521	1910	557	Per.	Storrington Stock Co.	Sunbury	1914	1
Marquis Junior	3262	1910	2287		Charlie Smith	Sydenham	1914	3
Royal Major	184	1908	383		T. L. Reynolds	Verona	1914	3
Young Crannkie	4068	1910	4394		C. F. Mallory	Wensley	1915	3
Sidney Pointer, Jr.	189	1905	317		Wm. Golley	West Brook	1915	3
Baron Audubon	659	1905	1371	St. Br.	H. B. Card	Wolfe Island	1914	1
Cog	3099	1902	2259	Fr. Ch.	H. B. Card	Wolfe Island	1914	1
Sandy McPherson	3759	1911	4029		E. J. Horne	Wolfe Island	1914	3
Tip	4157	1913	4652		J. G. Greenwood	Wolfe Island	1915	3
Isle (imp.)	900	1908	1594	Per.	G. E. Keys	Wolfe Island	1914	1
Brino Dillion	4163	1913	2133		Clarence Kenny	Wolfe Island	1915	3
Mowbray II	3403	1901	3863		R. J. White	Wolfe Island	1915	3

GLEN GARRY COUNTY.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Del Monte Bond	1672	1906	2479	St. Br.	N. M. Bellamy	Alexandria	1914	1
George	2888	1908	3455		Delphis Legault	Alexandria	1914	3
James	3798	1912	4386		Damien Quenville	Alexandria	1915	3
Silver Joe	1716	1905	2519		I. B. Sauve	Alexandria	1914	3
Major	3137	1911	3652		Jos. Trotter	Alexandria	1914	4

Lord Howick (imp.)	1303	1907	1949	Clyde	J. D. Fraser	Athol	1914
Nigger	2853	1910	3445		F. H. Beauchamp	Dalhousie Mills	1914
Prince	2838	1906	3394		Ubald Prieur	Dalhousie Mills	1914
Landerneau (imp.)	3095	1911	3650	Per.	Alex McKay	Dalhousie Station	1914
Jack	2126	1908	2867		W. J. Denovan	Dalkeith	1914
Major Flush	835	1910	1716	Clyde	N. McLeod	Dalkeith	1914
Aberdeen's Pride	3005	1911	3553	Clyde	Geo. N. Vogan	Dalkeith	1915
Invader	2209	1902	2934		Geo. N. Vogan	Dalkeith	1915
Clan McLagan (imp.)	857	1897	1603	Clyde	N. McLeod	Dunvegan	1914
Watlington Squire (imp.)	1940	1904	608	Hack	A. D. Loynachan	Glen Brook	1912
Royal Charlie	4060	1912	4569		A. F. Munroe	Glen Robertson	1915
Wild Fire	4251	1913	4710		James Robertson	Glen Robertson	1915
Impeccable (imp.)	3950	1908	1558	Per.	W. S. Jamieson & D. McMillan	Glen Sandfield	1914
Bruce	1076	1908	323	Clyde	Archie McRae	Glen Sandfield	1915
Hibiscus (imp.)	2655	1907	868	Per.	The Greenfield Per. Assn.	Greenfield	1914
Young Top Gallant, Jr.	129	1902	1094		J. R. Kippen	Greenfield	1912
Tom	4012	1906	4195		J. Lalonde	Greenfield	1914
Gerry	3193	1911	3573		Alfred St. Denis	Greenfield	1914
Dick	4252	1911	4694		B. Poirier	Green Valley	1915
Craigie Ian (imp.)	3323	1911	3745	Clyde	D. A. McGhillivray	Kirk Hill	1914
Bobby Burns of Lancaster	3114	1910	3217	Clyde	Donald Cumming	Lancaster	1914
Auchindoeigh (imp.)	3115	1909	3232	Clyde	Donald Cumming	Lancaster	1914
Tofty MacQueen	3213	1905	2995	Clyde	Jos. Beckstead	Martintown	1914
King Royal	2220	1911	2932	St. Br.	C. W. Cresswell	Martintown	1914
Pap Larable	2418	1900	1077	St. Br.	J. E. McIntosh	Martintown	1914
Vivacity 2nd	436	1911	839	Clyde	H. A. Robertson	Martintown	1914
Hortensis, Jr.	3786	1911	4398		John Russell	Martintown	1915
Smylett Performer (imp.)	145	1900	708	Hack	J. J. Anderson & J. Stuart	Maxville	1914
Prince	2574	1909	3187		Robert Mark	Maxville	1914
Vivacity (imp.)	635	1902	1083	Clyde	Duncan McNaughton	Maxville	1912
Leon Guy	3273	1908	3361		Edward Philon	Maxville	1914
Sir Homer	3745	1912	4197	Clyde	D. K. Sinclair	Maxville	1914
Riverdale Baron	3746	1912	4196	Clyde	D. K. Sinclair	Maxville	1914
Golden Ray	2814	1907	3073	Clyde	J. R. Sproule	Maxville	1914
Jim	2568	1910	57		John A. Kennedy	McCrinnon	1915
Joigny (imp.)	1619	1909	1676	Per.	John D. & R. McLeod	McCrinnon	1914
Percheron (imp.)	879	1902	1675	Per.	R. J. & J. D. McLeod	McCrinnon	1914
Castle Baron (imp.)	1315	1904	1911	Clyde	W. D. McLeod	McCrinnon	1914
Fyvie Prince (imp.)	826	1904	1910	Clyde	Wm. McLeod	McCrinnon	1914
Dan	2095	1906	2717		I. B. Bourbonnais	St. Raphael	1915
Phor	2514	1898	2718		I. B. Bourbonnais	St. Raphael	1915
Prince Ambrose	2313	1902	1317		D. R. McDonald	St. Raphael	1914

GLEN GARRY TOWNSHIP.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Sir Thomas	3160	1907	3672		Jos. Gauthier	St. Raphael West	1915	3
Rigolo (imp.)	1825	1902	1461	Per.	McRae, McDonald & O'Day.	St. Raphael West	1914	1
Canadian Beauty	270	1905	934		Geo. N. Abrams	Williamstown	1914	3
Springfield	22	1904	1326		Geo. N. Abrams	Williamstown	1914	3
Gold Dust	831	1909	1700	Clyde.	W. C. Brethour	Williamstown	1914	1
Bold Archer	1135	1903	1004	Clyde.	P. & D. McCrimmon	Williamstown	1912	1
Great Eastern (imp.)	3766	1907	3425	Clyde.	P. & D. McCrimmon	Williamstown	1914	1

GRENVILLE COUNTY.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Jay Bird 2nd	3996	1911	4202	St. Br.	Wm. Johnston	Bishop's Mills	1914	1
Bellbolear	1701	1909	2539	St. Br.	Rufus McCoy	Bishop's Mills	1914	1
Lord Curzon (imp.)	707	1902	1087	Clyde.	Jos. Anderson	Cardinal	1912	1
Jim R. Forester	2239	1904	2850		A. H. Runions	Cardinal	1914	3
Grand March	3425	1912	3878		W. J. Stethem	Cardinal	1914	3
Patchen Hal	739	1909	1180	St. Br.	Bowman Wright	Domville	1914	1
Kirkfield	3191	1904	3653	Thor.	G. H. Clute	East Oxford	1915	1
Lord Grafton	153	1904	1125		Wm. Warren, Jr.	Iroquois	1912	3
Lombrie (imp.)	2931	1911	3332	Per.	W. J. Adams	Kemptville	1914	1
Sir Walter	2372	1910	3090		R. Brown	Kemptville	1914	3
Hal Clause	545	1909	655	St. Br.	T. M. Griffin	Kemptville	1915	1
Gaston D'Oettinghen (imp.)	4111	1910	4542	Bel. Dr.	T. J. Mundle & Son.	Kemptville	1915	2
Wilkes B., Jr.	3674	1909	4296		Raymond Bros.	Kemptville	1914	3
Young Stanley Prince	4253	1913	4699		Wesley Montgomery	Merrickville	1915	3
Gold Hal, Jr.	2556	1909	827		W. J. Wilson	Merrickville	1914	3
Percheron	2397	1904	3113		M. Davis	North Augusta	1914	3
Gartly Baron	2717	1909	650	Clyde.	L. Sunderland	North Augusta	1914	1
Sundown	1415	1908	2310	Shire.	J. Fletcher	Oxford Mills	1914	1
Victor	3184	1911	3714	Shire.	J. Fletcher	Oxford Mills	1914	1
Pone	2539	1908	1792		Louis Typhar	Oxford Station	1914	3
Buenos Ayres	2647	1901	1181		Hugh Kelso	Prescott	1912	3

Gasteropade (imp.)	451	1906	1182	Per.	Prescott Syndicate	Prescott	1914
Young Bell Boy	185	1900	756		S. Simons	Prescott	1914
Young Curzon	507	1908	1183		S. Simons	Prescott	1914
Solly M.	3418	1904	3798		Thos. Dwyer, Prop.; H. Kelso, Montreal, Quebec Mgr.		
Cecil R.	740	1899	1184	St. Br.	J. A. Hyndman	Roebuck	1914
Gaulois (imp.)	315	1906	73	Per.	R. W. Kingston	Spencerville	1912
Gitchie Manato	2970	1899	3404	St. Br.	P. A. McIntosh	Spencerville	1914

GREY COUNTY.

Name of Stallion.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Garnament (imp)	82	1906	472	Fch. Coach	Frederick Hintze	Allan Park	1914	1
Bath, Jr.	104	1908	980		J. H. Baker	Bayview	1914	3
Royal Review	4067	1909	4593	Clyde	Jas. H. Lemon	Balaclava	1915	1
Pride of Fashion (imp)	3504	1904	3060	Clyde	Gilbert Morrison	Bognor	1914	1
Lockwood Chief	3660	1912	4049	Clyde	P. J. Ryan	Cedarville	1914	1
King of Kelton	2722	1909	3106	Clyde	W. J. Campbell	Chatsworth	1914	1
King Richardson	1281	1910	2154	Clyde	Norman Merriam	Chatsworth	1914	1
Kaplan	637	1897	693	St. Br.	Jas. Airth	Chatsworth	1914	1
Royal Henry (imp)	3102	1899	862	Clyde	M. R. Ramage	Chatsworth	1912	2
Mistletoe Mac	3886	1912	4158	Clyde	P. McTavish	Chesley	1914	1
Dictator	3812	1903	4334	Per.	Jno. H. Brown	Clarksburg	1915	1
Auld Lang Syne (imp)	3169	1905	3693	Clyde	Adam Case	Clavering	1914	1
Captain Hunter 2nd	175	1904	974		John Miller	Clavering	1914	3
Imperial Blend (imp)	119	1904	778	Clyde	W. Magee	Desboro	1914	1
Surmise	1108	1898	2083	Thor.	R. R. Kennell and W. T. Nethercut			
Hyacinthus (imp)	2076	1904	2750	Clyde	S. W. & J. M. Mills	Dundalk	1914	1
Prince Allerton	1044	1904	1117		Chas. Palmer	Dundalk	1912	3
Seneca (imp)	1477	1910	2362	Clyde	J. J. Jandt	Elmwood	1914	1
Lord Pavonia	2897	1899	3263		Adam Pfaff	Elmwood	1914	3
Grande's Last (imp)	913	1911	1573	Clyde	Wm. Fulford	Fairmount	1914	1
King Chattan (imp)	487	1903	1162	Clyde	J. Arnott	Feversham	1912	1
King Buttress	2522	1910	3132	Clyde	The Feversham Horse Syn.	Feversham	1914	1
Kentucky Sam	736	1905	1163	St. Br.	G. H. Whitcoak	Feversham	1914	1
Red Top	3292	1898	3720	St. Br.	Pringle Loblaw	Griersville	1914	1
Ronald of Tangy (imp)	2738	1907	689	Clyde	Isaac Eby	Hanover	1914	1
Albion's Glory (imp)	2546	1906	3099	Clyde	Alfred Fritz	Hanover	1914	1

GREY COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Heron (imp)	417	1907	688	Per.	Hanover Per.	Hanover	1914	1
Balmedie (imp)	2111	1899	2382	Clyde	R. Fawcett	Heathcote	1915	1
King's Bounty (imp)	2234	1906	2190	Clyde	J. W. Julian	Heathcote	1914	1
State Secretary (imp)	1631	1899	2197	Clyde	J. W. Julian	Heathcote	1913	1
Bucclench (imp)	2135	1901	2184	Thor.	J. A. Myles & Co.	Heathcote	1913	1
Kamichi (imp)	2145	1910	2673	Per.	J. A. Myles & Co.	Heathcote	1914	1
Brigham Lord (imp)	2195	1905	2185	Hack.	J. A. Myles & Co.	Heathcote	1913	1
High Lord (imp)	2196	1908	2186	Clyde	J. A. Myles & Co.	Heathcote	1914	1
Prince of Canada	2194	1910	2187	Clyde	J. A. Myles & Co.	Heathcote	1914	1
Diamond City 2nd	4110	1909	4156	Clyde	Robt. Murray	Heathcote	1914	3
Silver Cloud (imp)	138	1905	718	Clyde	Edward Foster	Holland Centre	1914	1
High Honor (imp)	3154	1908	3683	Clyde	Alex. Calder	Holstein	1914	1
Stalwart (imp)	384	1902	901	Clyde	Wm. Groat	Holstein	1912	1
Tempest Hal	4259	1900	4674	Clyde	Richard Irvine	Holstein	1915	4
St. Ivel (imp)	3077	1911	3616	Clyde	Alex. McDonald	Holstein	1914	1
Favourite Heir	3963	1912	4138	Clyde	Alex. McDonald	Holstein	1914	3
Lord Roberts	4121	1911	4504	Clyde	W. B. Smith	Holstein	1915	4
Copernicus	3837	1912	4277	Clyde	Wm. Dingwall	Hopeville	1914	1
Fortune Teller (imp)	1662	1899	2528	Clyde	R. R. Kinnell	Hopeville	1914	1
Predominant (imp)	1663	1909	2527	Clyde	R. R. Kinnell	Hopeville	1914	1
Vital Spark	1713	1905	2526	Clyde	R. R. Kinnell	Hopeville	1914	1
Lord Russell	4114	1905	4606	Clyde	Harry Scott	Hopeville	1915	1
St. Boswell (imp)	1775	1901	2522	Clyde	Wm. Weltz	Hopeville	1914	1
Alphonso (imp)	4272	1905	4068	Clyde	Wm. Weltz	Hopeville	1914	1
Royal Prince	3793	1908	4325	Clyde	Dan. Wheppler	Keedy	1915	3
Fairy King (imp)	1717	1904	2516	Clyde	John M. Clark	Kemble	1914	1
Pride of All	914	1905	1577	Clyde	W. R. Burnett	Markdale	1914	1
Ronald Squire (imp)	915	1906	1578	Clyde	W. R. Burnett	Markdale	1914	1
King of the Nation	2911	1912	3469	Clyde	W. R. Burnett	Markdale	1914	1
Cadzow Fashion (imp)	1466	1908	2261	Clyde	J. A. Crowston	Markdale	1914	1
Royal Luck (imp)	2929	1911	3407	Clyde	J. A. Crowston	Markdale	1914	1
Maori (imp)	2904	1911	3462	Clyde	J. A. Crowston	Markdale	1914	1
Joe McGregor	4190	1901	4415	St. Br.	J. A. Crowston	Markdale	1915	1
Nigel (imp)	55	1905	332	Clyde	J. A. Crowston	Markdale	1914	1
Horizon (imp)	3751	1911	4279	Clyde	Wm. Foster	Markdale	1914	1
Cainbrogie Stamp	1425	1898	1797	Clyde	Jas. H. Lever	Markdale	1914	1
Performer	943	1903	1696	Clyde	M. Manarey	Markdale	1914	3

Peter Burtwood	4010	1909	4157	J. E. Marsh	Markdale	1914	3
Baile Boy (imp)	612	1910	633	A. McInnis	Markdale	1914	1
Baron Challoch (imp)	2355	1904	2440	Thos. Mercer	Markdale	1913	1
Goliath	2965	1906	3005	Albert Stafford	Markdale	1914	1
Young Hallmark	2672	1909	3253	Samuel H. Wright	Markdale	1915	3
Sir Hedderwick (imp)	3490	1896	3855	George Cook	Markdale	1914	1
Anticaptor (imp)	1391	1902	754	H. M. Douglas	Marmion	1914	1
Demi Soupir (imp)	527	1903	241	H. M. Douglas and Co.	Meaford	1912	1
Canada's Gift	2302	1909	3029	Jno. D. Fligg	Meaford	1914	1
MacNeillage, Jr.	2025	1900	2749	Everett Martin	Meaford	1914	3
Buttress (imp)	2669	1905	1621	Howard Mills	Meaford	1914	1
Baron Rosedale (imp)	1148	1907	2086	Howard Mills	Meaford	1914	1
Diamond	3239	1903	2651	Abraham Smith	Meaford	1914	1
Blyth Prince (imp)	691	1910	1465	William Alcorn	Mt. Forest	1915	3
Black Boy (imp)	1578	1908	1657	Geo. Drewery	Mt. Forest	1914	1
Incognito (imp)	2767	1908	958	McKinley & Eurig Bros. ...	Mt. Forest	1914	1
Prince	3580	1910	3957	Balzer Knapp	Neustadt	1914	3
Baron Hamilton (imp)	1900	1901	2472	Samuel Marshall	North Keppel	1915	1
Jupin (imp)	2382	1909	2775	James Ward	North Keppel	1914	1
Queen's Regent (imp)	2326	1909	2983	Ed. Hoy	Orchard	1914	1
Royal Tie (imp)	26	1908	1312	Ed. Hoy	Orchard	1914	1
Marrix (imp)	1519	1902	1059	Ed. Hoy	Orchard	1912	1
President Roosevelt (imp)	2716	1902	82	M. E. Beebe	Owen Sound	1912	1
Manor Prince	2846	1910	3351	Geo. A. Bothwell	Owen Sound	1914	1
Manor King	3910	1912	4377	Geo. A. Bothwell	Owen Sound	1914	1
Lord Helsington (imp)	928	1905	1190	Christopher Brock	Owen Sound	1914	1
Baron Lovat	2602	1910	3227	John P. Follis	Owen Sound	1914	3
Clifton Swell (imp)	1125	1909	1246	Joseph Croome	Owen Sound	1914	1
Tony Dare	2299	1906	2895	W. J. Hill	Owen Sound	1915	3
Walter Wilkes	1962	1905	2666	Stephen Leach	Owen Sound	1914	3
Sir Crossley (imp)	816	1907	1884	R. J. Norton	Owen Sound	1914	1
Tomeden	3629	1909	1249	R. J. Norton	Owen Sound	1914	1
Prince Gambit	3547	1909	3946	J. F. Reeve	Owen Sound	1914	3
Lainshaw Castle (imp)	1083	1909	1778	Grey Clydesdale Assn.	Presqu' Isle	1914	1
Weldonian McKinney	441	1910	857	J. A. McKenzie	Presqu' Isle	1914	1
Silver Strand (imp)	515	1904	1307	Louis Frock	Priceville	1914	1
Bonnie Charlie	53	1909	1056	W. G. Acheson	Proton Station	1914	1
Bell Busk (imp)	795	1908	1794	S. Batchelor	Proton Station	1914	1
Batchelor's Fidelity	3887	1912	4155	S. Batchelor	Proton Station	1914	1
Fortune Prince	457	1910	1128	R. Grummett	Proton Station	1914	1
Argus	106	1905	1348	W. J. Love	Proton Station	1914	3
Newton Don 2nd	3783	1912	4344	Chas. McCutcheon	Proton Station	1915	3
Lord Kelvin	3731	1905	1713	Isaac Brown	Rocklyn	1914	1

GREY COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Royal Mason	2100	1905	2773	Clyde.	Thos. Betts	Rock Mills	1915	1
Chief Imperial Jim	2645	1907	2254	St. Br.	Wm. Shoudice	Shallow Lake	1915	4
Directman	1685	1897	2141	St. Br.	Willis Neff	Singhampton	1914	1
Wild Echo	1714	1909	2524	St. Br.	Robt. Dezell	Tara	1914	3
Hebrew	1867	1897	369	Clyde.	Victor Armstrong	Thornbury	1912	3
King's Life Guard	4230	1912	4718	Clyde.	G. W. Dinsmore	Thornbury	1915	3
Kincalrney (imp)	703	1904	1055	Clyde.	Chas. R. Read & Wm. S. Atcheson	Varney	1912	1
Buffalo Bill 2nd	997	1905	1591	Clyde	John Scott	Varney	1914	3
Timekeeper (imp)	1590	1909	2394	St. Br.	W. J. Shepherdson	Walter's Falls	1914	1
King Nelson	1559	1896	553	Clyde.	W. J. Shepherdson & Son ..	Walter's Falls	1912	1
Bonnie Doon (imp)	1126	1905	1260	Clyde.	W. J. Shepherdson	Walter's Falls	1915	1
Dunure George (imp)	742	1904	1554	Clyde.	G. Schwandt	Williamsford	1914	1

HALDIMAND COUNTY.

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Cayuga Chief	504	1905	1107	Per.	J. T. Arrell	Caledonia	1914	3
Joki (imp.)	1110	1909	2085	Clyde.	Russell Clarke	Caledonia	1914	1
Prince Wright (imp.)	3830	1912	4088	St. Br.	W. A. Jones	Caledonia	1914	1
Canada's Ideal	485	1907	1108	St. Br.	I. J. Smelcer	Caledonia	1914	1
Mac Custer	2896	1909	3464	Clyde.	I. J. Smelcer	Caledonia	1914	1
All Gold	488	1901	1169	Clyde.	Tanner Bros.	Caledonia	1912	1
Bold Boy's Heir	489	1900	1170	Clyde.	Tanner Bros.	Caledonia	1912	1
Monksman, Jr.	123	1903	1175	St. Br.	H. K. Garner	Canfield	1912	3
Calstor Boy	2715	1907	3018	St. Br.	A. Phillips	Canfield	1915	1
Rolal	3280	1910	1450	St. Br.	E. W. Evans	Cayuga	1914	1
Sailor	107	1892	1293	Per.	J. A. Churchill	Dunnville	1912	3
Javal (imp.)	2947	1909	3506	Clyde.	Dunnville Per. Horse Assn.	Dunnville	1914	1
Friar Tuck	506	1904	1174	Clyde.	J. E. Follick	Dunnville	1912	3
Pioneer Lad	516	1907	1356	Hack.	J. Forbes	Dunnville	1914	1
Freehold (imp.)	755	1902	1362	Shire.	Mains, Hall & Furry	Dunnville	1913	1
Gay Prince	3467	1911	3911		Martin Michener	Dunnville	1914	1

Toronto Wilkes	332	1903	1766	H. F. Middaugh & Son.....	Dunnville	1914
Holdenby Knight (imp.)	1399	1908	875	R. McLaughlin.....	Dunnville	1915
Tuttlebrook Esquire (imp.)	569	1909	503	Chas. Patton	Dunnville	1914
Celeratis	1187	1903	1532	W. A. Thomas	Dunnville	1914
Kentucky Owaho	4078	1906	576	G. P. Windecker	Dunnville	1915
Young Victor Sensation	266	1906	883	Nablo Bros.	Fisherville	1914
Dr. John	646	1896	681	W. Alward	Hagersville	1912
Montagu (imp.)	1183	1905	1969	Wm. & Thos. Beswetherick.....	Hagersville	1913
Gay Spark (imp.)	645	1901	680	Geo. Gilbertson	Hagersville	1912
Opulence (imp.)	644	1902	677	Geo. Gilbertson	Hagersville	1912
Sir Harold (imp.)	415	1907	678	J. Gilbertson	Hagersville	1914
Elator (imp.)	2774	1896	2406	J. Gilbertson	Hagersville	1913
Argyle Duke	277	1911	979	J. H. Hammond	Hagersville	1915
Coronation	2589	1903	909	Alex. Hunter	Hagersville	1915
Red Elk	3469	1894	3779	Wesley McDougall	Hagersville	1915
Gay Spark Junior	4079	1913	4620	Robert Nichol	Hagersville	1915
Prince Aberdeen	4105	1904	3200	James Swing	Hagersville	1915
Elsing Lambert Shales	4073	1912	4586	G. H. Walmsley	Hagersville	1915
Johnnie Mac	1950	1906	1334	W. E. Winger	Hagersville	1914
Briton's Pride	4222	1911	4470	Frank L. Young	Hagersville	1915
Riband	4261	1895	4471	F. W. Crain	Hagersville	1915
Clyde King George	4072	1912	4422	S. & C. Montague	Jarvis	1915
King of Gretna (imp.)	710	1909	1223	Montague, Nichol & Martin.....	Jarvis	1914
Commodore (imp.)	1681	1907	2284	Wm. Parkinson	Jarvis	1915
Sir Harry Wilkes	961	1889	1782	Robert Stone	Jarvis	1914
Briton, Jr.	283	1909	1294	W. E. Williamson	Jarvis	1915
Janassa (imp.)	2771	1909	617	Lake Shore Per. Assn.; I. Minor, Mgr.	Lowbanks	1914
Orrono, Jr.	1712	1907	2531	John Melvor	Lowbanks	1915
Princely Harold	3705	1912	3982	A. Bartlett	Nanticoke	1914
Lacra (imp.)	1427	1908	1842	Entire Horse Assn. of Nant- icoke	Nanticoke	1914
Black Astor	3608	1899	1631	Jos. Wiederick	Nanticoke	1915
Baron Levan (imp.)	416	1902	679	M. A. Wood	Nanticoke	1914
Young Springhill Pride	265	1906	882	Isaac Drinkwater	Rainham Centre	1914
K. L. Todd	3570	1909	3908	H. A. Lamb	Selkirk	1914
Haimon, Jr.	2899	1911	3431	G. H. Yocom	Selkirk	1914
Young Garnyland Castle	2471	1907	2703	Wm. B. Hamilton	York	1914
Bold Boy, Jr.	1541	1911	2254	H. J. Hannah	York	1915
Dr. John, Jr.	964	1905	1799	A. L. McIntyre.....	York	1914

HALTON COUNTY.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Prince Poteath	2850	1907	3319	Shire.	Thos. Storey	Acton	1914	3
Holdenby Chief (imp.)	1069	1906	405	Shire.	John Breckon	Appleby	1914	1
Proportion	360	1907	404	Shire.	Porter Bros.	Appleby	1914	1
Silver Treasure	3823	1913	4428		Robert Tuck	Eden Mills	1915	3
Halton's Hero	369	1907	462	Clyde.	G. A. Bell & Son	Freeman	1912	1
Menteith Again (imp.)	3044	1911	3597	Clyde.	G. A. Bell & Son	Freeman	1914	1
Searchlight (imp.)	589	1905	409	Clyde.	Wm. R. Cline	Freeman	1914	1
Royal Torrance (imp.)	1382	1905	2206	Clyde.	J. T. Watson	Freeman	1914	1
Royal Cook (imp.)	1401	1907	453	Clyde.	J. Bingham	Georgetown	1914	1
Monotell	4208	1905	4003	St. Br.	H. Currie, Prop., S. H. Lindsay, Mgr.	Strathroy	1914	1
Sporty Boy	304	1911	1431		Wm. Gunby	Limehouse	1914	3
Tommie	3246	1910	3213		Wm. Bell	Millgrove	1915	3
King Brunstane	1301	1910	1953	Clyde.	Neil Gillies	Milton	1915	1
Hydrogene (imp.)	1941	1907	626	Per.	W. McCready	Milton	1914	1
Star Wilkes	2212	1899	994		A. McDougall	Milton	1914	3
Harold Todd	3151	1910	3680	St. Br.	J. D. McGibbon	Milton	1914	1
Sir Milton	3502	1910	3919	Clyde.	Jas. McKenzie	Milton	1915	1
Jaures (imp.)	1473	1909	2356	Per.	Jas. McKenzie	Milton	1915	1
Special Royal Favorite	3488	1911	3918	Clyde.	Jos. Telfer	Milton	1914	1
Lampiste (imp.)	397	1903	1366	Per.	W. E. McCready	Milton West	1914	1
Jason (imp.)	2937	1909	3476	Per.	W. E. McCready	Milton West	1914	1
Oradell	3497	1902	3282	St. Br.	Albert Foster	Norval	1914	1
Baron Kitchener	3147	1900	3628	Shire.	G. E. Morton & Son	Oakville	1915	1
Baron Challoch	4265	1909	4320	Clyde.	John McKenzie	Omagh	1915	1
Main Chance	361	1904	406	Thor.	J. E. Lucas	Palermo	1912	1

HASTINGS COUNTY.

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Riverside Coin	731	1907	870	Clyde.	Eldon Roy	Actnolite	1915	1
Prince	2675	1901	3272		J. C. Moore	Bancroft	1914	4
Black George II.	273	1900	971		Wm. A. Moran	Bancroft	1914	3

Ontario Chief	1182	1902	1551	St. Br.	R. W. Robinson	Bancroft	1914	1
Fred Wilkes	2013	1910	2047	St. Br.	Rodrick Vador	Bancroft	1914	3
Arthur King	3804	1911	4289	St. Br.	Wallace Parks	Belleville	1915	1
Bartlett	3354	1911	4326	St. Br.	Jas. Redcliffe	Belleville	1915	1
Klinis (imp.)	2948	1910	3494	Per.	N. Vermilyea & Sons	Belleville	1914	1
Konsell (imp.)	2949	1910	3495	Per.	N. Vermilyea & Sons	Belleville	1914	1
Producteur B.	2700	1907	2399	Per.	N. Vermilyea & Sons	Belleville	1914	1
Jalons (imp.)	2235	1909	2398	Per.	N. Vermilyea & Sons	Belleville	1914	1
Robert Patch	4270	1904	2042	Per.	W. J. Orr	Belleville	1915	3
Sheriff Todd	4267	1908	2421	Per.	H. E. Fairfield	Belleville	1915	3
Dayspring	4266	1908	2420	Per.	Wallace Parks	Belleville	1915	1
Joe	17	1905	1345	Per.	W. B. King	Coe Hill	1915	3
Duke of Fame	3556	1904	3368	Per.	Patrick Cassidy	Deseronto	1914	3
Belle Boy 2nd	1381	1910	1561	Clyde	F. A. Comerford	Eldorado	1914	1
McMartin	392	1909	572	St. Br.	Ashley Stock Farm	Foxboro	1914	1
George Rayner	3551	1912	3835	St. Br.	Ashley Stock Farm	Foxboro	1914	1
Judge Carman	4196	1913	4691	St. Br.	Ashley Stock Farm	Foxboro	1915	1
Mouarch	3737	1906	3979	Per.	J. M. Anderson	Frankford	1914	1
Paddy C.	3853	1901	4423	Per.	P. H. Consaul	Frankford	1915	3
Negro 2nd	172	1900	976	Clyde	N. W. Mabce	Frankford	1914	3
Matthew Hume	3481	1902	3504	Clyde	David Rogers	Frankford	1915	3
Silloth Again	1991	1910	79	Clyde	Jas. McG. Wilson	Greenview	1914	1
Tobe	2192	1910	2941	Per.	J. E. Wellman	Gunter	1914	3
Back Hawk the 2nd	2116	1907	808	Per.	W. J. Joyce	Harold	1915	3
Kambodie (imp.)	2979	1910	3525	Clyde	Frank McAvoy	Ivanhoe	1914	1
Pioneer Prince	1605	1908	169	Clyde	Samuel Ray	Ivanhoe	1914	1
Edward Success	1954	1908	2283	St. Br.	Duncan F. Blue	Madoc	1914	3
Barney	1644	1910	2400	St. Br.	W. A. Miller	Madoc	1914	3
Bourbon Brook	2609	1899	177	St. Br.	J. Waring	Madoc	1912	1
Joe Pointer, Jr.	3463	1912	3907	St. Br.	Wm. Gawley	Malone	1914	3
Royal Ross 2nd	2358	1905	3079	St. Br.	Frank Kelly	Malone	1914	3
Romulus	241	1910	457	St. Br.	James Brown	Marbank	1914	3
Black Charley	639	1901	455	St. Br.	W. J. Burley	Marbank	1912	3
Prince Marbank	3109	1911	3592	St. Br.	Alfred Meeks	Marbank	1914	3
Winchester (imp.)	2607	1901	49	Hack	Flynn & McCollough	Marmora	1912	2
Acme's Echo	2430	1910	3135	Clyde	P. Maloney	Marmora	1914	1
Ancona Louis	2469	1901	50	Clyde	G. F. Wellman	Marmora	1912	3
Prince Argente	2470	1899	48	Clyde	G. F. Wellman	Marmora	1912	3
Golden Prince, Jr.	238	1901	413	Clyde	J. S. McAllister	Marysville	1912	3
Prince Tom II.	4189	1910	4642	Clyde	John E. Green	Maynooth	1915	3
Prince George	1031	1905	202	Clyde	John E. Green	Maynooth	1915	3
French Ross	1988	1902	1626	Clyde	John E. Green	Maynooth	1912	4

HASTINGS COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Young Rustique	2317	1909	3055		John Hinze	Maynooth	1915	3
Young Goldstone	3372	1911	3369		Walter Rouse	Maynooth	1914	3
Gascon (imp.)	4241	1905	171	Bel. Dft.	Jas. McAvoy	Melrose	1915	1
Prince Edward	2852	1909	3047	Clyde.	Wm. Gunter	Millbridge	1914	1
Rustic	1989	1908	2734		R. Bartlett	Monteagle Valley	1915	3
Young Souvenir	233	1908	319		E. Brinklow	Ormsby	1914	3
The Don	4271	1910	4720		W. P. Buckley	Read	1915	4
Young Duke of Fame	4242	1912	4713		W. S. Dies	Shannonville	1915	3
Tom Tarliff	1245	1905	1691		E. Williams	Shannonville	1914	3
Young Pioneer	3760	1912	4226		Ernest Fitzgibbon	Steenburg	1914	3
St. Patrick	463	1908	1354	Clyde.	Arthur Burkitt	Springbrook	1915	1
Sir Wilfrid, Jr.	223	1908	55		W. F. Hanna	Stirling	1914	3
Houlton Pride	3757	1913	4213	Suff.	Jas. McGowan	Stirling	1914	1
Lord Lionel (imp.)	2909	1897	54	Clyde.	A. M. Sharp	Stirling	1914	1
Julien (imp.)	4170	1909	4663	Per.	W. J. Kingston & J. B. Bel- shaw & A. E. Tweedie	Stirling	1912	1
Sidney Pointer, Jr.	192	1902	173		Jno. Carson	Stoco	1914	1
Mac Laddle	427	1907	773	Clyde.	Thos. Leveck	Stoco	1912	3
Rouget, Jr.	1218	1908	2033		Frank Plue	Stoco	1914	1
Jackson, Jr.	3268	1909	3758	Per.	Daniel Whalen	Stoco	1914	3
Walter	2039	1905	2824		D. Moore	Stoco	1914	1
Ben	2019	1902	2726		R. W. O'Brien	The Ridge	1914	3
Gay Baron	2090	1906	2819	Clyde.	S. W. Harrington	Trenton	1914	4
Peter the Hermit	1615	1905	2214		C. V. Noble Crosby	Trenton	1914	1
Bladnoch's Heir	751	1907	788	Clyde.	Farmers' Club Horse Assn.	Turrit	1914	3
Senator	2333	1900	1394	Clyde.	J. & G. Kelly	Wood	1914	1
Prince Cairndale	1388	1910	58	Clyde.	Alfred A. Coulter	Roslin	1915	2
Kind David II.	3018	1905	3533		S. McCrea	Tweed	1915	3

HURON COUNTY.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Maitland Boy	2625	1907	2609	Clyde.	H. Wagner	Auburn	1914	2
Lord Mansfield	1734	1904	2385	Clyde.	Jas. Evans	Beechwood	1914	3
King Gartsherrie	1680	1909	2311	Clyde.	H. F. Kirkby	Belgrave	1914	1
Jazeneull (imp.)	2107	1909	1471	Per.	Scott Bros.	Belgrave	1914	1
Damo King	3391	1895	3853	Clyde.	Flick Bros.	Penmiller	1914	4
Mascot (imp.)	1328	1902	1850	Clyde.	J. W. King	Bluevale	1914	1
Drumburle Chief (imp.)	1329	1903	1849	Clyde.	J. W. King	Bluevale	1914	1
Dunure Gold Link (imp.)	1330	1907	1848	Clyde.	J. W. King	Bluevale	1915	1
Incident (imp.)	2671	1908	2875	Per.	Nelson Hayden	Bluevale	1914	1
Gallou	3632	1906	2614	Clyde.	Percheron Horse Assn.	Bluevale	1914	3
Blyth Orphan Boy	3266	1910	3753	Clyde.	Jonathan Bentley	Blyth	1915	1
Jay Medium	2629	1904	2741	St. Br.	L. O. Charlesworth	Blyth	1914	1
Binnico	4250	1911	4715	St. Br.	L. O. Charlesworth	Blyth	1915	2
Ike Medium	2936	1909	3474	St. Br.	L. O. Charlesworth	Blyth	1914	1
Signalman	903	1907	1569	Clyde.	J. E. Ellis	Blyth	1914	1
Tetinus (imp.)	588	1908	396	Per.	Wm. Johnston	Blyth	1914	2
King's Lynn (imp.)	2280	1904	2220	Clyde.	McConnell & McVittie	Blyth & Auburn	1914	1
John Wells	4129	1909	3966	Clyde.	John Wells	Blyth	1914	3
Index (imp.)	363	1908	421	Per.	W. Berry	Bucefield	1913	1
Prince of Alkton (imp.)	1365	1903	2328	Clyde.	W. & B. Berry	Bucefield	1914	1
The Colonel (imp.)	840	1901	1725	Clyde.	J. Johnston	Bucefield	1914	1
Earl O'Clay (imp.)	699	1905	953	Clyde.	Robert Murdoch	Bucefield	1915	1
Benlworth	3572	1911	3955	Clyde.	Wm. J. Ross	Bucefield	1914	1
Balsdon Collin (imp.)	2766	1898	3294	Shire	Henry Bone	Bucefield	1915	1
Cupbearer	793	1906	1777	St. Br.	Baeker & Muldoon	Brussels	1914	1
Admiral Vasey (imp.)	1422	1904	1659	Clyde.	A. F. Embury & Son	Brussels	1914	1
Shethlan Stamp (imp.)	1280	1907	2155	Clyde.	A. F. Embury & Son	Brussels	1914	2
Lothlan Type (imp.)	756	1906	1364	Clyde.	James Parr	Brussels	1914	1
Cannymann (imp.)	1446	1895	2239	Clyde.	R. McLean	Brussels	1915	1
Silk Vale	2563	1909	3235	Clyde.	Peter Scott	Brussels	1914	4
Lord Drumburle	3831	1911	3972	Clyde.	Robert Scott	Brussels	1915	1
Drumburle	2352	1910	3096	Clyde.	Robert J. Scott	Brussels	1915	1
Border Chief	906	1907	1426	Clyde.	Allen Spelr	Brussels	1914	1
Drumburle's Best	3951	1912	4165	Clyde.	James Spelr	Brussels	1914	1
Royal Artist	177	1908	709	Clyde.	Robert L. Taylor	Brussels	1914	8
Hesope	3568	1907	614	Clyde.	Richard Colbert	Centralla	1915	3
Pathfinder (imp.)	3880	1912	1035	Clyde.	W. T. Colwill	Centralla	1915	1
Lamberton Hero (imp.)	3831	1908	4317	Clyde.	R. T. Lucker	Centralla	1915	1

HURON COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
College Dandy	2536	1906	1672	Clyde.	Wesley Haskin	Clifford	1914	3
Border McGregor (imp.)	2419	1900	2560	Clyde.	G. Dale & Son	Clinton	1915	1
Rio Grande (imp.)	2180	1907	2863	Clyde.	J. A. Dale	Clinton	1914	1
Balmerino	3459	1907	3903	Clyde.	Wm. Fear	Clinton	1914	1
Seagull Danegalt	302	1906	1420	Clyde.	O. R. Forster	Clinton	1914	3
Red Franklin	2780	1903	3034	St. Br.	J. J. McCaughey	Clinton	1914	2
Atter (imp.)	1656	1910	2571	Clyde.	Eli King	Crediton	1914	1
Charming Prince (imp.)	1601	1909	2577	Clyde.	James Cockwill	Crediton	1914	2
Lord Trainer 2nd	472	1908	1082	Clyde.	Frank Sims	Crediton	1914	2
Harry Bars	3299	1904	3781	Per.	Jonas Hartlieb	Dashwood	1914	4
Humide (imp.)	376	1907	524	Per.	Regan Bros. & W. Witzel	Dashwood	1914	1
Rastus Axworthy	3410	1912	3756	Per.	Duncan Snider	Dashwood	1914	3
French Giron (imp.)	2348	1909	2838	Per.	Isiah Tetreau	Dashwood	1914	2
The Star (imp.)	3407	1908	3836	Shire	Thos. Turnbull	Dashwood	1914	1
The Miller 2nd (imp.)	1660	1907	2544	Shire	Willis & Guenther	Dashwood	1914	1
College Chum (imp.)	1661	1894	2543	Shire	Willis & Guenther	Dashwood	1914	1
Red McKinney	1151	1905	1688	St. Br.	James Berry	Egmondville	1913	1
Drumburle Chieftain	3560	1912	3950	Clyde.	Jos. Engler	Ethel	1914	1
Willie Groverland	3615	1904	4	St. Br.	Thos. Voddan	Ethel	1914	1
Klosque (imp.)	3616	1910	3971	Per.	Thos. Voddan	Ethel	1914	1
Baron Montrave (imp.)	4043	1904	1414	Clyde.	Thos. Voddan	Ethel	1914	1
Cian McGregor (imp.)	1335	1897	1717	Clyde.	Samuel Baskerville	Exeter	1914	1
Lord of the Manor	3263	1892	2815	St. Br.	H. H. Brown	Exeter	1914	1
John Smollett	3264	1905	2814	St. Br.	H. H. Brown	Exeter	1914	1
Storm King 3rd (imp.)	2679	1902	523	Shire	Wm. Tapp	Exeter	1912	1
Mystic Gem's Jap	2336	1906	2969	St. Br.	W. J. Westlake	Exeter	1915	1
Oliver St. Blaze	998	1910	1593	Shire	John Holt	Fordwich	1914	3
Buckton Barbary (imp.)	1492	1900	1536	Shire	G. J. Ferguson	Goderich	1913	1
Blagdon Stonewall (imp.)	2000	1904	1998	Shire	G. J. Ferguson	Goderich	1913	1
Glenlivet Chief (imp.)	2278	1903	2756	Clyde.	A. C. & E. Fisher	Goderich	1914	1
Bingen Hal	3925	1911	4374	Clyde.	A. J. Goldthorpe	Goderich	1915	3
Huron Chief	3548	1908	3947	Clyde.	John A. Hall	Goderich	1915	3
Billy Lochnivar, Jr.	2197	1909	2960	Clyde.	John Porter	Goderich	1915	3
King's Honor (imp.)	3840	1904	3152	Clyde.	Chas. Dickert	Gorrie	1915	1
MacAirties (imp.)	2640	1900	2120	Clyde.	Gamble & Cathers	Gorrie	1914	1
Baron Lorn, Jr.	1239	1907	1945	Clyde.	E. Krohn	Gorrie	1915	3
Judge Parole	1705	1908	2567	Clyde.	B. Bossenberry	Grand Bend	1914	4
Sparkler (imp.)	3038	1910	3584	Clyde.	W. J. Cooper	Henfryn	1914	2

Starlight (imp.)	1904	401	Clyde.	W. J. Cooper	Henfryn	1912
King Thomas (imp.)	1366	2380	Clyde.	T. J. Berry	Hensall	1915
Jabot (imp.)	1369	2332	Per.	T. J. Berry	Hensall	1915
Colonel Graham (imp.)	1370	2331	Clyde.	T. J. Berry	Hensall	1915
Cumberland's Glory	3614	3970	Clyde.	T. J. Berry	Hensall	1915
Aldin	3457	3072		T. Murdock	Hensall	1915
Roadmaster, Jr.	2344	3071		T. Murdock	Hensall	1915
Coniston (imp.)	1339	1614	Clyde.	Kenneth Farrish	Kintail	1914
Pearl Gift (imp.)	3296	3157	Clyde.	John Hanna	Kirkton	1914
Southport (imp.)	806	1758	Shire	Wm. H. Kay	Kirkton	1914
Moulton William (imp.)	2046	1647	Shire	R. Twamley	Lanes	1914
Honest John	2	397	Clyde.	J. & W. Gray	Londesboro	1914
Craigie Heritor (imp.)	3634	1910	Clyde.	Leiper & Moon	Londesboro	1914
Bankfield's Baron (imp.)	2639	2219	Shire	Manning & McConnell	Londesboro	1914
Bridgebank Blend (imp.)	540	1540	Clyde.	Alex. Anderson	Lucknow	1915
Sir Hector of Westfield (imp.)	533	1907	Clyde.	Thos. Inglis	Lucknow	1914
Baron Findlay (imp.)	2367	2945	Clyde.	Thos. Inglis	Lucknow	1914
Eel 2nd	3484	3876		Thos. J. Hall	Mount Carmel	1915
Scottish Hero, Jr.	2315	3050	St. Br.	P. McGregor	Parkhill	1915
Rex Downing	3855	4447	Clyde.	John Sherritt	Park Hill	1915
Lucky Jim	3834	1912	Clyde.	A. & J. Broadfoot	Seaforth	1914
Huron's Hiawatha	4022	4322	Clyde.	James Carlin	Seaforth	1915
Hal. C.	2277	3006	St. Br.	J. Carter	Seaforth	1914
Doug Davis	3807	4330	Hack.	Wm. Cudmore	Seaforth	1915
Shawhill King (imp.)	2086	2811	Clyde.	W. J. Dale	Seaforth	1915
Spot (imp.)	1686	2122		N. B. Horton & J. G. Steep	Seaforth	1915
Sandy Favorite	4239	4707		Archie Kerr	Seaforth	1915
Lord Ronald	1376	1909	Clyde.	Thos. McMichael & Sons	Seaforth	1914
Glenrae	1311	1907	Clyde.	Thos. McMichael & Sons	Seaforth	1914
International	3653	1912	Clyde.	Thos. McMichael & Sons	Seaforth	1914
Baron Wallace (imp.)	1771	1905	Clyde.	G. W. Nott	Seaforth	1914
Guinea Gold (imp.)	1998	2370	Clyde.	G. W. Nott	Seaforth	1914
Toddy Direct	480	737	St. Br.	D. T. Pinkney	Seaforth	1914
Radgill, Jr.	3363	3796	Per.	N. A. Cantin	St. Joseph	1914
Ashland Todd	3681	4073		N. A. Cantin	St. Joseph	1914
Silver McKinney	3597	3965	St. Br.	N. A. Cantin	St. Joseph	1914
Emperor McKinney	4075	4341	Clyde.	J. W. Elliott	St. Joseph	1915
Star Line	4186	4673	Clyde.	J. W. Elliott	Varna	1915
Willow City	4185	4664		J. W. Elliott	Varna	1915
Lord Zetland, Jr.	3849	4373		Harry Hayter	Varna	1915
Ledoro	2702	3064	Clyde.	J. E. Sparrow	Varna	1914
Cumberland Gem (imp.)	1367	2329	Clyde.	John J. McGavin	Walton	1914
Prince Victor	893	1516	Clyde.	J. F. Davidson	Wingham	1914
Royal Jimmie	1890	1918	Clyde.	Wm. A. Reid	Wingham	1915

Oakland's Pride	772	1909	Clyde	W. R. McGuigan	Cedar Springs	1914	1
Oulton Low Model	4054	1906	Shire	Dell Drury	Charing Cross	1915	1
Atri Bells	1495	1901	St. Br.	Geo. Wright	Charing Cross	1912	1
Wilkie Todd	3694	1911	St. Br.	C. Bechard	Chatham	1914	1
King's Top Knot (imp.)	2543	1909	Clyde	Brend & Towl	Chatham	1914	1
Great Onward	3824	1908		A. D. Chaplin	Chatham	1915	3
Togo B.	566	1906	St. Br.	A. Dingman	Chatham	1915	1
Ixode (imp.)	1371	1908	Per.	Jas. Downie	Chatham	1914	1
Romadore	3659	1912	Per.	John B. Gauthier	Chatham	1914	1
Grand Allerton	32	1905	St. Br.	John Hales	Chatham	1914	1
Highland King	1257	1910	Clyde	John Jinks	Chatham	1914	1
Sidney Dillard	1814	1908		S. Lethbridge	Chatham	1915	3
Fringant	3416	1910	Per.	McGarvin Bros.	Chatham	1914	1
Mignon	3415	1904	Per.	McGarvin Bros.	Chatham	1914	1
Alto Dewey	2724	1907	St. Br.	D. McLachlan	Chatham	1914	2
The Zenith	2822	1902		D. McLachlan	Chatham	1914	3
College King	2832	1899	St. Br.	D. McLachlan	Chatham	1914	1
McClellan	3658	1912	Per.	Samuel McSmyth	Chatham	1914	1
Black Porte	3103	1909		William Miller	Chatham	1915	3
Brino M.	3784	1909		Maurice O'Neill	Chatham	1914	3
Wild Brino Custer	3172	1906		Maurice O'Neill	Chatham	1914	3
Prosperity	2105	1906	Per.	Richard Roseburgh	Chatham	1914	4
Inceste (imp.)	1405	1908		Albert A. Hillman	Coatsworth	1914	3
Dan O'Mally, Jr.	3301	1911		Otis Knead	Coatsworth	1915	3
Billy Wallace	1530	1905	Shire	Johnston Bros.	Croton	1915	1
Prince Charles of Waresley	2179	1899	Shire	Johnston Bros.	Croton	1914	1
King Junior (imp.)	2857	1908		Peter Letourneau	Dover Centre	1915	3
Sam	3402	1908		J. Montgomery	Dover Centre	1914	4
Young Prince Inca	996	1909	Clyde	Jno. A. Campbell	Dresden	1914	1
Royal Major	3305	1911	Per.	J. A. & J. H. Carr	Dresden	1914	1
Huit (imp.)	1583	1907	Clyde	J. Elgie & Son	Dresden	1914	1
Walpole Lad	405	1907	St. Br.	J. Elgie	Dresden	1914	1
Darrien	3976	1908		John Graham	Dresden	1915	3
Victor Forbes	2576	1910	St. Br.	N. C. Houston	Dresden	1912	1
Logan O.	404	1902		Jos. Richards	Dresden	1912	3
Young McKinnon, B. S.	1869	1903		S. H. Gilmore	Duart	1914	4
Frontenac	3697	1907		Wm. Hanson	Eberts	1915	3
Kelly, Jr.	4171	1912	Clyde	J. Thorpe	Electric	1914	1
MacQueen's Model	459	1906	Clyde	W. H. Mancell	Fletcher	1915	1
General Hood	1873	1909	Clyde	W. H. Mancell	Fletcher	1915	1
Captain Wallace	1678	1910	St. Br.	W. H. Mancell	Fletcher	1915	1
R. J. Mc.	1679	1909	Clyde	Alexander Osborne	Glenwood	1914	1
Lost Heir	2826	1911					1

KENT COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Kilkerran (imp.)	42	1898	42	Clyde.	Leslie Johnston	Harwich	1912	1
Black McGregor (imp.)	1444	1905	2249	Clyde.	Tilbury Clyde, Br. Ass'n.	Jeanettes Creek	1915	1
Sir Archie	1899	1910	2500	Clyde.	G. E. Atkinson	Merlin	1915	1
Bob Hampton	183	1898	1299	St. Br.	B. I. Fraser	Merlin	1914	1
Baron Hillbrae 2nd	1153	1910	358	Clyde.	David Hall	Merlin	1914	1
Baron Erle	1389	1909	357	Clyde.	David Hall	Merlin	1914	1
Lord Stirling	4178	1912	4561	Clyde.	T. B. Harvey	Merlin	1915	2
Southeast Performer	2986	1904	2065	Clyde.	Alex. Houston	Merlin	1915	3
Peswick Freeman	2985	1904	2064	Clyde.	Alex. Houston	Merlin	1915	3
Balcon Yet	2984	1906	2063	Clyde.	Alex. Houston	Merlin	1915	3
Colonel Steel	666	1907	8	Clyde.	Calvin T. Marriott	Merlin	1915	3
Brown Gem	1070	1905	355	St. Br.	Cecil R. Marshall	Merlin	1914	3
Jarreau (imp.)	3197	1909	3535	Per.	F. H. Middleton	Merlin	1914	1
Texas Chief	236	1899	361	Per.	M. Simpson	Merlin	1912	3
Glasdone (imp.)	2663	1906	1800	Per.	J. W. Tackaberry	Merlin	1914	1
Victor Napoleon	3173	1906	3694	St. Br.	Freaze Smith	Morpeth	1914	3
Gearing Boy	3316	1910	3514	Clyde.	Sparkam Bros.	Morpeth	1914	1
Duke of Oxford	550	1908	43	Clyde.	G. A. Attridge	Muirkirk	1915	1
Oakland's Favorite	3527	1912	3610	Clyde.	G. A. Attridge	Muirkirk	1915	1
Oakland's Chief	3919	1913	4454	Clyde.	G. A. Attridge	Muirkirk	1915	1
Craiglevar 2nd	2136	1909	1686	Clyde.	R. G. Buchanan	Muirkirk	1915	1
Jouy (imp.)	3104	1909	3420	Per.	Geo. D. Ferguson	Muirkirk	1914	2
Lord Marchfield	4126	1911	4380	Clyde.	Robt. Timbers	Muirkirk	1914	1
Ganganelli (imp.)	766	1906	1445	Per.	J. J. Clark	North Buxton	1915	1
Pride of Hightate	2802	1911	3325	Clyde.	MacCampbell & Sons	Northwood	1914	1
Victor Hugo	855	1898	1776	Per.	M. E. Miller	Northwood	1914	1
Joseph	1905	1910	2431	Per.	N. Caron	Northwood	1914	1
Young Joyeux	2558	1908	1476	Per.	Edward Caron	Paincourt	1914	1
Carnot de Gemel (imp.)	999	1905	1290	Bel. Dr.	G. & F. Peltier	Paincourt	1914	3
Wild Brino, Jr.	2561	1898	2025	Clyde.	Chas. Crowe	Paincourt	1914	3
Grand Don (imp.)	2548	1908	3147	Clyde.	The Quinn Clyde, Br. Ass'n.	Prairie Siding	1914	2
King's Counsel	1769	1896	1318	St. Br.	Jas. Barclay	Ridgetown	1914	1
King's Cupbearer (imp.)	1608	1907	2111	Clyde.	R. G. Buchanan	Ridgetown	1915	1
Sunbeam, Jr.	2831	1911	3323	Clyde.	Alvin Murray	Ridgetown	1914	1
Simon	3218	1890	3471	St. Br.	E. C. Searlet	Ridgetown	1914	1
Ben Carrick	3441	1899	2649	Thor.	Solomon Wightman	Ridgetown	1914	1
Royal Scott	1192	1908	393	Clyde.	A. D. McDougall	Rondeau	1914	1

King Fyvie	810	1911	1774	Clyde.	A. McIntosh	Staples	1914
Black Duke	143	1907	748	Clyde.	W. G. Christner	Thamesville	1915
Lloyd George	626	1908	1	St. Br.	R. C. Coates	Thamesville	1914
Kerjolla	3075	1911	3540	St. Br.	Cryderman & Ferguson	Thamesville	1914
County King (imp.)	2170	1897	2007	Hack.	Howard Hackney Co.	Thamesville	1913
Earl of Chester	2236	1902	71	St. Br.	C. M. McCall	Thamesville	1912
Gold Ring, Jr.	310	1898	38	Mor.	J. Mowbray	Thamesville	1912
Royallist of Drumlanrig (imp.)	1167	1909	1406	Clyde.	Selton Clydesdale Co.	Thamesville	1914
Hurleur (imp.)	1081	1907	2	Per.	Thamesville Per. Horse Br.		
					Ass'n. C. M. McCall, Mgr.		
Napaneae	38	1908	39		G. J. Watts	Thamesville	1914
Samson	2877	1910	2071	Clyde.	Weeks & McMillan	Thamesville	1914
Salvator	1457	1902	2199	Per.	Alex. Trudell	Tilbury	1914
Keltic	616	1900	602	St. Br.	F. R. Burns	Tupperville	1912
Acarea	2001	1902	590		E. Huff	Tupperville	1912
Irus	780	1908	13	Per.	W. J. Ross	Turnerville	1914
Archer	1318	1910	1894	Per.	J. L. B. Gardiner	Valetta	1914
George of Kent	2599	1910	3260	Clyde.	Robert Grant	Valetta	1914
Joyeux, Jr.	250	1907	585		Frank Bishop	Wallaceburg	1915
Curieux (imp.)	85	1909	591	Bel.	J. M. Cramer & Son	Wallaceburg	1914
Right Again	37	1908	588	Clyde.	S. J. Harper	Wallaceburg	1914
Baron O'Brogie	549	1910	1699	Clyde.	Harret & Shaw	Wallaceburg	1914
Charles Derby, Jr.	1096	1904	605	St. Br.	Louis Jackson	Wallaceburg	1912
Hachot (imp.)	530	1907	592	Per.	M. J. Shaw	Wallaceburg	1914
Mineer	3703	1911	4054		P. J. Van Esbroeck	Wallaceburg	1914
Arnim	3704	1911	4053	Clyde.	P. J. Van Esbroeck	Wallaceburg	1914
Prince Arch	84	1909	594	Clyde.	Whitmarsh Bros.	Wallaceburg	1915
Baron Fyvie	792	1910	1775		I. R. Hodgson	Wheatley	1914
Brist	3157	1903	3523		R. A. Hunter	Wheatley	1915
Louis	160	1904	1292		Jos. Renwick	Wheatley	1914
Dick Bennett	3699	1912	3999	Per.	J. G. Renwick & Sons	Wheatley	1914
Bob Bennett	3698	1912	4000	Per.	J. G. Renwick & Sons	Wheatley	1914
Baron Hillbrae (imp.)	1484	1904	2446	Clyde.	Harvey G. Simpson	Wheatley	1914
Harrison (imp.)	1483	1907	2445	Per.	Herman Smith	Wheatley	1914
Brown Arthur	631	1904	587		W. S. Lane	Whitebread	1912

LAMBTON COUNTY.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	From Cert
Revelanta Stamp (imp)	648	1908	702	Clyde.	W. D. Benstead	Alvinston	1914	1
Dunure David (imp)	1256	1910	2018	Clyde.	W. D. Benstead	Alvinston	1914	1
Lord of Fife	1479	1909	2375	Clyde.	Campbell Bros.	Alvinston	1914	1
Lord Stair (imp)	1481	1907	2377	Clyde.	Campbell Bros.	Alvinston	1914	1
Pride of Garrarie (imp)	1482	1906	2378	Clyde.	Campbell Bros.	Alvinston	1914	1
Gartsherrie Blend (imp)	916	1895	1581	Clyde.	M. J. Campbell & Campbell Bros.	Alvinston	1914	2
Oron Gilroy	3735	1911	4095	St. Br.	H. A. Gilroy	Alvinston	1914	1
Baron Bombie 2nd	4183	1913	4094	Clyde.	Jas. Hand	Alvinston	1914	1
Millhill Gartly (imp)	1480	1904	2376	Clyde.	A. & H. Leitch	Alvinston	1914	1
Branton Surprise (imp)	438	1907	845	Clyde.	A. F. McTavish & Son	Alvinston (R.R. 1)	1914	1
County Blend	4145	1913	4093	Clyde.	Nevin N. McVicar	Alvinston	1914	1
Brave Wallace (imp)	3970	1906	3211	Clyde.	Harvey Werden	Alvinston	1914	1
High Ross	1341	1903	1374	St. Br.	J. B. McColl	Arkona	1914	1
Joe Bars	2138	1906	1778	St. Br.	R. H. Wilson	Arkona	1914	1
Joney (imp)	2786	1905	611	Per.	John Buckingham	Becher	1914	1
Keir Prince	1410	1911	2326	Clyde.	F. G. Baynton	Bothwell	1915	1
King's Frolic (imp)	1307	1910	1944	Clyde.	Walter H. Brownlee	Bothwell (R.R. 5)	1914	1
Parkside Major	437	1909	842	Shire.	J. P. Burr	Brigden	1914	1
Silver King	1454	1909	2208	Clyde.	Thos. F. Burr	Brigden	1915	1
Rombie's Footprint	2882	1912	3457	Clyde.	John Poland	Brigden	1914	1
Local Option	1037	1904	830	Clyde.	J. P. Taylor	Brigden	1912	3
King Edward	88	1905	604	Clyde.	Jas. A. Taylor	Brigden	1914	1
Lavender 2nd	422	1904	733	Clyde.	W. S. Tucker	Brigden	1912	1
Viscount Tynedale (imp)	424	1906	742	Clyde.	Geo. Nicol	Brigden	1914	1
Harold Sphinx	2091	1909	843	Per.	C. C. Watson	Brigden	1914	3
Fil d'Or	2660	1910	3218	Clyde.	Chas. Osier	Cairo	1914	1
Prince Ronald (imp)	2072	1903	2728	Clyde.	Chas. Osier	Cairo	1914	2
Boydston McKinley	1059	1910	833	Clyde.	J. Ferguson	Camlachie	1915	1
Gay Laddie	3753	1913	4356	Clyde.	Frank Holling	Camlachie	1914	1
Sir Aubrey (imp)	2505	1899	2057	Clyde.	Jas. McLean	Camlachie	1914	2
Royal Charlie	978	1905	1870	Clyde.	R. Rogers	Camlachie	1914	4
Golden Ray (imp)	466	1908	1026	Clyde.	McKinley & Rawlings	Camlachie	1914	1
Canadian Prince	2972	1908	1021	Clyde.	Fred. Wilson	Camlachie	1914	1
Young Barrongale	2973	1911	3444	St. Br.	Fred. Wilson	Camlachie (R.R. 1)	1914	1
Copleston	3589	1902	1017		Jas. L. Salisbury	Copleston	1914	3

Baron Mull	1897	849	Joe Mills	Corunna	1912	3
Chester Prince (imp)	1899	2805	Angus A. McAlpine	Croton	1914	1
Gogo (imp)	1906	596	G. T. Delvie	Dresden	1914	1
King's Guard	1912	3362	Skinner Bros.	Dresden (R.R. 4)	1914	1
Sydenham Boy	1909	37	Alex. Thomson	Dresden	1914	2
Hermilus (imp)	1305	1947	Brandon Bros.	Forest	1915	1
General Eobis	1898	2681	Brandon Bros.	Forest	1915	3
Dunure Gulf Stream (imp)	1910	4578	Brandon Bros.	Forest	1915	1
Ravenscraig (imp)	1912	4577	Brandon Bros.	Forest	1915	1
Tanton	1911	3507	W. L. Fraser	Forest	1915	1
Ainsworth (imp)	1903	1877	Kingston & Skinner	Forest	1914	1
Vincent Forbes	1912	3330	J. H. Pickering	Forest	1915	1
Wait On Me	1903	2692	Roche & Goldsmith	Forest (R.R. 3)	1915	1
Ashbolear	1912	4339	John McE. Shaw	Forest	1915	1
Sir Andubon	1911	2470	John McE. Shaw	Forest	1914	3
Gamey	1902	3143	Frank Geromette	Grand Bend	1915	3
Toney Boy	1911	3722	W. Roy Bass	Inwood	1914	1
Major Sensor	1902	3542	J. W. Johnston	Inwood	1914	1
Hal Actor	1910	2223	G. S. Silk	Inwood	1914	1
Cairnton Thyme (imp)	1907	2143	Smillie & Hansford	Inwood	1914	1
King's Crown	1910	2231	John Spearman	Inwood	1914	1
Macbeth	1908	3963	John Mater	Inwood	1914	4
Lord Oswald (imp)	1907	327	Jas. T. Smillie	Inwood	1914	1
Dunbarton	1899	1012	Neil Maitland	Mandaumin	1912	1
Plebisite	1899	1985	Bert Cruickshank	Mooretown (R.R. 1)	1914	3
Pride of Warwick	1921	1921	Bert Cruickshank	Mooretown (R.R. 1)	1914	1
King's Mint (imp)	1907	1482	H. Mawlan	Oakdale	1914	1
Bute Darnley	1904	2104	W. J. Trott & Bros.	Oil City	1914	1
Prince Pleasing	186	753	Wm. Galloway	Oil Springs	1914	3
Bonnie Basset	1227	1900	Jno. McClure	Oil Springs	1915	3
Baldy MacGregor (imp)	2012	3550	J. & R. Robertson	Oil Springs	1915	2
Jeff de Bassilly (imp)	1665	1909	Cecil R. Salts	Oil Springs	1914	1
Royal Hampton, Jr.	274	1014	W. H. Harding	Petrolia	1914	4
Grandeur's Heir	3489	2620	Amos Kerr	Petrolia	1914	1
Ray Wilkes	3641	1910	M. Collins	Petrolia	1915	3
Jack Wilkes	1042	1908	Jno. Kerr	Petrolia	1914	3
Masterman (imp)	1297	1905	Gilbert Knight	Petrolia	1914	1
Live Bars	3352	1907	Fred. Brueton	Petrolia	1915	3
Sagamore	3319	1910	Maw & Marshall	Petrolia	1914	1
Everlasting McGregor	3405	1911	Joseph N. Metcalfe	Petrolia	1912	1
Freddy W.	2321	1910	T. Portsmouth	Petrolia	1914	4
Luron (imp)	3596	1905	H. Sharkey	Petrolia	1915	1

LAMBTON COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Inspr.	Form of Cert.
Royal Prince Bob	4063	1913	4622	Clyde.	George H. Reid	Port Lambton	1915	1
Ordrud	861	1901	1820	Ger. Ch.	Wm. Barnes	Sarnia	1914	1
Champion Again (imp)	1651	1902	2604	Clyde.	Wm. Barnes	Sarnia	1914	1
McKinney Coast	2143	1904	2525	St. Br.	W. H. Chapman	Sarnia	1915	1
Peter G.	2804	1911	3329	St. Br.	E. F. Goodison	Sarnia	1914	1
King Easy (imp)	728	1906	1024	Clyde.	D. W. James	Sarnia	1914	1
Kentucky Todd, Jr.	3279	1911	3775		Moore Bros.	Sarnia	1915	3
Rocker Prince, Jr.	3645	1902	3086		Margaret J. Rogers	Sarnia	1914	4
Chief Mascaret	303	1911	1429		H. C. Strangway	Sarnia	1914	4
Red Badger	2598	1902	1137	St. Br.	J. M. Young	Sarnia	1913	1
Young Grimsshaw	4198	1911	4631		Peter Bodle	Sombra	1915	4
Young Prince Dillard	3622	1911	3939		Ellen Carroll	Sombra	1914	3
General Bruce	402	1910	595	Clyde.	J. E. Dupuis	Sombra	1914	3
Brino Winters	1706	1910	2568		Edward Humphrey	Theford	1914	1
King Eachan (imp)	1903	1910	2454	Clyde.	W. Oliver	Theford	1914	1
Trusty Chiel (imp)	369	1908	1638	Clyde.	W. Rumford	Theford	1914	1
The Orphan	3828	1904	4061		R. C. Stevenson	Theford	1914	3
Blacon King (imp)	4243	1908	3243	Clyde.	Crawford & McLachlan	Theford	1914	1
Theodore (imp)	2583	1908	3249	Clyde.	Crawford & McLachlan	Theford	1914	1
Inca MacGregor	4262	1912	4726	Clyde.	A. M. Crawford	Theford	1914	1
King George	3049	1912	3589		Jas. H. Eves	Tupperville	1914	3
Barrow Tom	3076	1911	3614	Shire	Wm. E. Hardick	Tupperville (R.R. 2)	1915	1
Success	2743	1899	1805	Shire	W. E. Hardick	Tupperville	1914	1
Gay Clyde (imp)	701	1902	1009	Clyde.	Jas. Dodge	Wanstead	1912	1
Herbie (imp)	278	1907	1025	Per.	D. Shannon & Co.	Wanstead (R.R. 1)	1914	1
Kellehan Chief (imp)	439	1907	848	Clyde.	S. Smith	Warwick	1915	1
Lord Young (imp)	850	1907	1746	Clyde.	W. B. Annett	Watford	1914	1
Caroline (imp)	851	1910	1747	Clyde.	W. B. Annett	Watford	1914	1
Mamaluke (imp)	1431	1908	2058	Clyde.	W. B. Annett	Watford	1914	1
Carruchan's Last (imp)	3684	1911	4092	Clyde.	W. B. Annett	Watford	1914	1
Union Mac	464	1909	1018	Clyde.	Brander Bros.	Watford	1914	1
Mill Craig Duke (imp)	3026	1904	2498	Clyde.	Robt. Campbell	Watford	1914	1
Royal Argyle (imp)	700	1909	1008	Clyde.	E. Klimer	Watford	1914	1
MacGregor Yet 2nd	3850	1912	4367	Clyde.	Geo. F. Kingston	Watford	1915	1
Alta Electrite	1340	1902	1545	St. Br.	McGillivuddy & Roche	Watford	1914	1
Baron's Jim	66	1906	1010	Clyde.	W. P. Reid	Watford	1914	1

King George	1689	1909	2050	Clyde.	J. W. Dawson	Wilkesport	1914	1
King David	401	1903	589	Clyde.	Jos. Hayward	Wilkesport (R.R. 1)	1912	1
Dr. B.	1005	1904	1619		J. Bremner	Wyoming	1914	3
Emulation (imp)	817	1909	1885	Clyde.	Ben. Bryson	Wyoming	1914	1
Lothian's Brand (imp)	1693	1903	1886	Clyde.	Ben. Bryson	Wyoming	1914	1
Five Points, Jr.	2787	1910	3303		Geo. A. Addison	Wyoming (R.R. 1)	1915	3
Guelph Performer	1163	1899	1538	Hack.	D. A. Graham	Wyoming	1913	1
Diana's Chief (imp)	874	1906	1652	Clyde.	Chas. King	Wyoming	1914	2
Earl Dudley (imp)	623	1909	1013	Clyde.	Hugh McLean	Wyoming	1914	1
Gordon Sphinx	301	1909	1410		A. Rogers	Wyoming	1914	4
My Direct	3377	1905	3607	St. Br.	F. R. Page & A. Bren	Wyoming	1914	1
Silver Cup	162	1907	1285		Geo. F. Luno	Wyoming	1915	3
Urban (imp)	3542	1905	2534	Per.	David Skillen	Wyoming	1914	1

LANARK COUNTY.

Name of Stallion.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	File No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Trustwell	308	1892	18	St. Br.	Peter Cochran	Almonte	1912	1
King's Arms (imp.)	493	1904	1320	Clyde.	T. & H. Goodfellow	Almonte	1914	1
King's Champion (imp.)	343	1903	280	Clyde.	T. & H. Goodfellow	Almonte	1912	1
Baron Gibson	3247	1910	673	Clyde.	Wm. J. Graham	Almonte	1914	1
Rosebank (imp.)	1914	1900	2053	Clyde.	Parker Kennedy	Almonte	1914	1
Handsome Jim	33	1910	19	Clyde.	W. R. More	Almonte	1914	1
Cecil (imp.)	34	1900	20	Clyde.	W. R. More	Almonte	1912	1
Killarney (imp.) A	39	1900	21	Clyde.	W. R. More	Almonte	1912	1
Sovereign	40	1907	22	Clyde.	G. & W. Patterson	Almonte	1914	1
All Fours	2386	1900	17	Hack.	A. Stewart	Almonte	1912	1
Golden Creseus	2315	1906	2961	St. Br.	W. E. Turner & J. Lawson	Almonte	1914	1
Villers (imp.)	2793	1903	142	Per.	A. Lynn & N. Shillington	Althorpe	1912	2
Duke of Kenmore	413	1909	672	Clyde.	J. Stewart	Appleton	1914	1
Cock of the North	256	1899	674		A. McEwen	Ashton	1912	4
Symmetry 3rd	4355	1911	4575		Wm. Elliott	Calabogie	1915	3
Baltimore (imp.)	2182	1903	2644	Hack.	Thos. N. Bowes	Carleton Place	1913	1
Cashel Lad	1934	1911	2412	Clyde.	W. A. Nichols	Carleton Place	1914	3
Samson	255	1909	671		Wm. Poole	Carleton Place	1914	3
Young Sir Ned	257	1907	675	Per.	Robt. Pressley	Carleton Place	1914	1
Hypocras	10	1907	25		Wm. Khull	Clayton	1914	1
Young Hero	221	1904	15		D. J. Thompson	Clayton	1912	3
Young Schiehallion	1224	1905	1987		Jas. A. Campbell	Elphin	1914	3

LANARK COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Acme's Prince	3399	1912	3861	Clyde.	A. H. Wilson	Elphin	1914	1
Young Blitz	1930	1902	2556		T. H. Irvine	Franktown	1915	4
Joyeux (imp.)	2989	1909	3499	Per.	Wm. Kidd	Franktown	1914	1
Honest Sandy	1562	1909	2351		Thos. Kinsella	Franktown	1914	3
Young Hypocras	3059	1912	3541		Geo. Stead	Hopetown	1914	3
Black Danny	1540	1901	2217		Roy Taylor	Hopetown	1914	4
Symmetry's Hero	222	1907	24		Jas. Legary	Lanark	1914	3
Osgood's Beauty	1633	1905	824	St. Br.	Robt. White	Lanark	1914	1
Tregarthon (imp.)	482	1902	751	Hack.	Robt. White	Lanark	1914	1
Belmont	823	1908	1906		Pierce Murphy	Merrickville	1914	1
Pioneer	407	1906	643		G. B. Taylor	Middleville	1914	1
Prince George	1289	1910	1994	Clyde.	Herbt. Campbell	N. Montague	1914	1
Snafell, Jr.	3803	1912	4399		Jno. H. Dunlop	Pakenham	1915	3
Prince George Thomas	2175	1908	2848	Clyde.	C. Russell	Pakenham	1914	2
Baron Symmetry	2748	1911	3286	Clyde.	A. H. Steen	Pakenham	1914	3
Patron	1195	1908	703		J. O. Allen	Perth	1914	3
Carnation	820	1909	1892		A. Cavanagh	Perth, R. R. No. 6	1914	1
Anthony Waterer	684	1902	1705	Shire	A. Cavanagh	Perth, R. R. No. 6	1914	1
Sir John Simpson (imp.)	3074	1908	3251	Clyde.	John Dowdall	Perth	1914	1
Johnnie Canuck	1829	1902	16		J. & J. Ebbs	Perth	1912	1
Perth's Hero	643	1909	666		J. J. Gillespie	Perth	1914	1
King of Highfield 2nd	1851	1903	2434	Clyde.	J. J. Gillespie	Perth	1914	3
Ingram R.	2891	1901	2619		J. J. Gillespie	Perth	1915	3
Kosaque (imp.)	1380	1910	2346	Per.	A. R. Hossie	Perth	1915	1
Hoqueton (imp.)	543	1907	376	Per.	Thos. H. Ireton	Perth	1914	1
Rudgate Squire (imp.)	2108	1910	2779	Shire	J. Johnston	Perth	1914	1
Monomania	347	1902	662	St. Br.	J. A. Kerr	Perth	1912	1
Lanark Hero	2666	1906	1353	Clyde.	Geo. Mathews	Perth	1914	1
Porter (imp.)	409	1901	659	Per.	J. L. McLaren	Perth	1912	1
Conformation	411	1910	2161	Hack.	J. L. McLaren	Perth	1914	1
Patron (imp.)	1130	1910	584	Bel. D.	J. L. McLaren	Perth	1914	1
Prince Charlie	394	1908	3719	Clyde.	Wm. McLaren	Perth	1914	1
Baron Killarney	3738	1911	2073	Clyde.	M. McMullen	Perth, R.R. 1	1914	1
Border Laird (imp.)	1274	1904	2072	Clyde.	M. McMullen	Perth, R.R. 1	1914	1
Drummond Chief	1275	1899	2799		Henry Pratt	Pratt's Corners	1914	4
Young Schley	2799	1910	3322		Peter King	Rideau Ferry	1914	1
Syndic Chief	1316	1909	1902	Clyde.				

Blantyre	1892	2645	Clyde.	T. A. Campbell	Smith's Falls	1914	1
Fairy King (imp.)	1891	2646	Clyde.	T. A. Campbell	Smith's Falls	1914	1
Brigadore	412	665	St. Br.	A. L. Ferguson	Smith's Falls	1914	1
Aeroplane	1137	2000	Hack.	H. S. Hunter	Smith's Falls	1914	1
Brown Acme	3801	4424	Clyde.	Jno. McEwen	Smith's Falls	1915	1
Young Wellington	282	1288		J. Marquett	Smith's Falls	1914	3
Dapple Dale Chief	4174	4651		R. B. Willis	Smith's Falls	1915	3
Prairie Rocket	115	23		Jno. Lee	Tatlock	1915	3
Young Killarney	2231	2435		T. A. Conroy	Watson's Corners	1914	3
Bruce Hurworth	367	447	Clyde.	J. H. Fair	Watson's Corners	1912	1
Baron's Heir	1992	78	Clyde.	W. J. Jones	Waba	1914	1
Killarney Model	3995	4309	Clyde.	Duncan Cameron	Wemyss	1915	1

LEEDS COUNTY.

Name of Stallion.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Matchless	2861	1911	3412		Levi Monroe	Addison	1914	3
Volta Junior	113	1899	77		Jas. Thompson	Algonquin	1912	3
Kazak (imp.)	3052	1910	3546	Per.	W. H. Comstock	Brockville	1914	1
General Issimo	2844	1904	3320	St. Br.	Proctor Giffen	Brockville	1914	1
Favorite Ruby (imp.)	314	1907	75	Clyde.	A. C. Hardy	Brockville	1914	1
Keir Jasper (imp.)	387	1908	793	Clyde.	A. C. Hardy	Brockville	1914	1
Filgrave Royal John (imp.)	672	1906	72	Hack.	A. C. Hardy	Brockville	1914	1
Acme's Fame	317	1910	135	Clyde.	T. Moulton	Chantry	1914	1
King o' the Barons II.	2290	1910	3044		W. L. O'Connor	Cransworth	1914	3
Young Ingram	2706	1910	2708		Alex. Morrison	Easton's Corners	1914	3
Alex. Jr.	3536	1906	3941		Jas. Davis	Escott	1915	3
Young Country King Star	933	1908	1636		Enos Soper	Frankville	1914	3
Sir Allion, Jr.	1188	1907	1396		W. G. Richards	Frankville	1914	3
Shea Alcone	2363	1893	233	St. Br.	W. H. Acton	Gananoque	1912	1
Palmer	579	1909	237		A. E. Goff	Gananoque	1914	3
Gautelet (imp.)	1166	1906	1469	Per.	The Front of Leeds & Lansdowne Percheron Horse Syndicate	Gananoque	1915	1
Noble McGregor	4191	1911	4502		J. A. C. Thompson	Gananoque	1915	3
Idalion	2942	1912	4438	Per.	W. J. Webb	Gananoque	1915	1
Keno	2211	1909	2873		E. Widdis	Gananoque	1915	3
Baron of Perth	3832	1913	4117	Clyde.	R. Cavanaugh	Jellyby	1915	1
Young Schallion	680	1905	134		Thos. Freeman	Jones' Falls	1915	3
Fred.	290	1902	1369		W. H. Cook	Lansdowne	1914	3

LEEDS COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Blondel	122	1903	1192		Jno. R. Foley	Lansdowne	1912	3
Leearn	3852	1908	4445	F. Coach	W. T. Foley	Lansdowne	1915	1
Victorius (imp.)	57	1900	1191	Per.	Lansdowne Horse Syndicate.	Lansdowne	1912	1
Hercules	130	1906	985		W. J. Latimer	Lansdowne	1914	4
Russell Wilkes	2256	1910	2699		A. McCready	Lansdowne	1914	3
Island Hall	3534	1905	74		Robt. H. Tennant	Lyn	1914	3
Black Deal	111	1904	138		Chas. Corey	Lyndhurst	1912	3
Merry Andrew (imp.)	2525	1900	94	Hack.	Allan S. Mainse	Lyndhurst	1912	1
Black Favorite	3401	1908	3828		Harmon McFadden	Lyndhurst	1914	3
Royal George	4061	1905	4570		John T. Slack	Lyndhurst	1915	3
Donald	1214	1908	2094		Dewitt Williams	Mallorytown	1914	3
Ontario (imp.)	1403	1903	93	Per.	Oak Leaf Horse Breeders' Assn.	Oak Leaf	1912	1
Northlynd Baron	316	1905	139	Clyde.	Jos. Gainford	Seely's Bay	1915	1
Confidence (imp.)	3862	1912	4409	Clyde.	Richard Willis	Smith's Falls	1915	1
Dandy M.	632	1909	583		M. D. Marshall	Toledo	1914	3
Leeds Percheron	924	1909	1535		J. A. Whitmore	Toledo	1914	3
King of the Porter	3617	1908	132		Jno. F. Mulville	Westport	1914	3
Holdenby Druid (imp.)	664	1905	136	Shire	John E. North	Westport	1914	1

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON COUNTIES.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Young Duke	159	1903	1188		Herbert Clancey	Centreville	1915	4
Gay McQueen	2349	1900	3066	Clyde.	A. W. Milligan	Centreville	1914	1
Commissioner	191	1903	174		John McCumber	Croydon	1912	3
Bay Prince 9th (imp.)	400	1903	975	Shire	Dowling and Joyce	Deseronto	1914	1
Young Golden Prince	2446	1894	3900		Thomas Goodyear	Emerald	1915	3
La Premiere (imp.)	443	1907	888	Per.	W. S. Fenwick & Sons	Enterprise	1914	1
Sir Donald's Pride	1423	1910	1662	Clyde.	H. A. Jifkins & E. A. Murphy	Erinsville	1914	1
Northern Prince	3351	1909	3819		Philip Bosley	Flinton	1915	4
Sandy of St. Lawrence	3045	1912	3594	Clyde.	R. J. Campbell	Flinton	1914	1
Rommay (imp.)	1191	1900	1286	Per.	Van Luven Bros. & H. Martin	Moscow	1912	1

Bindare	3924	1912	4412	St. Br.	D. R. Benson	Napane	1915
King William	3769	1911	4300	Clyde.	Geo. S. Chambers	Napane	1914
† Sultan (Imp.)	146	1903	706	Per.	G. S. Chambers & C. D. Brown	Napane	1914
‡ Kleber (Imp.)	147	1908	705	Per.	G. S. Chambers	Napane	1914
Earl	149	1908	770	Per.	G. S. Chambers	Napane	1914
Grey Squirrel	150	1909	769	Per.	G. S. Chambers	Napane	1914
Truswell Junior	3833	1902	308	Per.	Jas. R. Frink	Napane	1915
George Mason	2935	1910	3375	Clyde.	Walter Gear	Napane	1914
Lewie's Pride	591	1908	419	Clyde.	W. H. Hunter	Napane	1914
Oddfellow	205	1909	415	Hack.	Norman O'Neill	Napane	1914
Hamlet	2301	1907	416		A. Parks	Napane	1912
Young Duke of Fame	1556	1909	2308		C. C. Thompson	Northbrook	1914
Rouget	127	1908	768		E. L. Hagerman	Odessa	1914
Sandy	2829	1910	3076		H. E. Sharp	Odessa	1914
Young Duke	1201	1904	318		George Reid	Sandhurst	1912
Abe Dillon	2555	1901	782		Joseph Bray	Stella	1914
Cherl (Imp.)	1936	1902	2091	Per.	W. H. Preston and A. E. Howard	Stella	1913
Karcan (Imp.)	3468	1910	3590	Per.	W. H. Preston and A. E. Howard	Stella	1914
J. K. Wilkes	2728	1905	3188		Walter Wemp	Stella	1914
Young Saint Nicholas	243	1906	511		A. E. Milligan	Tamworth	1914
Prince of Kinellar 2nd	120	1900	777	Clyde.	F. York & J. E. Harrison	Tamworth	1912
Novar	174	1901	699	Clyde.	S. Simmons	Wilton	1914
Black Cloud	1743	1900	2144		W. J. Warner	Yarker	1914

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Name of Stallion.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date Form of Insp. Cert.
Belair	1536	1901	4607		Jno. Pyett	Abingdon	1914
The Laird	137	1909	710	Clyde	Stanley Young	Abingdon	1914
Orsano (Imp.)	737	1902	1167	Per.	J. H. Beamer	Bismark	1912
Young Siberler	2342	1906	3067		Freeman Servos	Calstor Centre	1914

LINCOLN COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	File No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Jeanetes (imp.)	1922	1909	562	Per.	Annable & Fountain	Grimsby	1915	1
Black Nig	3776	1908	4079		Arthur Wynn	Grimsby	1914	3
Mackenzie	3839	1912	4305		Arthur A. Muir	Niagara-on-the-Lake	1915	3
McKinley the 2nd	3370	1906	3355		Alex. E. Stewart	Niagara-on-the-Lake	1914	3
Pride of Glencairn (imp.)	2652	1908	820	Clyde	Jno. D. Larkin	Queenston	1914	1
Fairlawn (imp.)	2653	1905	815	Clyde	Jno. D. Larkin	Queenston	1914	1
Kinleith Pride (imp.)	2654	1907	813	Clyde	Jno. D. Larkin	Queenston	1914	1
Glenlawn	2943	1910	3508	Clyde	Jno. D. Larkin	Queenston	1914	1
Blacon of Up to Time	2945	1911	3510	Clyde	Jno. D. Larkin	Queenston	1914	1
Pilot of Glencairn	3686	1912	4152	Clyde	Jno. D. Larkin	Queenston	1914	1
Messenger	1763	1902	1053	Clyde	Thos. Bray	Queenston	1914	3
Baron Kelton	470	1907	1052	Clyde	C. H. Claus & Sons	St. Catharines	1912	2
Prince Keir	2668	1910	3265	Clyde	Fred B. Cooke	St. Catharines	1914	1
Lincoln Jack	3329	1906	3799		O. Davis	St. Catharines	.....	6
Enow	4099	1908	4584		G. D. Robertson	St. Catharines	.....	5
Fitz Bengen	1929	1901	2371		J. E. Swartz	St. Catharines	1915	3
Joe Gothard	3098	1899	3654		J. E. Swartz	St. Catharines	1915	3
Ryshawk, Jr.	1343	1900	910		J. E. Swartz	St. Catharines	1915	3
Young Galhier	3808	1913	4427		J. E. Swartz	St. Catharines	1915	3
Kelvin Pride	4100	1910	1048		Feliz Sundean	St. Davids	1915	3
Bingen Royal	3020	1910	3569		A. D. Middaugh & E. B. Durham	Smithville	1914	3
Meteor	3535	1897	3688		A. D. Middaugh & H. Hitchcock	Smithville	1914	3
Goble	1377	1905	2225	St. Br.	J. E. Springstead	Smithville	1914	1
Siberier's Heir	1729	1907	2462		Ervin E. Hannigan	Tintern	1914	3
Prince Glancine	689	1910	876	Per.	J. H. Mittlefehldt	Wellandport	1915	1
Grey Napoleon	4007	1912	4408	Per.	A. Mittlefehldt	Wellandport	1915	1
St. Charles 2nd	687	1909	874	Per.	A. Mittlefehldt	Wellandport	1915	1

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Pentland Pride (imp.)	812	1905	1876	Clyde	Chas. Bean & Sons	Ailsa Craig (R.R. 1)	1914	1
Hall Caine (imp.)	2087	1909	2813	Clyde	Chas. Bean & Sons	Ailsa Craig (R.R. 1)	1914	1
Black Baronet (imp.)	1168	1908	999	Clyde	Chas. Bean & Sons	Ailsa Craig (R.R. 1)	1914	1
Sir Simon (imp.)	2551	1896	1874	Clyde	Craven Bros.	Ailsa Craig	1914	2
Lord Howatson (imp.)	843	1899	1736	Clyde	T. W. Hodson	Ailsa Craig	1914	1
Pride of Skeog (imp.)	3926	1908	1768	Clyde	Sidney Morley	Ailsa Craig	1914	3
King's Courtier (imp.)	2070	1910	2694	Clyde	H. McClurg	Ailsa Craig	1914	1
Halfling (imp.)	1823	1892	2612	Thor.	J. McFarlane	Ailsa Craig	1914	1
Bright Stone (imp.)	3073	1903	2136	Clyde	Henry McClurg	Ailsa Craig	1914	1
Bramhope Pilgrim (imp.)	1293	1898	1968	Clyde	D. C. McIntyre	Ailsa Craig	1915	2
Lord Lindsay (imp.)	748	1906	1682	Clyde	C. Elmore	Ailsa Craig	1914	1
Young Lacedemone	180	1904	692	Clyde	G. W. Jeffrey	Appin (R.R. 2.)	1914	1
Dundonald	2083	1906	2797	Clyde	Jas. T. Bartram	Appin	1914	3
Prince of Roxborough	1213	1909	2095	Clyde	E. G. Legge	Arkona	1914	1
Chambellan (imp.)	1185	1902	1610	Per.	Oro Fitzpatrick	Belmont	1914	1
Seafeld Chief (imp.)	1970	1909	2821	Clyde	Jas. Henderson	Belmont	1913	1
Tony Cadell	4137	1912	4649	Clyde	Ira Bice	Belton	1914	1
Tommy MacNamara	1627	1903	2386	Str. Br.	Eggar Darling	Clandeboyne	1915	3
Patchen Wilkes 2nd	819	1908	1889	Str. Br.	S. G. Hodgins	Clandeboyne (R.R. 1.)	1914	1
Correct	2951	1906	1890	Per.	Sidney C. Hodgins	Clandeboyne	1914	1
Baron Scot (imp.)	1834	1903	160	Clyde	A. Rossiter	Crampton	1912	1
Scottish Coronet (imp.)	1828	1909	156	Clyde	A. Rossiter	Crampton	1914	1
Bright Star	2060	1907	2486	Clyde	Currie Bros.	Denfield (R.R. 3.)	1914	1
Royal Fortune Count	3909	1912	4442	Clyde	Rebt. Easton	Denfield	1915	1
Black Cloud	2807	1910	3321	Clyde	J. S. & J. W. Haskett	Denfield (R.R. 4.)	1914	2
Eel Bars	3216	1911	3729	Clyde	T. H. Hedley	Denfield	1914	3
Denfield Prince Robert	3969	1912	4015	Clyde	T. H. Hedley	Denfield	1914	1
Sidon	1810	1905	2380	Ger. Ch.	H. T. Rigney	Denfield	1914	1
Scottish Gem (imp.)	1630	1909	2468	Clyde	C. T. & T. A. Rosser	Denfield (R.R. 4.)	1914	1
Lord Gray (imp.)	67	1910	1007	Clyde	T. E. & H. C. Robson	Denfield (R.R. 1.)	1914	1
Dunmore Scotch Mist (imp.)	3001	1911	3545	Clyde	H. C. Robson	Denfield	1914	1
Colonel Duke	3083	1908	3642	Clyde	Martin H. Rosser	Denfield	1914	1
Cawdor Laird	3744	1911	4013	Clyde	Wm. E. Noyes	Denfield	1914	1
Master Raymond (imp.)	1830	1907	2024	Clyde	Arthur F. O'Neill	Denfield	1914	2
Buller	3013	1909	3552	Clyde	W. A. Vale & Co.	Denfield	1914	1
Carot	1986	1897	3808	Clyde	J. A. Spott	Deleware	1914	3
		1902	499	Jno.	Jeslie	Dorchester Sta.	1912	3

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Roving Lad	1451	1909	2212	Clyde	Jas. Marr	Dorchester Sta. (R.R. 1.) ..	1914	1
Black Points	1735	1909	2455		David McMillan	Dorchester Sta. (R.R. 1.) ...	1914	3
Young Roslin	1767	1905	2268		R. A. Sutherland	Dorchester Sta.	1913	3
Star King	2775	1911	3300	Hack	Marshall St. Clair	Dorchester Sta. (R.R. 1.) ..	1914	2
Prince Romeo (imp.)	2737	1888	2802	Clyde	Henderson and Charlton	Duncrief	1914	1
Cygnus	2168	1899	1136	Ger. Ch.	Albert Smith	Ealing	1912	1
Prince Melrose	2390	1907	2491	St. Br.	W. H. Shore	Glanworth	1914	1
Cricklade (imp.)	2800	1902	2490	Thor.	W. H. Shore	Glanworth	1913	1
Baron Star	2500	1910	3054	Clyde	Geo. Devlin	Glencoe	1914	2
Golden Glow	1918	1909	1809	Clyde	Jas. Gilbert	Glencoe	1914	1
Tom Wood	286	1896	1338		W. W. Gordon	Glencoe	1914	3
Silverwood	289	1909	1351	Per.	W. W. Gordon	Glencoe	1914	2
Imperial Royal	494	1905	1352		W. W. Gordon	Glencoe	1914	3
General Jim	3749	1912	4091	St. Br.	W. N. Hillman	Glencoe	1914	1
Allerton Baron H.	3132	1901	3658	Clyde	M. J. McAlpine	Glencoe (R.R. 4.)	1914	1
Baron Blend	1596	1909	1764	Clyde	McIntyre & Webster	Glencoe	1914	1
Stately Mac	1919	1909	1765	Clyde	D. M. Webster	Glencoe	1914	1
Broadholm Prince (imp.)	2820	1908	2251	Clyde	Webster Bros.	Glencoe	1914	1
Jr. Kena Democrat	2159	1909	2892		Gordon Aitken	Howletti	1915	3
Low Lynn (imp.)	695	1903	1119	Clyde	G. Guest & Sons	Hyde Park	1912	1
Chippewayan	3724	1908	4044	Thor.	J. B. Carmichael	Ilerton	1914	1
Jay Bars	4090	1910	4617		W. A. Carter	Ilerton	1915	3
Dunure Link (imp.)	1091	1902	729	Clyde	Graham, Longe & Paisley	Ilerton	1912	1
Sir Marcus (imp.)	3336	1903	3785	Clyde	J. H. Patrick	Ilerton	1914	1
King's Cupbearer 2nd	2458	1911	3159	Clyde	Thos. Reeves	Ilerton	1914	1
Wheel of Fortune (imp.)	3180	1903	3442	Clyde	Martin Roberts	Ilerton	1914	1
Hatinal (imp.)	4150	1907	2150	Per.	I. Shoebottom	Ilerton	1915	1
Scottish Dean	999	1905	1600		Jos. Whimp	Ilerton	1914	3
Lord Roberts	4236	1908	4703		Thos. Chambers.	Kerwood	1915	3
Comblaine	3224	1902	3637	Clyde	Richard Inch	Kerwood	1915	1
Sir Alexander	801	1904	1819	St. Br.	Jas. Petch	Kerwood	1914	1
Ottobars	3317	1904	3587	Clyde	Geo. Graham	Konoka	1914	1
Billy Boy	3105	1911	3562	Clyde	B. D. Sells	Konoka	1914	1
Karnot	3482	1910	3658	Per.	Frederick Fonger	Lambeth (R.R. 2)	1914	1
Labour (imp.)	2919	1911	3472	Per.	Jno. D. McGregor	Lambeth	1914	1
Pepper Pod	2920	1907	2996	St. Br.	Geo. Banghart	London	1914	2
Masterpiece (imp.)	919	1899	1589	Clyde	Jno. Crapp	London Jet.	1915	1

Blacon Beau (Imp.)	918	1904	1888	Clyde	.....Thos. Crapp	.....London Jct.	1915
King Brownax	2942	1911	3498	Per.	W. S. Dawham	.....London Jct.	1915
Kothorpe (Imp.)	518	1910	569	Clyde	Guest & Wilkinson	.....London (R.R. 5)	1914
Lauriston Pride (Imp.)	1393	1905	2301	Clyde	.....Guest & Wilkinson	.....London (R.R. 5)	1913
Lord Armstrong (Imp.)	3809	1904	4151	Clyde	.....I. Harris & T. Crapp	.....London	1915
Hygrade	3595	1907	2993		W. A. Jeukus	.....London	1914
Matchless McKinney	2789	1905	1133	St. Br.	.....Johnston Bros.	.....London	1915
Medio McKinney	2790	1906	1134	St. Br.	.....Johnston Bros.	.....London	1914
Henry Winters	2791	1902	1112	St. Br.	.....Johnston Bros.	.....London	1912
The Governor General	3778	1909	1118	St. Br.	.....Johnston Bros.	.....London	1914
Winona G.	1437	1909	2145	St. Br.	.....P. J. McAvoy	.....London	1914
Highland Prince	3908	1912	4421	St. Br.	.....Geo. A. Rowell	.....London	1915
Red Heir	2593	1906	1131	St. Br.	.....Harry Raison	.....London	1915
Unko	2265	1905	2894	St. Br.	.....Pierce & Bateman	.....Longwood (R.R. 2)	1914
True Movement (Imp.)	1103	1907	2041	Clyde	.....Ryan Bros.	.....Lucan	1914
Black Knaught	1935	1910	2192	Clyde	.....D. A. McLean	.....Melbourne	1914
Royal Elderslie	3276	1912	3766	Clyde	.....Duncan McLean	.....Melbourne	1914
Bath	2690	1902	746		Jas. Showers	.....Melbourne	1913
Paddy Boy	1362	1903	1844		Jas. Showers	.....Melbourne	1914
Radium (Imp.)	534	1905	951	Clyde	.....J. H. Longfield	.....Mossley	1914
King's Friendship (Imp.)	1948	1906	1060	Clyde	.....J. H. Longfield	.....Mossley	1914
Young St. Lawrence	1811	1905	2706		Colin A. Campbell	.....Mossley	1915
Golden Jubilee	2445	1903	158		Geo. Gray	.....Mossley	1912
The Angelus	2642	1903	3142	St. Br.	.....C. E. Bateman	.....Mt. Brydges	1914
Fred Regmier	3011	1904	3531	St. Br.	.....C. E. Bateman	.....Mt. Brydges	1914
Bepo	1777	1905	2168		G. A. Carruthers	.....Mt. Brydges	1913
Victor M.	3890	1901	4028		J. H. Thompson	.....Mt. Brydges	1914
Billy Wilkes	3531	1909	3938		Francis H. Waters	.....Mt. Brydges	1914
Barney	1020	1909	1484		W. J. Clark	.....Muncey	1914
Hiawatha Mac	4086	1913	4478		Wm. Faulds & Son	.....Muncey	1915
Petty Chieftain (Imp.)	1251	1911	2023	Clyde	.....S. R. McVitty	.....Muncey	1914
Turk	2658	1905	2548	Clyde	.....Patrick Foley	.....Newbury	1914
Lord Cedric	3984	1912	4294	Clyde	.....Jno. Atmore	.....Parkhill	1915
Chimes Axworthy	3091	1911	3629	St. Br.	.....Chas. P. Barrett	.....Parkhill	1915
Proprietor Hurst	3092	1911	3630	St. Br.	.....Chas. P. Barrett	.....Parkhill	1915
Red Smith	3847	1908	4434		Chas. P. Barrett	.....Parkhill	1915
Woodland's Performer	2156	1896	1061	Hack.	.....J. Clark	.....Parkhill	1912
Sir Otto	68	1910	1002	Clyde	.....Jno. Cruickshank	.....Parkhill	1914
Imperial Chief (Imp.)	715	1908	1253	Clyde	.....E. Hodgins & A. B. Erskine	.....Parkhill	1914
Jasion (Imp.)	721	1909	1280	Per.	.....David Mitchell	.....Parkhill	1914
Scottish Hero, Jr.	2315	1904	3050		.....Peter McGregor	.....Parkhill	1915
Kif-Kif (Imp.)	3236	1910	3710	Per.	.....D. McKenzie & J. W. & H. A. Ross	.....Parkhill	1914

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Cooper's Burgie (imp.)	2054	1909	2129	Clyde	J. J. McKichen	Parkhill	1915	2
Prince Triumph	2216	1911	2955	Clyde	P. McKinnon	Parkhill	1914	1
Wigtown	704	1893	1062	Clyde	A. P. McKnight	Parkhill	1912	1
Senator Gratton	3422	1912	3874	Clyde	Jno. McLeod	Parkhill	1914	3
Sir Simon Romeo	4083	1912	4612	Clyde	J. D. McPhee	Parkhill	1915	1
Dunrobin Darnley	2907	1909	1703	Clyde	Arthur S. Pedlar	Parkhill	1914	1
Missouri Chief 2nd	3519	1909	3649	Clyde	Frank Reeder	Parkhill	1914	3
West Side	2533	1890	1546	Clyde	A. Y. Shortt	Parkhill	1915	3
Lord Rennie (imp.)	1453	1906	2210	Clyde	Wilson Bros.	Parkhill	1914	1
Wigtown Lad	1841	1892	2671	Clyde	D. A. Treharne	Poplar Hill	1915	3
Electric B	3342	1899	1785	Clyde	L. Zavitz	Poplar Hill	1914	3
Colonel Everard	4038	1913	4513	Clyde	E. Zavitz	Poplar Hill	1915	1
Pride of Roxburgh	1190	1909	1359	Clyde	J. H. & F. Hicks	Putnam	1915	1
Black Band (imp.)	25	1901	1313	Clyde	D. K. McRae & J. Dalgety	Strathburn & Glencoe	1914	1
Cerus (imp.)	1650	1900	2605	Per.	Thos. Bogue & Son	Strathroy	1914	1
Viscount's Model	1294	1909	1967	Clyde	Chas. Hansford	Strathroy	1914	2
King of the Dale	2994	1911	3512	St. Br.	Jas. Hillman	Strathroy	1914	1
Lord Harry	3389	1899	2497	St. Br.	E. Mackey	Strathroy	1915	3
Basham Wilkes	1740	1892	2340	Clyde	Wm. McKeen	Strathroy	1914	3
Sir Romeo	1240	1906	1916	Clyde	C. McKeigan & L. Knight	Strathroy	1914	3
Baron Von Buhlow	3881	1912	4451	Clyde	Elmer Orr	Strathroy	1915	1
I. C. I. (imp.)	1682	1908	616	Per.	Parker & Campbell	Strathroy	1914	1
Lacon International	2474	1905	2697	St. Br.	J. B. Sutherland	Strathroy	1914	1
Dalican	3777	1905	2804	St. Br.	Alex. Fossack	Thamesford	1914	2
Lord Fearless (imp.)	1626	1906	2203	Clyde	Wm. Ardiel	Thorndale	1914	2
Airdrie Dix (imp.)	1798	1909	2204	Clyde	Wm. Ardiel	Thorndale	1914	1
James II	4182	1910	4633	Clyde	Fred Bailey	Thorndale	1915	3
Black Directioner	4000	1912	4045	St. Br.	L. A. Foster	Thorndale	1914	2
Albert Belsire	1001	1909	1607	St. Br.	Walter S. Riddell	Thorndale	1915	3
Kernel	3648	1902	3877	Per.	Thos. Jones	Wardsville	1914	1
Candor	1065	1908	620	Per.	C. Merrick	Walkers (R.R. 1)	1914	1
Highland Chief	3715	1911	4150	Clyde	E. & C. Merrick	Walkers	1914	1
Gatignol (imp.)	118	1906	781	Per.	C. C. Munroe	Walkers	1914	1
Drefus	498	1898	1409	Per.	C. C. Munroe	Walkers	1914	1
Walter Gearing	1395	1908	1392	St. Br.	Robt. Brown	Wilton Grove	1914	1
Dunure Acknowledgement (imp.)	1385	1906	1113	Clyde	Robt. Brown	Wilton Grove	1914	1
Heather Beau	3392	1911	3858	Clyde	W. N. Campbell	Wilton Grove	1914	1
Kossuth (imp.)	1160	1910	1630	Per.	David Jackson	Wilton Grove	1914	1

NORFOLK COUNTY.

Name of Stallion.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Stadacona Edward	870	1909	1642	Clyde.	F. L. Flanders	Bealton	1914	1
Arbutuskan II.	3944	1905	4477	Clyde.	Jno. Myerscough	Bealton	1915	3
British Lion	660	1899	1514		F. Becker	Clear Creek	1914	3
Samson	1205	1898	99		John Finch	Clear Creek	1912	3
Count of Rosebery	2992	1900	2226	Hack.	J. W. Franklin	Clear Creek	1914	1
Sam	2851	1910	3344		Alexander Terry	Cultus	1914	3
Napoleon	1048	1908	1900	St. Br.	Richard Dalton	Delhi	1914	3
Gold Hal	36	1902	92		J. McPherson	Delhi	1912	1
Goy Rex Jr.	2615	1910	2381		Richard Shearer	Delhi	1914	3
Electrozone	2438	1899	423	St. Br.	Stephen Lucas	Fairground	1912	1
Baron Blacon (imp.)	3090	1905	340	Clyde.	Wm. Payne and G. Williams	Frogmore	1914	1
Echao 2nd	307	1908	1485		W. J. McCord	Hemlock	1914	3
Flinthills Monarch	743	1907	1386	Clyde.	J. Mansfield	Houghton	1914	1
Wide Awake	966	1901	1833		Hiram Trimbley	La Salette	1914	3
Carenot (imp.)	2327	1908	2946	Clyde.	Wm. Agnew	Langton	1914	1
Emerald (imp.)	2328	1908	2999	Clyde.	Wm. Agnew	Langton	1914	1
North Briton (imp.)	108	1905	336	Clyde.	T. H. Collings	Langton	1914	1
Duke of Norfolk	136	1908	712		Wm. Simden	Langton (R.R. 1)	1914	3
Sir Donald Jr.	2320	1906	3036		D. H. Misner	Lynedoch	1914	3
Lord Powis 2nd	3762	1912	4089	Clyde.	M. C. Dean	Mabee	1914	1
Cormier Junior	1088	1908	1912	Per.	A. M. Collier	Nixon	1914	2
Cadet (imp.)	2954	1905	607	Per.	Ed. Meredith and J. E. Blayne	Nixon (R.R. 1)	1915	1
Magendia Tramp	2447	1898	725	Per.	F. R. Foster	Port Rowan	1914	2
Pride of Columbie	674	1909	98	Clyde.	Maitland Mansfield	Port Rowan	1914	1
Sir Wallace	1272	1910	2079	Clyde.	B. Miller & H. W. Wrightman	Port Rowan	1914	1
Fruchey (imp.)	615	1904	627	Per.	Beickler Bros.	Simcoe (R.R. 2)	1912	1
Royal George	4142	1912	4600	Per.	W. Burt & A. Evans	Simcoe	1915	1
Golden Crown	2562	1898	2215		Robert Davis	Simcoe	1915	3
Hal II.	3046	1905	623		G. E. Everett	Simcoe	1914	3
The Baronet	3116	1909	3596	St. Br.	G. E. Everett & F. S. Chadwick	Simcoe	1914	1
Baron Howes (imp.)	3281	1905	520	Clyde.	W. C. Everett	Simcoe	1914	1
Luth (imp.)	3991	1911	4086	Per.	R. Hamilton & Son	Simcoe	1914	1
Klaustal (imp.)	3989	1910	4080	Per.	R. Hamilton & Son	Simcoe	1914	1
Longtemps (imp.)	3990	1911	4085	Per.	R. Hamilton & Son	Simcoe	1914	1
Kavalgnac (imp.)	4013	1910	1087	Per.	R. Hamilton & Son	Simcoe	1914	1

NORFOLK COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Kant (imp.)	4074	1910	4547	Per.	R. Hamilton & Son	Simcoe	1915	1
Kairouan (imp.)	2953	1910	3505	Per.	R. Hamilton & Son	Simcoe	1914	1
Hassard's Pride (imp.)	1053	1905	988	Clyde.	Jno. Hawthorne	Simcoe	1914	2
Haimon	2616	1904	2450	Ger. Ch.	Jno. Law & Wm. Velt.	Simcoe	1915	1
Metallis King	15	1903	1349	St. Br.	K. A. Shaw	Simcoe	1914	1
Jade (imp.)	1342	1909	1543	Per.	Aquilla Steinhoff	Simcoe	1915	1
Gazouilleur (imp.)	4263	1906	4332	Per.	Hamilton & Hawthorne	Simcoe	1915	1
Bold Eisenham (imp.)	2176	1902	2918	Hack.	H. L. Pierce	Leominster, Mass.	1915	1
King's Chocolate (imp.)	2177	1904	2919	Hack.	A. Yeager (Agent)	Simcoe	1915	1
Overton Prince	4169	1912	4075		A. Yeager (Agent)	Simcoe	1915	1
Young Phenomenon	3450	1908	3895		Wm. Taylor	Simcoe	1914	3
Judas (imp.)	1816	1909	1970	Per.	Albert Erwin	St. Williams	1915	4
Doc Stanton	1211	1904	2102		Wm. Fredenberg	Villa Nova	1914	1
Cratere (imp.)	2416	1905	2968	Per.	Louis Beemer	Walsh	1914	3
Picador	182	1902	631	Per.	E. Mason	Waterford	1914	1
Sir Walter	298	1903	1390		D. W. Smith & Son	Waterford	1912	1
Steele Edge	2057	1905	2286	St. Br.	G. L. Woodley	Waterford	1915	3
Baron Herron	614	1910	629	Clyde.	R. J. Herron	Windham Centre	1914	1

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Inverurie Chief (imp)	1785	1909	2384	Clyde.	Jno. Dillon	Burnley	1914	1
Cairngaan Jewell	71	1908	986	Clyde.	R. O. Bertrand & Son	Campbellford	1914	1
Prince Bingen	3272	1910	809		R. C. Cleugh	Campbellford	1914	3
King Edward	428	1905	786	Per.	Jas. Irwin, Jr.	Campbellford	1914	1
Surprise	432	1909	810	Per.	Macoun, Locke & Co.	Campbellford	1914	1
Vidocq Jr.	246	1898	569		Peter H. Comstock	Campbellford	1912	3
Star Hal	3677	1900	4225		Fred. Peake	Campbellford	1914	3
D. O. D.	2537	1899	1706		Jno. C. Mallory	Campbellford	1914	3
Red Medium	1194	1908	806		Robert N. Simpson	Castleton	1914	3

Willie De	945	1906	1702	S. McBride	Centreton	1914	3
Young Abbott	4027	1905	4611	Lawrence Naish	Centreton	1915	3
Dunure Shapely (imp)	3254	1907	3707	Michael Behan	Cobourg	1915	1
Craigie Banner (imp)	1599	1910	1228	Edward Budd	Cobourg	1914	1
Kinellar Prince (imp)	1288	1910	1995	Geo. Isaac	Cobourg	1915	1
Laddie Eastfield	818	1909	1887	Matthew Linton	Cobourg	1914	1
Stanhope 2nd (imp)	2230	1899	1606	Mrs. Mrs. Lily A. Livingston	Cobourg	1915	1
Bowling Brook (imp)	858	1895	1605	Mrs. Lily A. Livingston	Cobourg	1915	1
Dunure Captain (imp)	1299	1910	1961	Adam Watson	Cobourg	1914	1
Prince Wilks	3981	1912	4219	D. R. Hennessy	Codrington	1914	3
Paturot (imp)	1818	1904	2512	P. W. & J. Brown	Colborne	1914	1
Dauntless B.	3761	1912	4223	P. W. & J. Brown	Colborne	1914	1
Archle Abbott	272	1904	961	Sidney Earl	Colborne	1912	3
Prince Victor	1513	1908	1625	Fred Cox	Frankford	1915	4
Prince George	2042	1909	2820	Andrew Kehoe	Frankford	1914	1
Jamour (imp)	3006	1909	3327	Herbert Parry	Frankford	1914	1
Montrave Rouser (imp)	692	1907	894	A. Carruthers	Harwood	1914	1
Baron Granite	3134	1907	3490	Jas. McConnell	Hastings	1914	1
Capulet (imp)	2329	1909	2634	Richard Walsh	Hastings	1914	1
Jamlon (imp)	2330	1909	2635	Richard Walsh	Hastings	1914	1
Jim Shell	2631	1911	2636	R. Walsh	Hastings	1914	1
Lalrd (imp)	3065	1911	3627	R. Walsh	Hastings	1914	1
J. Leviathan	2961	1911	3493	W. L. Anderson	Hoard's Station	1914	1
Sir Wilfrid	2226	1896	2048	Jno. C. Haig	Hoard's Station	1915	1
Sir Archie	1024	1906	1504	R. Cowie	Lakeport	1914	3
Young Major	1026	1098	1521	J. N. Poole	Meysburg	1914	3
Craigie Squire (imp)	2750	1909	1235	W. J. Ross	Meysburg	1914	1
Alles d'Or. (imp)	514	1900	1446	J. C. Anderson	Morganston	1914	1
Juvenilite (imp)	2876	1909	3318	J. C. Anderson	Morganston	1914	1
Bismarck	1	1901	963	Peter Ferguson	Norwood	1912	4
Barons Choice	617	1907	892	Wilfred Carew	Roseneath	1914	1
Haldimand's Pride	3056	1904	1790	Cecil Raadley	Roseneath	1914	3
Nuthurst W.	3613	1897	893	E. Thackeray	Roseneath	1912	1
Craigie Duke (imp)	920	1907	1590	Wm. Whittington	South Monaghan	1915	1
Young Rys Hawk	2489	1903	2624	Wm. Dingman	Warkworth	1914	3
Direct Brook	3680	1909	4224	W. H. German	Warkworth	1914	3
Prince of Annandale	3174	1911	2250	Jno. Usher	Wicklow	1915	1
Laddie the 2nd	2509	1910	3216	Geo. Herrington	Wooler	1914	3
Black Prince	1548	1905	2248	L. C. McColl	Wooler	1914	3

ONTARIO COUNTY.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Woodland's Charming	2894	1911	3411	Clyde.	Jno. M. Lynde & Son	Ashburn	1914	1
Ross MacGregor	4042	1912	4258	Clyde.	Lew Richardson & Son	Ashburn	1914	1
Lyon MacQueen	1691	1901	1925	Clyde.	Jos. H. Millard	Altona	1913	2
Gilbert Parker	2270	1903	2171	St. Br.	C. E. Hepburn	Beaverton	1913	1
Prince of Kelton (imp.)	1352	1897	2044	Clyde.	Hodgkinson & Tisdale	Beaverton	1913	1
Libidineux (imp.)	2872	1911	3383	Per.	Hodgkinson & Tisdale	Beaverton	1914	1
Koumis (imp.)	2874	1910	3386	Per.	Hodgkinson & Tisdale	Beaverton	1914	1
Miraton	3713	1912	4246	Per.	Hodgkinson & Tisdale	Beaverton	1914	1
Mardi	3712	1912	4245	Per.	Hodgkinson & Tisdale	Beaverton	1914	1
Malitor	3711	1912	4247	Per.	Hodgkinson & Tisdale	Beaverton	1914	1
Golden Spark	3443	1912	3866	Clyde.	Hodgkinson & Tisdale	Beaverton	1914	1
Brilliant Light	1695	1904	1708	St. Br.	Hodgkinson & Tisdale	Beaverton	1914	1
Douglas Heir (imp.)	4210	1911	4680	Clyde.	Hodgkinson & Tisdale	Beaverton	1915	1
Involucré (imp.)	354	1908	350	Per.	Hodgkinson & Tisdale	Beaverton	1914	1
Celtic Champion	1795	1909	2172	Clyde.	Donald McRae	Beaverton	1914	1
Pearl Dale	1372	1907	2173	Clyde.	Finlay McRae	Beaverton	1914	1
Mack Baron	3096	1911	3651	Clyde.	Donald McRae	Beaverton	1914	1
Acme's Erskine	3844	1912	4337	Clyde.	John L. Beaton	Blackwater	1914	1
Cornerstone (imp.)	1715	1898	2523	Clyde.	Jas. J. Leask	Blackwater Junct.	1914	1
Rock Fullerton	4188	1903	4636	Clyde.	D. McPhail	Blackwater Junct.	1915	3
Acme's Best	3843	1912	4238	Clyde.	Jas. Reunie & Son	Blackwater Junct.	1915	1
Royal Everett	3754	1912	4248	Clyde.	Patrick Gaughan	Blackwater Junct.	1915	1
Pollignac (imp.)	1161	1901	1620	Per.	Harris Bros.	Brechin	1913	1
Royal Arthur	2017	1908	2669	Clyde.	J. Lamb	Brechin	1913	3
Corinthian (imp.)	2719	1910	1147	Clyde.	Kelly & Gaughan	Brechin	1914	3
Silver Simon (imp.)	1819	1904	371	Clyde.	Wm. Ormiston & Sons	Brooklin	1915	1
Stand Fast (imp.)	1261	1908	2004	Clyde.	Wm. Ormiston & Sons	Brooklin	1912	1
Moncrieffe Albion (imp.)	1676	1909	1219	Clyde.	John Vipond	Brooklin	1914	1
Prince Roderick	3599	1912	3959	Clyde.	John Vipond	Brooklin	1914	1
Wild Brino, Chief	4244	1899	2920	Clyde.	Sam. Ainsworth	Cannington	1914	3
Pacific (imp.)	565	1904	277	Clyde.	W. J. Cowan	Cannington	1912	1
Peter Wilton	775	1905	1489	St. Br.	W. J. Cowan	Cannington	1914	1
Belgrade	1021	1903	1491	Clyde.	W. J. Cowan	Cannington	1914	3
Prince of the Park	3480	1907	3503	Clyde.	W. J. Cowan	Cannington	1914	1
Baron Elect	2286	1901	1919	Per.	J. H. Pringle	Cannington	1914	4
Planiste (imp.)	1821	1902	1155	Clyde.	Simon Penfound	Cedar Dale, R.R. 1	1912	1
Sir Alexander (imp.)	2448	1902	1339	Clyde.	Jas. Evans	Claremont	1914	1

Colorito (imp.)	1114	1902	2112	Hack.	Graham Bros.	Claremont	1913
Count Vallant (imp.)	1116	1903	2114	Clyde.	Graham Bros.	Claremont	1914
Two In One	1118	1894	1221	Clyde.	Graham Bros.	Claremont	1912
Lord Malcolm (imp.)	3125	1912	3665	Clyde.	Graham Bros.	Claremont	1914
British Gold (imp.)	3126	1910	1237	Clyde.	Graham Bros.	Claremont	1914
Glendale Count (imp.)	3124	1911	3666	Clyde.	Graham Bros.	Claremont	1914
Chestler Prince (imp.)	1408	1905	2395	Clyde.	Graham Bros.	Claremont	1914
Macombie	3872	1911	4457	Clyde.	Graham Bros.	Claremont	1914
Baron Minto (imp.)	3877	1906	4257	Clyde.	Graham Bros.	Claremont	1915
Promoter (imp.)	3876	1909	4256	Clyde.	Graham Bros.	Claremont	1914
Cedric King (imp.)	3873	1913	4251	Clyde.	Graham Bros.	Claremont	1914
Fyvie Peer (imp.)	3874	1912	4253	Clyde.	Graham Bros.	Claremont	1914
Baron Ascot (imp.)	3875	1912	4254	Clyde.	Graham Bros.	Claremont	1914
Lord Gleniffer	4055	1905	1214	Clyde.	Graham Bros.	Claremont	1914
Scott's Hero (imp.)	328	1905	213	Clyde.	Graham Bros.	Claremont	1914
General Graham (imp.)	3054	1908	3563	Clyde.	Nelson Wagg	Claremont	1914
Prince of Craighton (imp.)	4003	1909	4487	Clyde.	Nelson Wagg	Claremont	1915
Robert Erskine (imp.)	3462	1911	3906	Clyde.	Nelson Wagg	Claremont	1914
Thorndale (imp.)	3650	1912	3424	Clyde.	Smith & Richardson	Columbus	1914
Sir Rowland (imp.)	3646	1906	3101	Clyde.	Smith & Richardson	Columbus	1914
Black Ivory (imp.)	1600	1905	1148	Clyde.	Smith & Richardson	Columbus	1914
Tressilian (imp.)	4084	1911	4234	Clyde.	Smith & Richardson	Columbus	1914
Scotia's Pride (imp.)	4085	1910	4235	Clyde.	Smith & Richardson	Columbus	1914
Baron Curzon (imp.)	1078	1905	170	Clyde.	Smith & Richardson	Columbus	1914
Baron Crawford (imp.)	758	1908	1407	Clyde.	Smith & Richardson	Columbus	1914
Karton (imp.)	2312	1910	2840	Per.	Smith & Richardson	Columbus	1914
Brogie Lad	744	1909	1218	Clyde.	Andrew Bowman	Craigvale	1914
Fez	3861	1900	4458	Clyde.	K. R. Marshall	Dunbarton	1915
Prince of Barglass (imp.)	2081	1909	2783	Clyde.	J. McWhinnie	Dunbarton	1915
Aldorf	275	1910	1039	Clyde.	Wm. T. Hopkins	Glen Major	1914
Warwick Performer	4018	1909	4552	Clyde.	S. H. Pugh	Glen Major	1914
Edward Darnley (imp.)	216	1904	1200	Clyde.	Hewson Thompson	Goodwood	1915
Gay Prince Khan	4256	1912	4712	Clyde.	Robt. Defoe	Green River	1912
City Boy	1812	1900	2463	Clyde.	R. Milne & Sons	Green River	1915
Jim	4245	1909	4272	Clyde.	Wallace Barton	Leaskdale	1915
Chance	4260	1912	4701	Clyde.	C. A. Helmkey	Maple Lake	1915
Terrington Bellman (imp.)	745	1903	1256	Hack.	Miles McDonald	Marksay	1915
Baron Elect (imp.)	746	1903	1257	Clyde.	W. H. Pugh	Myrtle Sta.	1912
Whitegate Pimple	3827	1912	4259	Clyde.	W. H. Pugh	Myrtle Sta.	1912
Prince Arundle	326	1903	196	St. Br.	Jas. Wilkie	Myrtle Sta.	1914
Gallant George	3899	1912	4433	Clyde.	T. Castor	North Claremont	1912
Royal Favorite	2246	1907	1154	Clyde.	G. M. Forsyth	North Claremont	1915
Kling Saul (imp.)	2517	1907	3116	Clyde.	Alexander Cameron	Oshawa	1915
Fairview Rufus (imp.)	3144	1908	3117	Hack.	Chas. Groat	Oshawa, R.R. 3	1914
					Chas. Groat	Oshawa	1914

ONTARIO COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Van B.	4166	1912	4559	.....	Wm. Wilson	Oshawa	1915	3
Hallis Ward	3606	1903	3968	.....	Wilson Bros.	Oshawa	1915	3
Doctor Chimes	4258	1902	4704	.....	W. S. Armstrong	Oshawa	1915	3
Lord Regent	3717	1912	4229	.....	Thos. Maddaford	Pickering	1914	1
King's Courtship (imp.)	1677	1906	1217	St. Br.	Jno. Munro	Pickering	1914	1
Pomerene	3929	1911	4469	Clyde.	G. G. Kinney	Pickering	1915	3
Pomeroy	3032	1909	3409	.....	A. G. Dowson	Pickering	1915	3
Torr's Type (imp.)	785	1910	1812	St. Br.	A. G. Dowson	Port Perry	1914	1
Helsington Glory (imp.)	469	1906	1042	Clyde.	R. M. Holtby	Port Perry	1914	1
Dunure Soutar (imp.)	467	1907	1034	Clyde.	W. J. Henders	Port Perry	1914	1
Harry R.	3586	1911	3960	.....	S. Mosier	Port Perry	1915	3
Royalist	3313	1911	3793	Clyde.	Geo. Mackie	Port Perry	1915	1
Bright Smile (imp.)	1124	1909	1245	Clyde.	Alonza Niddery	Port Perry	1915	1
Chattan's Buchlyvie	3826	1912	4129	Clyde.	W. C. Platten	Port Perry	1915	1
Soutar Buchlyvie	3927	1913	4467	Clyde.	Alex. Vance	Port Perry	1915	1
King Rose Patchen	2119	1910	2732	.....	P. Hayes	Rathburn	1914	3
Lord Roberts	733	1898	1258	.....	Hugh McIlroy	Rougehill	1914	3
Vigorous MacQueen	1949	1903	2709	Clyde.	Roland Nesbitt	Seugog	1914	1
Clyde Prince James	4199	1913	4669	Clyde.	Jas. Leask	Seagrave	1915	1
Fire Alarm	1501	1905	938	.....	Kenneth Geddes	Sonya	1915	3
Cian Favorite (imp.)	1169	1905	1030	Clyde.	J. M. McFarlane	Sonya	1914	1
Ardlaw Chief (imp.)	1259	1909	2006	Clyde.	J. M. McFarlane	Sonya	1914	1
Pittendyne Royal (imp.)	1260	1910	2005	Clyde.	J. M. McFarlane	Sonya	1914	1
Hillhead Comet (imp.)	1284	1909	2003	Clyde.	J. M. McFarlane	Sonya	1914	1
Craiglin of Brookedale	694	1909	907	Clyde.	Alfred Yakley	Stouffville, R.R. 3	1914	1
Inventeur (imp.)	2233	1908	1653	Per.	W. R. Asheshurst	Sunderland	1914	1
Brown Hal	4119	1902	4507	.....	S. Hallett	Sunderland	1915	4
Speers	1364	1903	936	St. Br.	Hall & Shields	Sunderland	1912	1
Royal Baron 3rd	1455	1910	2207	Clyde.	Geo. R. A. Miller	Sunderland	1914	1
Royal Eastfield Lad	2069	1904	2677	Clyde.	Nelson McDonald	Sunderland	1914	1
Royal Archer (imp.)	491	1903	1259	Clyde.	J. Warren	Udney	1912	1
Prince Walter	1960	1904	2807	Clyde.	Utica Clyde Co.	Utica	1914	2
MacQueen	1781	1904	2322	.....	Edwin A. Christie	Uxbridge, R.R. 4	1914	3
Simon Grand	1563	1904	2363	.....	Hugh H. Gregg	Uxbridge	1915	3
Chattan's Glory (imp.)	890	1908	1507	Clyde.	A. McGregor	Uxbridge	1914	1
Lord Rodney (imp.)	922	1903	1031	Clyde.	Walter F. Waines	Uxbridge	1912	1
Peter Alexander	3952	1910	4514	St. Br.	J. T. Saint	Wallaceburg	1915	1

Bucephalus (imp.)	2698	1899	2570	Clyde.	S. C. Bunker	Whitby	1914
Sir Oliver Whitby	4221	1909	4658	Clyde.	John Hallett	Whitby	1915
Glen Dhu Hero	3605	1905	3967	Clyde.	Thos. W. Ross	Whitby	1915
Baron Mac (imp.)	828	1909	1914	Clyde.	Geo. Burnham	Zephyr	1914
Accho	3383	1893	3850	Clyde.	W. B. Foote	Zephyr	1914
High Tide (imp.)	1112	1908	1210	Clyde.	Henry Thompson	Zephyr	1914

OXFORD COUNTY.

Sir Wilfred of Rose Brae	1718	1909	2515	Clyde.	B. R. Downing	Beachville	1914
MacMicking, Jr.	983	1904	1893	Clyde.	Jno. German	Beachville	1915
Wilks McEwen	3483	1908	3604	Clyde.	Richard Parsons	Beachville	1914
Roberts	1849	1907	1863	Clyde.	Jno. A. McKenzie	Blandford	1914
Sky Pilot	2513	1906	1105	Clyde.	R. J. Chamberlain	Bright	1914
Prince Expectant	839	1905	1724	Clyde.	J. J. Innes	Bright	1915
The Tester (imp.)	2134	1907	1102	Clyde.	W. B. Parker	Bright	1914
King of the Saxons (imp.)	711	1910	1265	Clyde.	W. B. Parker	Bright	1914
Pat. L. McGregor	1904	1901	2448	Clyde.	F. N. Case	Burgessville	1915
Glen Armour	3878	1912	4430	Clyde.	J. A. Kneal	Burgessville	1915
Belgium King	225	1906	88	Clyde.	M. E. Adair	Cornell	1912
Gallant Roy (imp.)	2736	1899	997	Clyde.	John Gibson	Drumbo	1914
Zorra Lad	2089	1910	2818	Clyde.	W. J. Campbell	Embro	1915
Crown Gold (imp.)	2633	1905	1116	Clyde.	Wm. Campbell	Embro	1915
What's Wanted	3576	1903	3935	Clyde.	Robert Kent	Embro	1915
Pride of Ireland	3573	1905	3934	Clyde.	Robert Kent	Embro	1915
Gallant Crown	1639	1910	2074	Clyde.	Donald McIntosh	Embro (R.R. 5)	1915
Golden Liddle	3152	1911	3681	Clyde.	Donald McIntosh	Embro (R.R. 5)	1915
Faraway Blend (imp.)	1098	1904	1650	Clyde.	H. W. Schaefer	Embro	1914
The Gray Arab	3960	1911	4512	Clyde.	H. McPherson	Embro	1915
Gallant Godolphin	333	1909	231	Clyde.	W. M. McCorquodale	Harrington West	1915
Baron's Chief	4147	1911	4548	Clyde.	David A. Adam	Ingersoll	1915
Young Clam Bahn	1219	1897	2014	Clyde.	J. A. Fallowfield	Ingersoll (R.R. 5)	1915
Sir Edward	3790	1911	4011	Clyde.	Henry Hanlon	Ingersoll	1914
Tariff Reform 2nd (imp.)	665	1907	157	Shire	J. W. Knox	Ingersoll (R.R. 3)	1914
Scotland's Pride (imp.)	2153	1902	2862	Clyde.	S. J. Prouse	Ingersoll	1914
Favorite Blend	2468	1910	1114	Clyde.	John Zinn	Innerskip	1914
Young Woodland Performer	226	1907	91	Clyde.	A. E. Dean	La Salette	1914
Blends Silver Prince	3931	1912	4352	Clyde.	Chas. E. Meadows	Maplewood	1915
Sir Daniel (imp.)	1296	1903	1965	Clyde.	Wm. Butler	Mount Elgin	1914
Sonney Heart	463	1905	981	St. Br.	Chas. E. Daniels & A. Belore	Mount Elgin (R.R. 2)	1914
Dunure Marquis	2074	1911	2744	Clyde.	C. Gill & F. Moulton	Mount Elgin	1914

OXFORD COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Oxford's Pride	1467	1909	2270	Clyde.	Andrew Farrell	Norwich	1914	1
King George	1204	1906	162	Clyde.	Ephraim James	Norwich	1914	3
Steel Arch, Jr.	1741	1906	1892	Clyde.	E. Merriam	Norwich	1914	3
Gay Rex	229	1897	164	Clyde.	H. H. Palmer	Norwich	1912	3
Nipissing	2389	1902	1289	Thor.	H. Snell	Norwich (R.R. 1)	1914	1
Eel Dillard	3040	1909	3043	Clyde.	Spence A. Walker	Norwich	1914	3
Regal Grand Duke	3810	1911	4324	Clyde.	H. Schlichter	New Dundee	1915	1
Royal Milton	1937	1909	165	Clyde.	Robt. Anderson	Ostrander	1914	1
Bryan Baron	3341	1899	3734	St. Br.	Geo. Childs	Otterville	1915	1
Golden Powis	3945	1911	4066	Clyde.	Wm. Holmes	Otterville	1915	1
Baron Gilchrist	3966	1911	4395	Clyde.	Wm. Holmes	Otterville	1915	1
Bohrangus 2nd	323	1909	163	Clyde.	Treffrey Bros.	Otterville (R.R. 2)	1914	2
Mograzia Junior	2927	1909	1104	Clyde.	Eli Cressman	Plattsville	1914	4
Millcraig Knight (imp)	374	1906	516	Clyde.	Fried Bros.	Roseville	1914	1
Golden Lad	4234	1912	4676	Clyde.	Andrew S. Fleming	Springford	1915	3
Bohrangus (imp)	1669	1905	2499	Clyde.	J. R. Johnson	Springford	1914	1
Johnston Victor	3149	1909	3668	Clyde.	J. R. Johnson	Springford	1914	1
Wick Brino	3385	1904	3017	St. Br.	J. R. Johnson	Springford	1914	1
Napollan	3993	1901	2761	Clyde.	F. Malcolm	Springford	1914	3
Edward MacGregor (imp)	1773	1904	2509	Clyde.	Edward Dingman	Stratford	1915	1
Duke of Connaught	3477	1911	3377	St. Br.	A. E. Abell	Tavistock (R.R. 2)	1914	3
Gambolier	3901	1887	4460	St. Br.	F. W. Entricken	Tavistock	1915	1
Minor Eel	4224	1908	4520	Clyde.	F. W. Entricken	Tavistock	1915	3
Athol King (imp.)	140	1907	713	Clyde.	P. Herold	Tavistock	1914	1
Golden Luck (imp)	1441	1902	2258	Clyde.	P. Herold	Tavistock	1915	1
Gold Coin	3879	1912	4450	Clyde.	P. Herold	Tavistock	1915	3
Coronado (imp)	587	1900	1100	Hack.	Jos. B. Jantzi	Tavistock	1915	3
King Sherman	2117	1905	2433	Hack.	W. & H. Lingelbach	Tavistock	1912	1
Wilksmore	2673	1904	2990	Per.	W. & H. Lingelbach	Tavistock (R.R. 1)	1914	3
Nicobar	1350	1905	1541	Per.	Adam Mansz	Tavistock	1915	3
San Toy	2694	1906	2650	St. Br.	A. E. Ratz	Tavistock	1915	2
Prince of Armadale (imp)	541	1907	1542	Clyde.	A. E. Ratz	Tavistock	1915	1
Henry C. Smith	3290	1899	3770	St. Br.	D. Vance	Tavistock	1914	1
King of Cassel	1582	1908	1099	Clyde.	Jno. Vance	Tavistock	1914	1
Petty Stamp (imp)	662	1910	1570	Clyde.	Geo. Wettlauffer	Tavistock	1914	2
Cobourg	1436	1897	2138	Thor.	W. Armsstrong	Thamesford (R.R. 1)	1914	1
Dunure Friendship (imp)	1552	1911	2022	Clyde.	Wm. Brock	Thamesford	1914	1
				Clyde.	W. W. Hogg	Thamesford	1914	1

Oscar	3748	1913	4009	Hack.	W. W. Hogg	Thamesford	1914
Cannought (imp)	2053	1909	2078	Clyde.	W. J. Henderson	Thamesford	1915
Coleridge, Jr.	154	1898	741	Hack.	W. Brady	Tillsonburg	1914
Norfolk Performer	1573	1901	89		J. A. Cadman & W. E. Lambden	Tillsonburg	1912
Black Joe	3526	1910	3933	Per.	Thos. Early	Tillsonburg	1914
Victor	2082	1907	2788	St. Br.	J. R. Johnson & G. Yokon	Tillsonburg and Springfield	1914
Axtara	1149	1910	2027	Bel. D.	C. H. Mabey	Tillsonburg	1914
Arlon (imp)	1915	1907	2026	St. Br.	C. H. Mabey	Tillsonburg	1914
Abdell	2834	1901	1871	St. Br.	R. B. Moulton	Tillsonburg	1915
Wildbrino King	3918	1903	4046	Clyde.	R. B. Moulton	Tillsonburg	1914
Excello	218	1908	1493	Thor.	Jas. E. Otterson	Tillsonburg	1914
Bourbon Purcell	3485	1904	3914	Clyde.	M. H. Bundcho	Woodstock	1914
Hermit Coventry	3846	1911	3769		John Coventry	Woodstock	1915
Captain MacFarlane	114	1905	747	Clyde.	Thos. Downey	Woodstock	1915
Ordna Wilkes	3856	1902	4405		Benjamin Hobson	Woodstock	1915
Stamp of Brookdale	3087	1911	3619	Clyde.	J. W. Innes	Woodstock	1914
Horatio (imp)	1100	1905	1623	Clyde.	J. W. Innes	Woodstock	1914
Edmund Tearle (imp)	2982	1910	1229	Thor.	S. W. Jackson	Woodstock	1914
Springfield, 2nd	3310	1903	3297	Clyde.	Alex. Murray	Woodstock	1915
Blend McKenzie	3956	1912	4406	Per.	J. F. McKenzie	Woodstock	1915
Hussard (imp)	1653	1907	2592		Henry Raper	Woodstock (R.R. 7)	1915

PEEL COUNTY.

Lord Roberts	1647	1897	2432	Clyde.	Wm. Harkies	Alton	1914
Barrie Boy	4045	1909	197	St. Br.	J. L. MacDonald	Alton	1914
Stately City Boy	1893	1910	2640	Hack.	Jas. Morrison	Alton	1914
Chocolate, Jr. (imp)	1107	1891	2082	Clyde.	T. D. Elliott	Bolton	1914
Sir Oliver (imp)	1471	1904	2353	Clyde.	T. D. Elliott	Bolton	1914
Kirkland (imp)	2169	1910	2889	Per.	T. D. Elliott	Bolton	1914
Lampyre (imp)	3189	1911	3704	Clyde.	T. D. Elliott	Bolton	1914
Ardyne Blend (imp)	3237	1909	3736	Clyde.	T. D. Elliott	Bolton	1914
Royal Victory (imp)	3240	1908	3703	Per.	T. D. Elliott	Bolton	1914
Lester (imp)	3448	1911	3816	Clyde.	T. D. Elliott	Bolton	1914
Baron Gregor (imp)	1611	1910	2481	Per.	T. D. Elliott	Bolton	1914
Baron's Hope	1613	1910	2482	Clyde.	Goodfellow Bros.	Bolton	1914
Kirkcudbright Baron (imp) ..	1597	1910	2480	Clyde.	Goodfellow Bros.	Bolton	1914
Diadem (imp)	1435	1904	2135	Clyde.	Goodfellow Bros.	Bolton	1914
Albion's Pride	3805	1912	4154	Clyde.	Wm. A. Robinson	Bolton	1915
Isomar (imp)	1612	1910	2483	Clyde.	Alex. McIntyre	Bolton	1914

PEEL COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Dan MacNab	2926	1911	3497	Clyde.	Henry J. Strong	Bolton	1915	1
Sandy MacNab	2980	1912	3526	Clyde.	Robert H. Thomas	Bolton (R.R. 3)	1914	1
Milton's Last (imp)	214	1908	1198	Clyde.	G. Bell & W. Fendley	Brampton	1914	1
Golden Favorite (imp)	371	1908	1494	Clyde.	G. Bell & W. Fendley	Brampton	1914	1
Prince Hohenlohe	860	1904	1656	Thor.	J. Bovaird	Brampton	1915	1
Joe Nealon	3710	1905	4167	Thor.	J. Bovaird	Brampton	1914	1
Gachil (imp)	2863	1906	505	Per.	E. Chapman	Brampton	1914	1
Distingue (imp)	690	1905	879	Per.	Edwin Chapman	Brampton	1914	1
Ictere (imp)	776	1908	1512	Per.	E. Chapman	Brampton	1914	1
Royal Line (imp)	1270	1908	2216	Clyde.	R. H. Cheyne	Brampton	1914	1
Lacis (imp)	3016	1911	3561	Per.	R. H. Cheyne	Brampton	1914	1
Lovely Baron (imp)	1606	1907	2494	Clyde.	Cheyne & Stein	Brampton	1914	1
Jet (imp)	1516	1909	2495	Per.	Cheyne & Stein	Brampton	1914	1
Gartley Favorite	3708	1911	3978	Clyde.	Wm. G. McClure	Brampton	1914	1
Sordello (imp)	1128	1909	488	Clyde.	Nix, Nixon & Cheyne	Brampton	1914	1
Baron Murray (imp.)	1486	1907	491	Clyde.	R. J. Lansdell	Brampton	1914	1
Lord S. out (imp)	4268	1904	4670	Clyde.	W. J. McCallum	Brampton	1915	1
Mr. Gamey	1722	1903	2496	Hack.	Waldie Steen	Brampton	1914	3
Spartan (imp)	1127	1905	1263	Clyde.	Tilt & Cheyne	Brampton	1914	1
Lord Elphinstone (imp)	3084	1910	3583	Clyde.	Wm. Beamish	Caledon East	1914	1
Oro Leonard	1426	1909	1321	St. Br.	Jno. Carr	Caledon East	1914	1
Lumley's Best	2421	1910	2898	Shire.	Jas. E. McNicholl	Caledon	1914	1
Baron Again	2508	1911	3170	Clyde.	W. G. Trathen	Caledon	1914	1
Lumley Boy	2425	1909	3089	Shire.	Jas. Petch	Caldwell	1914	1
Norfolk Gem	242	1909	489	Hack.	W. G. Bailey	Campbell's Cross	1914	3
Percy Performer (imp)	3198	1901	490	St. Br.	Robert Breadner	Campbell's Cross	1912	1
Erindale Posey	2619	1908	2503	St. Br.	Joseph Wolfe	Cooksville	1914	1
Bingen Pilot	1309	1902	519	St. Br.	N. S. Goodison	Dixie	1912	1
Tinto (imp)	3857	1909	4353	Thor.	F. D. Mercer	Erindale	1915	1
Everest Again (imp)	1173	1906	508	Clyde.	H. Robinson	Erindale	1914	1
Imperial, Jr.	3398	1906	3860	St. Br.	Fred. Garbutt	Grahamsville	1915	1
Malton Squire (imp.)	4117	1901	4515	Hack.	R. H. Bracken	Inglewood	1915	2
Dan Ma-Nab	2995	1912	3527	Clyde.	Robert Clarkson	Inglewood	1914	1
Mike McKerron	3883	1909	4301	St. Br.	Robert Clarkson	Inglewood	1915	1
Thomas Pride (imp)	1326	1909	1861	Clyde.	Jas. Graham	Inglewood (R.R. 1)	1914	1
Pride of Caledon	3884	1912	4437	Clyde.	Albert Webb	Inglewood	1915	1
Prince of Greenhall (imp)	570	1908	506	Clyde.	A. Hewson	Malton	1914	1

Indigo (imp)	777	1908	1513	Per.	A. Wedgewood	Malton	1914
Royalty	3822	1911	4425	Clyde.	W. C. Brown	Meadowvale	1915
Baron's Fancy (imp)	1542	1907	2123	Shire	Jas. Haffey	Mono Mills	1914
20 Humber King	3600	1911	3762	Clyde.	O. C. Armstrong	Mono Road (R.R. 1)	1914
21 The Gay Lad (imp)	1874	1903	1478	Clyde.	N. Hewson	Mono Road	1915
22 Emu'ator (imp)	2047	1903	1881	Clyde.	Little Bros.	Mono Road	1914
Sir Gilbert, 2nd	2048	1910	1882	Clyde.	Little Bros.	Mono Road	1914
Prince of Wellington	2840	1909	3350	Clyde.	Henry Beamish	Norval	1914
Higher Baro.	4233	1911	4683	Clyde.	J. L. Clark	Norval Station	1915
Wild Brino King	4229	1902	4695	Clyde.	J. L. Clark	Norval Station	1915
Justice	4228	1912	4700	Clyde.	J. L. Clark	Norval Station	1915
Freemason	1888	1908	2856	Clyde.	Robert Boyce	Palgrave	1915
Gay Scot (imp)	1145	1908	2088	Clyde.	David Matson	Palgrave	1914
Golden Crown	2708	1903	87	Clyde.	Henry W. Cooke	Streetsville	1912
Craigie Scott (imp)	723	1909	1251	Clyde.	Jas. H. Patterson	Summerville	1914
Baron Hamlet (imp)	372	1904	507	Clyde.	Jas. H. & A. Patterson	Summerville	1912
Charlie Baron	4168	1912	4075	Clyde.	John Stokes	Terra Cotta	1915

PERTH COUNTY.

Mirliton (imp.)	1398	1901	918	Per.	William Fisher	Atwood (R.R. 1)	1912
Tom Navat	2482	1905	3176	Thor.	Wm. Galbraith	Atwood	1914
Scotland's Hope (imp.)	1277	1903	2060	Clyde.	John Gray	Atwood	1915
Royal Netherlea	3842	1911	4072	Clyde.	Wm. C. Wilson	Atwood	1914
King Gartly	2664	1908	3161	Clyde.	Robt. Berry	Berryland	1914
Gennaro	4122	1907	4557	Thor.	J. J. Zinn	Britton	1915
Baron Black (imp.)	2242	1902	2737	Clyde.	Mrs. Mary Wesenberg	Brodhagen	1915
King's Fashion (imp.)	512	1902	1439	Clyde.	Wm. Hillebrecht	Brodhagen	1915
Kinpurmie Again	4056	1912	4404	Clyde.	E. J. Longeway	Bornholm	1915
Galopin	2962	1901	191	Per.	Christian Rassman	Brunner (R.R. 1)	1912
Red Lion	4196	1905	4632	Clyde.	John Chambers	Cromarty	1915
Vellaire	1646	1902	521	Clyde.	John Chambers	Cromarty	1912
A Scot's Heir (imp.)	2380	1904	763	Clyde.	G. Martin	Cromarty	1914
Tattler (imp.)	1676	1910	2571	Clyde.	Eli King	Crediton	1914
Gundeland Scott (imp.)	2892	1911	3183	Clyde.	Robt. Burchill	Dublin (R.R. 2)	1914
Mossprooper (Champion (imp.)	2991	1900	755	Clyde.	Robt. Burchill	Dublin	1914
Cap'n Murray	2503	1908	3191	Clyde.	Duncan McFavish	Cap's Hill	1914
Integrity (imp.)	2218	1909	2949	Clyde.	R. Bender	Gowanstown	1914
Dunure Lucky Star (imp.)	2335	1911	3740	Clyde.	Bender & Walter	Gowanstown	1914
Missouri Chief	2656	1898	2930	St. Hr.	Thos. & W. J. Moore	Gowanstown	1914
Brooksdale Chief	2792	1908	3289	Clyde.	Jno. & Daniel Walters	Gowanstown	1914

PERTH COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Prince of Brougham (imp.)	3871	1911	4255	Clyde.	D. W. & J. E. Walters & J. Snider	Gowanstown	1914	1
Steel Trust	2402	1902	2553	St. Br.	Jno. W. Wood	Lethbridge, Alta. (Horses at St. Marys.)	1914	1
Royal Mains	4248	1909	4696		J. G. Bender	Listowel	1915	4
Laird of Gretna (imp.)	3395	1910	1226	Clyde.	Wm. McCartney	Listowel	1915	1
Mitre Bearer	2483	1904	3175	St. Br.	McIntyre & Gabel	Listowel	1914	1
Balcraig II.	3794	1911	3794		John McKeever	Listowel	1914	3
Captain Dillard	4040	1906	4166		R. S. Paul	Listowel	1914	3
Oro Spahn	4064	1909	271		R. S. Paul	Listowel	1914	3
Province	3688	1900	155	St. Br.	W. H. Grosch	Milverton	1914	1
Widower Peter	3340	1910	3809		W. H. Grosch	Milverton	1914	3
Prince of Maryfield (imp.)	3554	1901	3889	Clyde.	Kerr Bros.	Milverton	1914	1
Milton Chief (imp.)	3555	1904	3890	Clyde.	Kerr Bros.	Milverton	1914	1
Kontrepolds	3906	1910	4444		S. C. McLellan	Milverton	1915	3
De Wilton (imp.)	3988	1906	3620	Hack.	Jas. Semple	Milverton	1914	1
Royal Ronald (imp.)	1368	1907	2334	Clyde.	Jas. E. Brooks	Mitchell	1914	1
King's Edict (imp.)	461	1909	952	Clyde.	Jas. E. Brooks	Mitchell	1914	1
Lord Roberts	3427	1898	3882		Samuel Collins	Mitchell	1915	3
Redmichael (imp.)	117	1900	785	Clyde.	H. Colquhoun	Mitchell	1914	1
Duke of Queensberry (imp.)	1302	1907	1952	Clyde.	Wm. Colquhoun	Mitchell	1915	1
Ken Favourite (imp.)	3916	1911	4361	Clyde.	Wm. Colquhoun	Mitchell	1915	1
Attractive Prince (imp.)	3922	1901	4359	Clyde.	Wm. Colquhoun	Mitchell	1915	1
Wynholm (imp.)	3921	1911	4360	Clyde.	Wm. Colquhoun	Mitchell	1915	1
Finnauld Chief (imp.)	3942	1909	1592	Clyde.	Moses Forsyth	Mitchell	1914	1
Murres (imp.)	352	1903	334	Clyde.	M. Forsyth	Mitchell	1912	1
King Kay	529	1909	400	Clyde.	J. Murray	Mitchell	1914	1
Lord Hlawatha	3770	1912	4071	Clyde.	Jno. Murray	Mitchell	1914	1
Dothan	3773	1912	4069	St. Br.	Thos. Skinner	Mitchell	1914	1
Berrywood Drayman (imp.)	1292	1902	1971	Shire	Thos. Skinner	Mitchell	1914	2
E. D'Or	3905	1910	4070		Thos. Skinner	Mitchell	1914	4
Colston Leader (imp.)	1637	1900	403	Clyde.	John E. Stacey	Mitchell (R.R. 4)	1912	1
Brunstane Squire (imp.)	3982	1910	3641	Clyde.	John Stacey	Mitchell	1914	1
Bresilien	2190	1901	2825		Geo. Wolfe	Mitchell	1914	3
Canada (imp.)	3558	1905	3857	Per.	Michael Wagler	Newton	1914	1
Duke of Wellington	2056	1905	2228	Clyde.	Jno. C. Paterson	New Hamburg	1914	2

Prince of Palmerston	2549	1910	3234	Clyde.	Asel Ackerman	Palmerston	1915
Caton (imp.)	1089	1905	351	Per.	C. N. Keast	Science Hill	1914
Royal Brino	2630	1901	2857	St. Br.	R. Ackersville	Sebringville (R.R. 1)	1914
Conquering Baron (imp.)	2365	1904	2653	Clyde.	W. J. Malloy	Sebringville	1914
Hal B., Jr.	4089	1904	3308		P. L. Kasner	Sebringville	1915
Lakewood	4124	1909	4624		Fred. Armstrong	St. Mary's	1915
Broomdale (imp.)	2401	1904	2552	Clyde.	John Fitzsimmons	St. Mary's	1914
Teddy Bars	3507	1905	3744	St. Br.	W. L. Mossip	St. Mary's	1914
S'r Randolph (imp.)	473	1902	1084	Clyde.	Wm. Mossip	St. Mary's	1912
King's Arms (imp.)	493	1904	1320	Clyde.	W. L. Mossip	St. Mary's	1914
Cuick Silver	4088	1907	4358		Jas. Muir	St. Mary's	1915
Baron's Luck (imp.)	2711	1904	3209	Clyde.	Wm. Rae, Jr.	St. Mary's (R.R. 7)	1914
Major Muir (imp.)	2714	1909	1363	Clyde.	Wm. Rae, Jr.	St. Mary's	1914
Linfield Oro	2580	1910	3166		P. S. Riddell	St. Mary's	1914
Duke of Avonbrae	1977	1910	2740	Clyde.	A. Thompson	St. Mary's (R.R. 5)	1914
Sir Edmund (imp.)	1524	1899	2066	Clyde.	D. F. Thompson	St. Mary's	1914
King's Herald (imp.)	564	1901	275	Clyde.	Russell Uen	St. Mary's	1912
Steel Eel	3730	1910	4005		R. J. Dunseith	St. Paul	1914
Union Boy	3271	1907	3755		Phillip McDonald	St. Paul	1915
Tom Lee	2833	1909	1088		Jno. D. Hyde	Shakespeare	1914
Freemason (imp.)	841	1905	1727	Clyde.	H. Reidt	Shakespeare	1914
Blyth Ben (imp.)	1082	1902	1831	Clyde.	Thos. Colquhoun	Staffa	1914
Rising Hope (imp.)	2924	1911	3430	Clyde.	Thos. Colquhoun	Staffa (R.R. 1)	1914
Chlorodyne (imp.)	353	1906	335	Clyde.	J. Livingston	Staffa	1914
Royal Dale (imp.)	1470	1910	2352	Clyde.	J. J. Miller	Staffa	1914
King O'Gowrie (imp.)	1645	1905	2467	Clyde.	J. J. Miller	Staffa	1914
Staffa Hero	4254	1911	4684	Clyde.	J. J. Miller	Staffa	1915
Albert McKinney	3817	1912	4304	St. Br.	J. P. Aitcheson	Stratford	1915
Judge Bradley	3469	1907	2532	St. Br.	Wm. Anderson	Stratford	1915
Mount Wilkes	3980	1912	4499		Jno. Casson	Stratford	1915
Royal Consort (imp.)	1772	1910	2508	Clyde.	Austin Dingman	Stratford	1915
Locksley (imp.)	3146	1911	3512	Clyde.	Austin Dingman	Stratford	1915
Bryson McKinney	3647	1911	3790		Chas. Finegan	Stratford	1915
Mount Brino	3195	1898	3706		Geo. McFadden	Stratford	1914
Mac Duft	3537	1911	3940	Clyde.	Jas. McGillawee	Stratford	1914
Major Peresford	3657	1912	3987	Clyde.	Wm. Jacob	Stratford (R.R. 5)	1914
Aladdin (imp.)	2426	1911	2983	Clyde.	Henry Metz	Stratford	1915
Prince of St. Paul's	2427	1908	2674	Clyde.	Henry Metz	Stratford	1915
Baron Walker	2726	1910	2625	Clyde.	Norman Monteith	Stratford	1914
Lord Fearar (imp.)	2067	1910	2655	Clyde.	E. Parker	Stratford	1914
Sir Charles Morris	2125	1910	2865	Hack.	Jos. Quinlan	Stratford	1914
The Autocrat (imp.)	3435	1897	3593	Clyde.	Aaron Riehl	Stratford	1914
Prince Victor (imp.)	1820	1902	1771		Fred. Riehl	Stratford	1914

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Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Ethel's Medio	3366	1902	2880	St. Br.	Thos. Smith	Stratford	1915	1
Scottish Baron (imp.)	2779	1901	2715	Clyde.	D. W. Seyler	Stratford	1914	1
Baron Nicklas	3902	1912	4453	Clyde.	Daniel W. Seyler	Stratford	1915	1
Macintosh's Best	4098	1912	4497		McIntosh Bros.	Strathroy	1915	3
Boston Chief	1232	1901	1972		Roy Henry	Warburg	1915	3
Atwood Boy	3818	1912	4347	Clyde.	Z. E. Gill	Monkton	1915	1
Baron Galloway (imp.)	1753	1904	2017	Clyde.	Henry Bros.	Monkton	1914	1

PETERBOROUGH COUNTY.

Gordon Montrave II.	3162	1908	3677		Wm. E. Boulton	Burleigh Falls	1914	3
Young Goodenough	196	1906	176		Alex. Nicholas	Campbellford	1914	3
Craigie Ronald (imp)	332	1907	221		M. S. Crough	Ennismore	1914	1
Earl of Clayton, Jr.	2908	1904	3317	Clyde.	Thos. Eastwood	Hall's Bridge	1914	4
Lord Lionel 2nd.	546	1904	811	Clyde.	C. W. Coon	Havelock	1912	1
Sir Wilfrid, Jr.	1569	1907	2444		Allen Hubble	Havelock (R.R. 3)	1914	3
Sir Wilfrid's Fancy	1416	1907	2306	Clyde.	David Vansickle	Havelock	1914	1
Rex Correnetie	3028	1910	3560		Wm. H. Elmfirst	Indian River	1914	3
Drumbeg Chieftain (imp.)	324	1909	180	Clyde.	Jno. Loneragan	Indian River	1914	1
Jerry Hamburg	670	1904	56		Cecil Starke	Indian River	1912	3
Prince of Wales of Manchester..	1638	1902	179	Clyde.	A. Nesbitt & Son	Indian River	1912	2
Black Diamond.	3320	1902	3709		A. G. Lawless	Lakefield	1914	3
Prince Radiant	4167	1903	3097		Jacob Snelgrove	Lakefield	1915	4
Herkian	2015	1904	2514		Herbert Hunt	Lakehurst	1915	3
Frank McKerron	3668	1913	4136		Cruikshank & Elmfirst	Lang	1914	3
Sir Ben (imp.)	2152	1901	2859	Clyde.	J. Elmfirst & W. Renwick	Lang	1914	1
City Pointer	3682	1911	4217		Fife Bros.	Lang	1914	3
Oro Tariff	1223	1906	1930		Fife Bros.	Lang	1914	3
Laron MacQueen	1907	1905	2309	Clyde.	Wellington Burgess	Lang	1915	1
Golden Glow	4211	1912	4521		Robt. Gardner	Norwood	1915	3
Conna Lewis 2nd	3891	1912	4461		S. Kavanagh	Norwood	1915	3
Inaltare (imp.)	151	1908	774	Per.	T. J. McConnell	Norwood	1914	1
McEwan's Pride	3349	1910	3818	Clyde.	Jno. M. Ferguson	Norwood	1915	1
Gartly Challenger (imp.)	1424	1902	1749	Clyde.	Jno. Jas. Ackison	Peterboro	1915	1
Paddy B.	1430	1901	2028	Per.	P. W. & J. Brown	Peterboro	1914	1

Kosu (imp.)	1610	1910	2029	Per.	P. W. & J. Brown	Peterboro, 599 Homewood Ave.	1914
Journalier (imp.)	331	1909	219	Per.	F. H. Burke	Peterboro, 165 Charlotte St.	1914
Zippo	1787	1903	1562	Clyde.	Jas. Collins	Peterboro	1915
Belle Boy (imp.)	1290	1905	1988	Clyde.	Jas. Collins	Peterboro	1915
Baron Murray (imp.)	1489	1910	1146	Clyde.	W. J. Cox	Peterboro, Box 982	1914
Scotland's Knight	3691	1912	4077	Clyde.	Richard Doris	Peterboro	1914
Barron's Fortune	2058	1910	2289	Clyde.	W. J. Grant	Peterboro (R.R. 1)	1914
Sir Owen (imp.)	49	1908	220	Clyde.	Gilbert Howson and Thos. Beatty	Peterboro (R.R. 8)	1914
Earn Wilkes	2032	1906	2790	Clyde.	Andrew Hogg	Peterboro	1914
Gold Dust	3094	1910	3046	Clyde.	Frances Kearns	Peterboro	1914
Thorr Patch	3940	1911	4503	Clyde.	S. J. McMillen	Peterboro	1915
Golden Style	4029	1912	4496	Shire	Allan B. Mann	Peterboro	1915
General's Ivy	4058	1912	4590	Shire	Frank Montgomery	Peterboro	1915
Jimmy Direct	4154	1907	4621	Per.	F. Montgomery	Peterboro	1915
Marquis	2552	1910	3185	Per.	Jas. Killen	Peterboro (R.R. 1)	1914
Journaliste (imp.)	86	1909	625	Per.	P. H. Nesbitt & Geo. Coburn	Peterboro	1914
Surname (imp.)	1356	1909	941	Clyde.	R. W. Nesbitt	Peterboro	1914
Abbot's Pride	3718	1912	4216	Clyde.	S. F. Redmond	Peterboro	1914
Fernhall	3900	1909	4410	Clyde.	F. L. Robinson	Peterboro	1915
Macnair	3794	1905	4351	Clyde.	M. Sullivan	Peterboro	1915
Bright Hope	4030	1912	4551	Clyde.	Thomas Sutton	Peterboro	1915
Village Swain (imp.)	2883	1912	3446	Clyde.	J. Wason & Clayton Hanbridge	Peterboro	1914
Prospect	173	1909	1066	Clyde.	Jas. Baptie	Springville	1914
Lord Erskine	946	1910	1707	Clyde.	Bowles Bros.	Springville	1914
Gordon Erskine	1494	1903	2108	Clyde.	Verner English	Silver Lake	1913
Young Picture Fashion	3439	1907	3559	Clyde.	Jno. Newall	South Dummer	1915
Rob Roy	1564	1909	2364	Per.	E. Carveth & F. H. Lloyd	Warsaw	1914
Territorial (imp.)	1994	1904	496	Per.	Thos. Farrell	Alfred	1912
Wilwood, Jr.	950	1896	1731	Clyde.	J. B. Larocque	Alfred	1914
Payard	3795	1912	4318	Clyde.	Zavier LeDuc	Alfred	1915
Prince	2808	1910	2910	Clyde.	Frederick LePage	Alfred	1914
The Sensation (imp.)	706	1908	1080	Clyde.	David A. Sequin	Alfred	1914
Tuper	2366	1910	2725	Clyde.	E. M. St. Jean	Alfred Station	1915
Hero	2815	1911	3339	Clyde.	Wilfrid Cadieux	Caledonia Springs	1914
Dan	1571	1909	2882	Clyde.	N. Cherrier	Caledonia Springs	1915
Pony	1862	1902	2687	Clyde.	J. A. Lalonde	Curran	1914
Jack Satan	4066	1910	4456	Clyde.	Paul Lalonde	Curran	1915
John Lucifer	3161	1911	2674	Clyde.	J. O. Miron	Curran	1915
Tony	2146	1903	2793	Clyde.	D. J. Clark	Dalkeith (R.R. 1)	1914

PRESCOTT COUNTY.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Tim	3381	1911	3547		Oliver Martin .....	.....	1914	3
Norman D.	1503	1904	1081		Edmund Mulloy	Fournier	1912	3
Rigilo	471	1909	1079	Per.	A. Wilkes	Fournier	1914	1
Tam Baron	1075	1909	326	Clyde.	W. E. N. Byers & Sons	Hawkesbury (R.R. 2)	1914	1
Hawkesbury Joe	4184	1909	4671		Jules Deforge	Hawkesbury	1915	3
Briton	1671	1910	2597		Jas. Spratt	Hawkesbury	1914	3
French Poly	2818	1909	3340		Jos. Durand	Lefalvre	1915	3
Prairy Dock	981	1910	1883		J. C. Brownell	Lemieux	1914	3
Brigand	2516	1902	2402	French	Patrick Harrigan	Lemieux	1913	1
Young Nick	1528	1911	1933		Euclide LeBlanc	L'Original	1914	3
Mack	3158	1907	3535		A. Pelletier	L'Original	1914	3
Vance Guard	3176	1907	3689	Thor.	J. F. Ryan, Mgr., G. A. Ryan .....	.....	1914	1
Dave	2033	1906	2796		Riceville	Montreal	1914	4
Prince	2819	1906	3345		R. A. Morrow	Plantagenet	1915	3
Paddy	3967	1910	4349		Telesphore Marleau	Rose Corner	1915	3
Dick	2476	1906	3181		A. Murray	Stardale	1915	3
Joe	2650	1900	1991		Ovila Campeau	St. Armour	1914	3
Billy	167	1904	1302		F. Paquette	St. Armour	1914	3
Blakket Blend (imp)	3093	1910	3631	Clyde.	Pierre Vachon	Ste. Anne de Prescott	1914	3
Gambert	2376	1906	1839	Per.	Peter Vachon	Ste. Anne de Prescott	1914	1
Royal Prince of Canada	1314	1910	1915	Clyde.	La Cle des Chevaux Repro- ductuer	Ste. Isidore de Prescott	1914	1
Albert 1	4203	1909	4623		Samuel Burwash	St. Eugene	1914	1
Baron Williamstown (imp)	2515	1900	2401	Clyde.	Dr. B. Labrosse	St. Eugene	1915	4
Polun	4077	1909	4573		Dr. E. Labrosse	St. Eugene	1913	1
Netherlea	166	1911	1304		Wilfred Lafrance	St. Eugene	1915	3
Cesar (imp)	2332	1904	1307	Per.	Wilfred Lafrance	St. Eugene	1914	3
Baron	1779	1910	2419		Oscar Portelance	St. Eugene	1914	1
Lord Allan	2399	1904	3112	Clyde.	Kenneth McCaskill	Vankleek Hill	1914	3
Jolliet General	4065	1911	4580		H. J. Lothian & Co.	Vankleek Hill	1914	1
					John A. McQuaig	Vankleek Hill	1915	3

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY.

Golden Prince	249	1906	578		Washington Pine .....	.....	1914	3
Don Pedro	285	1909	1333		Silvester Pine .....	.....	1914	3
Acme Yet	554	1910	565	Clyde.	G. W. Anderson	Belleville (131 Ann St.) ..	1914	1

Grand Opera	1987	1905	391	Clyde.	L. H. Edmonds	Blenheim (Kent Co.)	1915	3
Blacon Cross (imp)	876	1907	1655	Clyde.	D. Burlingham	Bloomfield	1914	1
Gallant Cross	3185	1911	3715	Clyde.	David Burlingham	Bloomfield	1914	1
Blacon St. Clair	3772	1911	4211	Clyde.	D. Burlingham	Bloomfield	1914	1
Jouan (imp)	653	1909	780	Per.	G. Thompson	Bloomfield	1914	1
Bonnie Brook	621	1897	802		F. E. Jackson	Bloomfield	1912	4
Garibaldi 2nd	181	1904	758		J. C. Irvin	Carrying Place	1915	3
Tomich's Heir	827	1905	1913	Clyde.	Horace Alyea	Consecon	1913	1
Ben Rupert	1866	1907	223		Richard Bedford	Consecon	1914	3
Pride of Hillier	178	1897	697		F. S. Weeks	Consecon	1914	3
Samson	200	1910	801		Malcolm S. French	Consecon (R.R. 2)	1914	3
Queen's Own 2nd	3234	1895	567	Clyde.	Rockwell Allison	Demorestville	1914	2
Montcalm	157	1896	732		G. W. Barrager	Demorestville	1914	4
Canada's Pride, Jr.	247	1907	571		Walter Graves	Demorestville	1915	3
Lord Montcalm	98	1909	803		Sheldon Y. Benson	Elmbrook	1915	2
Young McCormachie	634	1905	577		Jno. R. French	Melville	1914	4
Archie K. Pointer	3785	1904	4292		C. W. Cole	Milford	1915	3
Young Montcalm	132	1905	570		J. McCaw	Milford	1915	3
Domino (imp)	99	1905	812	Per.	G. E. Boulter	Picton	1914	1
War Whoop	148	1901	804	Thor.	G. E. Boulter	Picton	1914	1
Kroupier (imp)	431	1910	805	Per.	G. E. Boulter	Picton	1914	1
Hereuloid	3722	1912	4222	Per.	G. E. Boulter	Picton	1914	1
Royal Street Vidocue	133	1907	568		Thos. Clapp	Picton	1912	3
Won't Dance	3796	1909	4355	St. Br.	Healy & Harrington	Picton	1915	1
Dandy H.	4240	1912	4706		John W. Harris	Picton	1915	3
Catalan	2540	1902	1796		Delbert Jarvis	Picton	1914	3
Jean-Frollo (imp)	3233	1909	3733	Per.	Ed. McCaw	Picton	1915	1
President de Leon	635	1901	573	St. Br.	J. W. Brickman	Rednersville	1912	2
Dukedom	3848	1912	4064	Per.	W. E. Anderson	Rossmore	1915	1
Lord Donald	3907	1910	4163	Per.	H. C. Anderson	Rossmore	1915	1
Blitz, Jr.	590	1900	414		R. C. Hubbs	Rossmore	1912	3
Gaulois (imp)	1104	1906	1537	Per.	J. H. Davidson & H. H. Post	Wellington	1914	1
Don De Rello	399	1907	764	St. Br.	Jno. Mastin	Woodrows	1914	2

RENFREW COUNTY.

Mikado (imp.)	1322	1908	1866	Clyde.	Allan Cardiff	Admaston	1915	1
Garcin (imp.)	3362	1906	2245	Per.	Allan Cardiff	Admaston	1914	1
King	3337	1911	3811		Herman Schwanz	Alice	1915	3
Ashland J.	1074	1901	342	St. Br.	J. R. Byrne	Arnprior	1914	1
Rillo	3034	1911	3534	Per.	Duncan Cameron	Arnprior	1914	1

RENFREW COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Roy	3428	1910	3884		Timothy Carron	Arnprior	1914	3
Sir Jain	1485	1904	343	St. Br.	Thos. Costello	Arnprior	1912	1
Jack The Hermit 2nd	1499	1904	344		J. G. Nesbitt	Arnprior	1912	3
Liberty Mograzia	3201	1910	2253	St. Br.	Andrew Russell	Arnprior	1914	1
Niger	2424	1909	3008		Jas. Storie	Arnprior	1915	3
Young Prince Tom	2340	1908	3063		J. Duggan	Ashdad (R.R. 1)	1914	3
Rutabaga, Jr.	2362	1907	3085		M. Conway	Barry's Bay	1914	3
Prince Hall	2470	1910	3893		A. E. White	Barry's Bay	1914	3
Sulphur Spring	510	1910	1435	Clyde	A. W. Cameron	Beachburg	1914	1
Impulsif (imp.)	1093	1908	188	Per.	A. W. Cameron	Beachburg	1914	1
Mouton (imp.)	762	1901	341	Per.	J. E. Cameron	Beachburg (R.R. 1)	1912	1
Royal Dominion	2866	1910	3392	Clyde	Jno. J. Dougherty	Beachburg	1914	1
Sandy Macaron	2952	1909	3502		Wm. Fletcher	Beachburg	1914	3
Royal Loma	3666	1912	4126	Clyde	Jno. McClelland	Beachburg	1914	1
Joe The Young Ontario Chief ..	3286	1902	3725		Alex. Summerville	Braeside	1915	3
Prince	2627	1910	3280		Jno. Colton	Brudenell	1914	3
King	4009	1912	4105		Edward Budd	Budd Mills	1915	3
Young Hudson	4116	1912	4191		Chas. Coulter	Cobden	1915	1
Sturdy Elmcrest (imp.)	1666	1911	2513	Clyde	Arthur Collins	Cobden	1915	1
Pilot Chimes	1549	1899	2260	St. Br.	A. A. Gemmill	Cobden	1914	1
Hedley's Choice	3947	1911	4315	Clyde	A. Hawthorne	Cobden	1915	1
Black Prince	3676	1911	4189		A. McDermid	Cobden	1914	3
Young Claremont Chief	2757	1908	3290		Napoleon Mayhew	Combermere	1914	3
Tanic Barr	2879	1912	3447	Clyde	Wm. Barr	Douglas	1914	1
Hudson	668	1907	46	Per.	P. Culligan	Douglas	1915	1
Lord Dunmore	1404	1908	47	Per.	Chas. Virgin	Douglas	1914	1
Jasper	3620	1909	3046		Jas. Martin	Eganville	1914	3
Dock	4209	1913	4693		A. N. Neitzel	Eganville	1915	3
Black Bingen	1963	1907	2787		W. Sinn	Eganville	1914	3
Baron Elmcrest	3992	1912	4465	Clyde	W. R. Kirk	Forester's Falls	1915	1
Prince	3451	1912	3896		Wm. Schruder	Golden Lake	1914	3
Champion	1878	1908	2441		Leo Zohr	Golden Lake	1915	3
Imperial George	511	1911	1436	Clyde	Jno. B. Crozier	Haley Station	1914	1
Racapulte the 2nd	1751	1907	3317		Jno. Prekaskie	Hopfield	1914	3
Bramhope Dalesman (imp.)	484	1905	771	Shire	Foster Bros.	Hyndford	1914	1
Earl Park (imp.)	2937	1910	1227	Clyde	Foster Bros.	Hyndford	1914	1

Talbot of Bellback	3348	1910	3697	Clyde.....	Foster Bros.	Hyndford	1914
Stonewall	3295	1909	3778	Clyde.....	Foster Bros.	Hyndford	1914
Hudson (imp.)	1624	1907	101	Per.....	Thos. Dunnigan ..	Killaloe	1915
Marquis of Admaston	1702	1910	2558		Wm. Noack	Killaloe Sta.	1914
Oceanic (imp.)	4051	1910	4658	Clyde.....	Wm. Verch	Killaloe	1915
Foran's Prince Tom	3214	1911	3638		Peter J. Foran	Lake Clear	1914
Roscoe	1609	1902	2603	Thor.....	Montipher Mick ..	Micksburg	1914
Rosemount	1835	1904	290		Can. National Bureau of		
					Breeding	Montreal	1913
Balzac	2201	1910	2956	Per.....	R. McInyre	Osceola	1914
Intransigent (imp.)	2605	1909	2903		Allumette Island Per. Assn..		
Acadian 2nd	4050	1903	4596	Fr. Can.....	Patrick Hynes, Sec.-Treas.	Waltham, Que.	1915
Guinette, Jr.	2432	1905	141		Jno. Clarke	Pembroke	1915
Joe Berry	4046	1913	4159		Jas. McGregor	Pembroke	1915
Journal (imp.)	520	1909	1750	Per.....	Robt. Strutt	Pembroke	1914
Royal Elegance	542	1907	1550	Hack.....	A. E. Woermke	Pembroke	1914
Cour de Leon 2nd	3047	1908	3595		H. Brokhardt	Quadrille	1914
Headford Charlie	1077	1909	285	Clyde.....	David Barr, Jr.	Renfrew	1914
Napoleon Bonaparte (imp.)	2988	1909	3477	Thor.....	J. E. Colson	Renfrew	1914
Colonel Tipton	3672	1912	4146	St. Br.....	Jas. Fennessy	Renfrew	1914
Nausett	3673	1912	4147	St. Br.....	Jas. Fennessy	Renfrew	1914
McKenzie	393	1909	580	St. Br.....	J. L. Gilmour	Renfrew	1915
Tom Millerton	4052	1907	4517	Clyde.....	J. L. Gilmour	Renfrew	1912
Baron Rowena (imp.)	596	1903	287		R. Graham	Renfrew	1914
Jonas (imp.)	714	1909	1277	Per.....	R. Graham	Renfrew	1914
Pride of Helsington (imp.)	796	1908	1832	Clyde.....	R. Graham	Renfrew	1914
Hasli (imp.)	452	1907	1096	Per.....	J. A. Mayhew & Co.	Renfrew (R.R. 2) ..	1914
Bruce	1551	1910	2288		Jno. A. McNab	Renfrew (R.R. 3) ..	1915
The Captain	366	1910	446	Clyde.....	M. J. O'Brien	Renfrew	1914
Rainbow	741	1902	1625		J. E. Richards	Renfrew (Box 569) ..	1914
Right Stamp (imp.)	1255	1910	2019	Clyde.....	M. T. Stafford	Renfrew	1914
Star of Fairfield (imp.)	3322	1911	3931	Clyde.....	M. T. Stafford	Renfrew	1914
Baron Gartly 2nd	3937	1905	4188	Clyde.....	M. T. Stafford	Renfrew	1914
Baron Kuroki	4212	1907	4632		M. T. Stafford	Renfrew	1915
Reciprocity	2359	1905	3081	Per.....	T. J. Whelan	Renfrew	1915
Herbier (imp.)	4008	1907	4574		T. Lynch	Shamrock	1915
King	1710	1910	2589		Wm. Buckholtz	Wolfe	1915
Prince	2459	1910	3160		A. C. Brash	Wolfe	1915

RUSSELL COUNTY.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Rosebank's Fashion	3142	1909	3564	Clyde.	W. E. Lowe	Bear Brook	1915	1
Johnny J.	948	1904	1072	Clyde.	W. O. De Repentigny	Benolt	1914	3
Dazzle Medium	4032	1913	4485		J. A. Boudreau	Bourget	1915	3
Yogi	4109	1905	3548		Oscar Gendron	Bourget	1915	3
Bill	3533	1910	3942		Joseph Portelance	Bourget	1914	3
Pony	2915	1908	3482		Samuel Godard	Casselman	1914	3
Minto Black John	1675	1906	1070		Amable Quesnel	Casselman	1915	4
Russell	3917	1909	4419		F. Beauchamp	Clarence Creek	1915	3
Prince Patrick	3835	1912	4004		Alfred Gallant	Clarence Creek	1915	3
Baron Kirkcovan (imp.)	1321	1908	1867	Clyde.	Jno. Fitzpatrick	Cumberland	1914	1
Balcrag Pride (imp.)	2834	1908	3449	Clyde.	Jno. Fitzpatrick	Cumberland	1914	1
Jack	3426	1904	3879		Jas. B. Gamble	Cumberland	1914	4
Campsie	2864	1911	3389		Elzeor Lamodelaine	Embrun	1914	3
Dennis Photograph	1566	1907	2397		J. A. Lachapiller	Embrun	1915	3
Tom McGregor, Jr.	3345	1903	3815		Wm. McLean	Hammond	1914	3
Jim	2964	1910	3517		Archibald McInnes	Lemieux	1914	4
Fred	3355	1911	3822		Joseph Leroux	Martel Corners	1914	3
Black Ward	3654	1909	3984		Jas. S. Fader	Marvelville	1914	3
H. C. Wilkes	976	1908	1860		Alex. MacDougall	Marvelville	1915	3
Potentate (imp.)	434	1905	821	Clyde.	J. O'Neill	Navan	1914	1
Rosebank's Laddie	899	1908	1559	Clyde.	J. O'Neill	Navan	1914	1
Goliath (imp.)	2794	1906	270		John B. Robinson	Navan	1914	3
Joe Merlin	2434	1900	3138		Exavier Morin	Orleans	1914	3
Highland James	1617	1905	2374	Clyde.	Thomas E. Herrington	Pana	1913	1
Pridoy Bill	103	1904	707		Antoine Hendrie	Rockland	1914	3
Casino (imp.)	1062	1903	831	Per.	Donald Campbell	Russell	1912	1
B. B.	3334	1907	829		John Kinkaid	Russell	1914	3
Golden Crown (imp.)	1463	1905	2127	Clyde.	Wm. Maharey	Russell	1914	1
Baron Morris	1295	1909	1966		W. A. Morrow	Russell	1914	1
Prince Patrick	1491	1906	1430	Clyde.	Howard Wilson	Russell	1914	1
Baron	3079	1909	3575		Eli Rombough	Russell	1915	3
Prince	3080	1910	3576		Eli Rombough	Russell	1915	3
Banner Boy, Jr.	582	1903	267		C. Gascon	Sarsfield	1912	3
Shiner	1508	1905	1806		Jos. Ouellette	Sarsfield	1913	3
Justinless Fashion (imp.)	435	1907	826	Clyde.	J. D. Eadie	Vars	1914	1
Despot (imp.)	656	1909	819	Clyde.	J. D. Eadie	Vars	1914	1
Russell Champion	2839	1909	3347	Clyde.	R. L. Eadie	Vars	1914	1
Gold Heels	3825	1913	4416	St. Br.	F. W. Melvin	Vars	1916	1

SIMCOE COUNTY.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Imperial Allerton	1402	1899	448	St. Br.	Jas. Hume & Albert Trent.	Allandale	1912	1
Monarchist	4176	1899	4643		Geo. Leslie	Allandale	1915	4
Cornet Cleophas	972	1910	1855		A. E. Elliott	Allenwood	1914	4
Ben Bengin	1759	1910	260		Albert Cousins	Alliston	1915	4
Ni-Colston	3475	1912	3812	Clyde.	Jno. Donnelly	Alliston	1914	1
Athenian (Imp.)	2002	1901	1641	Clyde.	Wm. I. Edgar	Alliston	1914	1
Lord Spencer (Imp.)	926	1908	261	Clyde.	M. Heydon	Alliston	1914	1
Prince of Oxford	2545	1908	743	Clyde.	Jas. F. Murphy	Alliston	1914	1
Lyon Stewart Jr.	231	1907	259		Jas. F. Murphy	Alliston	1914	4
Mario (Imp.)	3051	1901	2343	Clyde.	Jno. McGill	Alliston	1915	1
Gilray (Imp.)	448	1910	925	Clyde.	J. Pridham	Alliston	1915	1
Ganymede 3rd (Imp.)	896	1895	1520	Hack.	Hiram Speers	Alliston	1914	1
Sandy	877	1908	1661	Clyde.	Jno. Dunn	Angus	1914	1
Baron Knot	1129	1908	1530	Clyde.	J. Kearnan	Angus	1914	1
Brookdale	629	1901	410	Clyde.	H. S. Willson	Angus	1912	1
Falm's Pride	3330	1908	3801		Jas. J. Hannavan	Athlone	1914	3
Black Regent (Imp.)	1824	1906	2575	Clyde.	Wm. E. Sloan	Athlone	1914	1
Felclty (Imp.)	1696	1908	1658	Clyde.	J. J. Coughlin	Anten Mills	1915	1
Dainty Duke of Connaught (Imp.)	764	1903	1442	Hack.	H. G. Roag	Barrie	1913	1
Frisky Hal	2975	1910	2193	St. Br.	Lawrence Bailey	Barrie	1914	1
Windfall (Imp.)	572	1907	201	Clyde.	Barrie Clydesdale Ass'n	Barrie	1915	1
Marquis of Alisa (Imp.)	757	1908	1398	Clyde.	Wm. Graham	Barrie	1914	1
The Miracle	2976	1910	3339		Wm. Graham	Barrie	1914	3
Adrian Pointer	3903	1906	4329	St. Br.	F. Wiseman	Barrie	1915	1
Royal Percy Again	3374	1912	3842	Clyde.	Allan H. Honsberger	Banda	1914	1
Celtic's Pride	4053	1912	4565	Clyde.	R. J. Barton	Beeton	1915	1
Myroe's Pride	1557	1901	2315		Jos. Duggan	Beeton	1915	3
Hillhurst Jack	2124	1908	2854		D. B. Evans	Beeton	1914	3
Elderslie Patriot (Imp.)	340	1907	264	Clyde.	Cooner Hodgson	Beeton	1914	1
Alexonium Boy	2214	1893	924	St. Br.	J. Sutherland	Bond Head	1914	1
Regal Direct	2981	1899	3486	St. Br.	J. Sutherland	Bond Head	1914	1
St. Patrick	2784	1897	2787	Clyde.	T. J. Glover	Bradford	1914	1
Duke of Bond Head	2178	1910	2789	Clyde.	Geo. Manes	Bradford	1914	1
Duke of Montrose (Imp.)	1374	1907	2302	Clyde.	Frank Saint	Bradford	1914	1
Touchstone (Imp.)	1384	1910	2304	Clyde.	Frank Saint	Bradford	1914	1
Royal Baron	3370	1900	4250	Clyde.	Frank Saint	Bradford	1914	1
Don Carlos	1047	1903	1281		H. A. Sutherland	Bradford	1914	3

SIMCOE COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Directwood	4041	1903	921		B. Whytock	Bradford	1914	3
Young Victor	131	1910	1139		R. R. Long	Coldwater	1914	3
Jimmie Patchen	989	1910	1555		Geo. C. Wilson	Coldwater	1914	3
Prince Charming	2011	1903	1872		Chas. Morrow	Colgan	1915	3
Prince Marvel (imp.)	1468	1908	2294	Clyde.	Jno. P. Rossiter	Colgan	1914	1
Hopewell (imp.)	1673	1899	2469	Clyde.	Alex. Arbutnot	Collingwood	1914	2
Ringing Chimes	3565	1895	3875	St. Br.	G. T. Foulis	Collingwood	1914	1
Black Peer (imp.)	1822	1910	942	Clyde	R. J. Leggett	Connor	1915	1
Achille	4225	Aged	923		J. W. Coulter	Cookstown	1912	3
Vrowsky C.	2784	1904	908		W. H. Jebb	Cookstown	1912	3
Paddy Todd	4217	1910	3158		R. H. Leadley	Cookstown	1914	3
Pearl FINDER (imp.)	1008	1902	716	Clyde.	Henry Leadley	Cookstown	1914	3
King Stalwart	887	1909	1699	Clyde.	J. W. McLean	Cookstown	1914	1
Hillhead's Premier (imp.)	555	1904	555	Clyde.	J. H. Readman	Cookstown	1915	1
Selangor (imp.)	747	1909	1268	Clyde.	J. H. Readman	Cookstown	1912	1
Jeanin (imp.)	807	1909	1763	Per.	J. H. Readman	Cookstown	1914	1
Captain Scott	2577	1910	3242		Jno. and Edmund Moran	Cookstown	1914	1
Arcadus 2nd	1545	1908	2234		Wm. Sheffield & Jno. Brown	Craighurst	1914	3
Forglen Chief (imp.)	321	1904	149	Clyde.	Henry Wise	Craighurst	1914	1
Lord Staunley	886	1908	1698	Clyde.	Geo. W. Taylor	Creemore	1914	1
Acme (imp.)	784	1897	1810	Clyde.	G. W. Taylor	Creemore	1914	1
Solway King (imp.)	1901	1908	2465	Clyde.	Jos. Edwards	Creemore	1914	1
Intact (imp.)	693	1908	896	Per.	Jas. McDewitt	Dalston	1914	1
Star of Roses (imp.)	1101	1899	1673	Clyde.	J. W. Manary	Dunkerron	1914	1
Celtic Laird (imp.)	1337	1903	1674	Clyde.	J. W. Manary	Duntroon	1914	1
Percy Performer II.	3819	1912	4384	Clyde.	J. W. Manary	Duntroon	1914	1
Royal Emblem	3550	1908	3772		H. & W. Hussey	Duntroon	1915	1
Manor Brino	3789	1912	4265		H. Edwards	Egbert	1915	3
Anchor's Pride (imp.)	3206	1907	3727	Clyde.	Wm. Edwards	Elmvale	1914	3
Arcadius (imp.)	2140	1903	2148	Per.	Robt. J. Hisey	Elmvale	1914	1
Upperton Chief	4219	1912	4266		Chas. Grigg	Elmvale	1914	1
Lord Kelly	499	1910	1411	Clyde.	Jas. McLeod	Elmvale	1915	3
Royal King Gordon	3983	1912	4363		Wm. J. Tubman	Elmvale	1915	3
Grand Times	193	1899	258		Jas. Rusk	Everett	1915	3
Baron Gartley Junior	1859	1908	2665		E. F. Quick	Foxmead	1914	3
Royal Hair (imp.)	3602	1904	922	Clyde.	Thomas Blain	Gilford	1915	2
Right Forward	3915	1901	2767	Clyde.	G. Sawyer	Gilford	1915	1

Tango	3365	1910	3829	Hamilton Bros.	Glen Huron	1915	3
Viscount Kinnaird (imp.)	3208	1909	1144	Alex. C. Graham	Hawtstone	1914	1
Bydand	571	1908	83	Alex. C. Graham	Hawtstone	1914	1
Discoverer Jr.	1336	1905	1695	Duncan Reid	Hillsdale	1914	1
Lyon Stewart 2nd	894	1909	1518	Geo. Devitt	Hobart	1914	1
Sandy	2373	1911	3088	A. Pawse	Lafontaine	1914	3
Liebniz (imp.)	3031	1911	3364	Ed. Maurice	Lafontaine	1914	1
Joigny (imp.)	93	1909	695	Walter Lawson	Lawson	1914	1
Pitcairle Standard (imp.)	875	1909	1654	Robert Boyes	Lefroy	1914	1
Prince Thomas	1629	1907	2426	Charles Northgraves	Lefroy	1914	1
Whirlwind Junior	4023	1907	4523	Sylvester Barry	Loretta	1915	4
Pan Login	3302	1900	3783	Barney McKenna	Midland	1914	2
Royal Alfred	3977	1912	4366	Levi S. Taylor	Minesing	1915	1
Upperton Prince (imp.)	794	1906	1791	Jos. Chappel	Minesing	1914	1
Isly (imp.)	1433	1908	2098	Jos. Chappel	Minesing	1914	1
Cecilian Clay	2098	1907	2586	Jos. Fralick	Minesing	1915	3
Pride of New Mills (imp.)	1635	1904	561	John McLucas	Mitchell Square	1912	1
King of Diamonds (imp.)	217	1909	1201	Fitzgerald Bros.	Mt. St. Lewis	1914	1
Prince of Wales	525	1909	84	Jas. Vivian	Mount Stephen	1915	3
Jay (imp.)	1876	1909	2618	A. Reid	Moonstone	1914	1
Barra Castle (imp.)	1975	1910	2808	A. Reid	Moonstone	1914	1
MacGordon	3361	1911	3378	Boyd Bros.	Moonstone	1914	1
Hockwold Imperial (imp.)	1658	1901	2561	W. J. Moore	Newcastle	1914	1
Brown James	1803	1909	2492	Fred. Mumberson	New Lowell	1914	1
Simcoe Boy	1040	1910	926	Thos. Concland	Newton Robinson	1914	3
Sylvanders Heir	3655	1911	3985	Duncan Currie	Nottawa	1914	1
Jaque (imp.)	2141	1909	2149	J. Swalm	Nottawa	1914	1
Heart of Oak	2887	1911	3379	John Gowanlock	Orillia	1914	3
Manor King	2974	1906	3380	Thos. Hodgeson	Orillia	1914	1
Roy Patchen	2976	1909	3397	Thos. Hodgeson	Orillia	1914	3
Montalvo	1984	1908	2194	Thos. Hodgeson	Orillia	1914	1
Royal George	3423	1910	3880	John R. Murcheson	Orillia	1915	1
Baron Glasserton (imp.)	1707	1896	2569	H. Perryman & Co.	Orillia	1914	1
Manitoba Patchen	4139	1911	4271	J. C. Quinn	Orillia	1914	1
Orillia Patchen	2751	1910	2827	J. C. Quinn	Orillia	1914	1
Marin (imp.)	2229	1900	2265	F. Robinson	Orillia	1914	2
Lenori (imp.)	3714	1911	4244	J. M. Barnhardt	Oro Station	1914	1
Baron Mac	313	1909	81	Samuel Kiscock	Oro Station	1914	1
MacAirlie The Second	726	1910	1712	Joseph Crossen	Penetanguishene	1914	3
King	2375	1910	3087	Jos. C. Dault	Penetanguishene	1915	4
Mac's Favourite	2183	1911	2068	J. V. Dewell & Jos. McMurray	Penetanguishene	1911	1
Major Lewis	925	1903	183	Fred. Tremblay	Penetanguishene	1912	1
Binbrooke 2nd	195	1903	182	J. L. Gignac	Perkinsfield	1914	3

SIMCOE COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Parent's Gordon's Pride	3288	1911	3767	Clyde.	David Parent	Perkinsfield	1914	3
Royal Tom	280	1910	1428	Per.	J. Caldwell	Shanty Bay	1914	1
Kodi (imp.)	3941	1910	4170	Per.	M. Porter	Simcoe	1914	1
French Prince	1531	1904	1687	Clyde.	Ernest Barker	Stayner	1915	3
Scalpsie Hero (imp.)	3321	1909	1158	Clyde.	Neil Bell	Stayner	1914	1
Banquet (imp.)	1585	1905	363	Clyde.	Neil Bell	Stayner	1914	1
Royal Wildfire (imp.)	1181	1903	1522	Hack.	Neil Bell	Stayner	1914	2
Viscount Humphrey (imp.)	3255	1910	3721	Clyde.	Angus Buie	Stayner	1914	1
Carruchan Chief	35	1909	366	Clyde.	D. S. Milisp	Stayner	1914	1
Royal Saxon	4123	1905	4432	Hack.	Wm. Synnot	Stayner	1915	2
Sir Lachlan (imp.)	76	1896	982	Clyde.	Christopher Thompson	Stayner	1914	1
Silver Birch (imp.)	528	1905	262	Clyde.	Robert Armstrong	Strongville	1914	1
Pride of Albion	3014	1911	3554	Clyde.	R. & D. Crawford	Strongville	1915	1
Tony Morgan	2027	1907	2764	Clyde.	H. J. Hopkins	Sturgeon Bay	1914	3
Member Sphinx	1807	1900	1928	St. Br.	W. H. Smith	Toronto, 41 Spruce St.	1913	1
Sphinx Junior	1808	1910	1927	Clyde.	W. H. Smith	Toronto, 41 Spruce St.	1914	3
Royal Bob	2361	1909	3084	Clyde.	J. Breton	Tottenham	1914	3
Empire	1938	1900	266	Clyde.	R. M. Ellison	Tottenham	1912	1
Silver King	1057	1909	858	Clyde.	Ira Hastings	Tottenham	1914	1
Crystal Star	3130	1912	3659	Clyde.	W. J. Megloughlin & Sons.	Tottenham	1914	1
Young Harmony	2343	1911	3070	Clyde.	D. F. O'Leary	Tottenham	1914	3
Simcoe King	3414	1911	3834	Clyde.	John Semple	Tottenham	1914	1
King Keswick	2612	1904	2317	Clyde.	Hilton J. Steer	Vasey	1914	4
McKinley 2nd (imp.)	2241	1899	2670	Clyde.	J. T. Barnhardt	Washago	1914	1
Ardnahoe (imp.)	312	1904	86	Clyde.	Geo. F. Elliott	Waverley	1912	1
Lord Archie (imp.)	558	1908	144	Clyde.	Frederick Elliott	Waverley	1914	1
Forest King	1579	1906	1596	Clyde.	John McWatters	Waverley	1915	3
Gameyvale 2nd	4062	1911	4556	Clyde.	Frank Wisener	Wyebridge	1915	3

STORMONT COUNTY.

Halcyon	2912	1904	3468	Clyde.	Robt. A. Armstrong	Avonmore	1914	4
King David 2nd	3018	1905	3533	Clyde.	J. W. Shaver	Avonmore	1914	3
Lieutenant MacQueen	449	1906	929	Clyde.	W. Crowe	Cannamore	1914	1
Baron Vernon	4115	1912	4198	Clyde.	A. M. Robert	Crysler	1914	3

Stanley Prince 2nd	832	1902	1704	Clyde.	W. G. and G. M. Brown	Cornwall	1913
Victor of St. Lawrence	440	1909	855	Clyde.	Minard Cook	Cornwall	1915
Lupin (imp.)	3063	1911	3625	Per.	S. Fitzpatrick	Cornwall	1914
Young Riley	1193	1906	837		Godfrey Laflamme	Cornwall	1914
Dalsraith (imp.)	3333	1908	2174	Clyde.	Hugh Leitch	Cornwall	1914
Gay Valconer (imp.)	3367	1902	3916	Hack	Hugh Leitch	Cornwall	1914
Honest Tom	4273	1908	4697		F. W. Loney	Cornwall	1915
Londonien	4059	1911	4579		Walter Wood	Cornwall	1915
Rob Roy 2nd	170	1907	830		W. L. Meldrum	Finch (R.R. 2)	1914
Hydrophile (imp.)	58	1907	1121	Per.	Jno. H. Cameron	Finch	1914
Gladden's Pride	842	1905	1732	Clyde.	F. S. Cryderman	Farran's Pt.	1914
Sturdy Hlawatha	3932	1912	4200	Clyde.	F. S. Cryderman	Farran's Pt.	1914
Young Casino	14	1910	825		J. P. Ferguson	Farran's Pt.	1914
Prince Albert	2390	1902	3459		Wm. Cooper	Mille Roches	1914
Flander's Chief (imp.)	87	1908	690	Clyde.	J. E. Runions	Mille Roches	1914
Young Mouton	156	1906	739		J. J. Harrison	Monckland	1914
Duke of Savoy (imp.)	100	1903	866	Clyde.	Nelson McRae	Moose Creek	1912
Lord Gregor (imp.)	1802	1908	2478	Clyde.	Jas. Stewart	Moose Creek	1914
Farmer's Pride	262	1907	838		C. Bush	Northfield Station	1914
Jasper (imp.)	929	1905	854	Clyde.	Wm. McColl	Northfield Station	1914
Sir Richard Cartwright	2386	1903	1617		Alex. A. McDonald	Northfield Station	1914
Roy Roy Jr.	2029	1910	2766		J. W. Watson	Newington	1914
Duke Junior	2809	1910	1690		Jno. Ferguson	St. Albert	1915

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Royal Harry	3284	1911	3765	Clyde.	Farquhar & McEachren	Argyle	1914
Gay Grandeur	1308	1906	1942	Clyde.	F. McEachren	Argyle	1914
Bright Gay Prince	3183	1913	3712	Clyde.	Chas. G. Moore	Argyle	1914
Brutus	2776	1902	2015	Per.	Stanley Bailey	Bexley	1914
Lord Rufus (imp.)	2670	1902	3042	Clyde.	Arthur Cosh	Bobcaygeon	1915
Silver Clink	3318	1904	3395	Clyde.	Leonard Dunn	Bobcaygeon	1914
Gay Prince	2369	1907	3000	Clyde.	Dunn Bros.	Bobcaygeon	1914
Igne (imp.)	526	1908	229	Per.	J. Humphries	Bobcaygeon	1914
Chateaugay Boy	3524	1905	3757	Fr. Can.	Gerald Murphy	Bobcaygeon	1914
Prince Roy	2523	1905	1379		Chas. Pogue	Bobcaygeon	1914
Baron Flush	599	1906	429	Clyde.	Robt. Beggs	Cameron	1914
Calrngorm	787	1908	1815	Clyde.	V. Dewell	Cameron	1914
Deputy	1783	1907	2537		W. J. Goodhand	Cameron	1915
Golden Gloss	3369	1911	3803	Clyde.	Chas. J. Hepburn	Cameron	1914
MacQueen's Crest	2051	1905	1941	Clyde.	N. Perrin	Cameron (R.R. 2)	1914

VICTORIA COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Keswick Chief	3739	1904	4232	Clyde.	Hugh Grant	Creswell	1914	3
Loyal Hero (imp)	770	1907	1456	Clyde.	M. McPhaden	Creswell	1914	1
Jacob (imp)	2803	1909	3328	Per.	Jno. L. Davis	Dongola	1914	1
Lawrence Archer	2754	1899	224	Clyde.	Wm. E. Austin	Fenelon Falls	1912	1
Pioneer Duke	4047	1912	4576	Clyde.	J. H. & M. W. Brandon	Fenelon Falls	1915	1
Superior Hal	1968	1904	2843	Clyde.	Fred. McNeil & J. J. Kelly	Fenelon Falls	1911	3
Blythe Boy	3767	1907	4228	Clyde.	L. B. E. Dillman	Gooderham	1914	3
Scotland's Chieftain (imp) ..	3509	1897	3115	Clyde.	L. B. E. Dillman	Gooderham	1914	1
The Favorite Knight	4	1903	1314	Clyde.	A. J. Southern	Head Lake	1914	1
Stately City	2860	1909	3396	Clyde.	David Bacon	Kimnont	1914	3
Dan Finlster	3357	1898	3823	Clyde.	Jno. Simpson	Kimnont	1915	3
Dunure Heather (imp)	339	1909	255	Clyde.	J. M. McKenzie	Kirkfield	1914	1
Genlin	3177	1906	250	Clyde.	Albert Ashmore	Lindsay	1915	3
Royal Roderick (imp)	1820	1907	1029	Clyde.	Jno. Brock	Lindsay	1914	1
Ardimersay Duke (imp)	3121	1905	2115	Clyde.	J. A. Brown	Lindsay	1913	1
Indiana Boy	1844	1906	2554	Clyde.	W. F. Broad	Lindsay	1914	3
Darnley Prince	1868	1908	430	Clyde.	J. Carew & J. H. Hickson	Lindsay & Mount Horeb ..	1914	1
Majestic Baron (imp)	1522	1905	1157	Clyde.	Geo. W. Curtis	Lindsay	1914	1
Ingara	1642	1909	2477	St. Br.	Geo. W. Curtis	Lindsay	1914	1
Golden Bloom	3417	1906	2390	Clyde.	Sam Endicott	Lindsay	1914	3
MacInnes	2614	1900	2348	Clyde.	Sam Endicott	Lindsay	1914	4
Royal Brook	4103	1903	1207	Clyde.	W. A. Fanning	Lindsay	1915	3
Joe Patchen	3411	1911	3865	Clyde.	Jas. A. Isaac	Lindsay	1915	3
Meaburn King (imp)	4132	1905	2449	Clyde.	Jas. Goslin	Lindsay	1914	1
Bairdelle	1750	1900	1474	Hack.	Stuart Pogue	Lindsay	1915	4
Borrow Moss (imp)	3539	1898	256	Clyde.	O. Parkin & A. Millage	Lindsay	1912	1
Good Timber	2567	1900	1981	Clyde.	Erwin Sanderson	Lindsay	1914	3
Oliver Prince	1553	1908	2291	Clyde.	Geo. J. Spenceley	Lindsay	1914	3
Prince Royal	1189	1906	1375	Clyde.	Geo. J. Spenceley	Lindsay	1914	1
Prince Gартly	581	1909	248	Clyde.	T. H. Walden	Lindsay	1914	1
Easy Fortune	884	1910	1693	Clyde.	T. H. Walden	Lindsay	1914	1
Toronto Chief, Jr.	3747	1904	4227	Per.	R. T. Edwards	Manilla	1914	3
Hardulin (imp)	2444	1907	622	Clyde.	Wm. Gunn	Norland	1914	1
MacQueen's Heir	1387	1903	228	Clyde.	Wm. Gunn	Norland	1912	1
Merryman	562	1906	252	Clyde.	F. P. Coad	Oakwood	1914	3
Helington Sportsman (imp) ..	3649	1911	3423	Clyde.	F. P. Coad	Oakwood	1914	1

Nevay Baron (imp)	337	1906	251	Clyde.	Jas. Taylor	Oakwood	1914
Sir Gregor (imp)	1345	1905	727	Clyde.	Samuel Fee	Omenee	1914
Royal Jester (imp)	544	1904	431	Clyde.	W. Kearns	Omenee (R.R. 1)	1912
Stringency	2381	1906	2944	Thor.	T. H. McQuade	Omenee	1914
Frank Ambrosial	3289	1899	3768		B. J. McQuade	Omenee	1914
Terrington Bellerophon, Jr.	935	1910	1649		R. H. Stinson	Omenee	1915
Canada Southern	2429	1906	3137		L. Wilson	Omenee	1914
Mahratta (imp)	1450	1907	2218	Clyde.	H. W. Johnston	Powle's Corners	1914
Belle Boy	4175	1912	4656		John Lowery	Reaboro	1915
Sterling Silver	3923	1913	4466	Clyde.	H. DeGreer	Victoria Road	1915
Baron MacGregor 2nd (imp)	833	1910	1709	Clyde.	Jos. Nugent	Woodville	1914

WATERLOO COUNTY.

New Finish (imp.)	2097	1900	1335	Hack.	W. & S. Oliver	Ayr	1914
Vortex	4025	1909	4555		Geo. R. Wilson	Ayr	1915
Happeur (imp.)	350	1907	331	Per.	Samuel Brubacker	Berlin	1914
Invetere (imp.)	1073	1908	348	Per.	J. Shantz and G. Buck	Berlin and New Dundee	1915
Highland Chief	2646	1900	281		Geo. Whitham	Berlin	1912
Prince Erskine	2284	1905	3002	Clyde.	Chas. Zinn & Son	Blair	1914
Royal Marquis	375	1908	516	Clyde.	Bertram D. Turnbull	Branchton	1914
Pfe Baron (imp.)	681	1906	154		Geo. Eby	Breslau	1914
Heart of Oak	1910	1908	2266	Shire.	A. Hergott	Breslau	1915
Baron Rozelle	1602	1911	2579	Clyde.	Hastings Bros.	Crosshill	1914
Dunure City	1079	1910	121	Clyde.	P. R. Musser	Elmira	1914
Commodore A.	2466	1909	2711	St. Br.	J. W. Miller	Elmira	1914
Royal Dragoon (imp.)	3141	1911	1264	Clyde.	J. W. Miller	Elmira	1914
Prince of Avon	2529	1902	1759	Clyde.	Ananias M. Martin	Floradale	1914
Knight of Glamis 2nd	5	1908	765	Clyde.	J. B. Snyder	Floradale	1914
Earl Elgin (imp.)	3067	1912	3609	Clyde.	J. B. Snyder	Floradale	1914
Jacomo	4021	1904	4554	Thoro.	D. A. Campbell	Galt	1915
Gay Boy	4020	1899	4567	Thoro.	D. A. Campbell	Galt	1915
Mograzia	2689	1903	518	St. Br.	Cruikston Stock Farm	Galt	1914
Ormy	2526	1905	1093		Walter D. Cowan	Galt	1914
Guinea Gold	3758	1911	4100	Clyde.	Wm. Elliott	Galt	1914
Parl of Sanguhar (imp.)	61	1907	1091	Clyde.	D. S. Ferguson	Galt	1914
Monerleffe Prince	2837	1910	2928	Clyde.	G. B. Ford	Galt	1914
Baron Acme (imp.)	2103	1904	2907	Clyde.	G. B. Ford	Galt	1914
Victor King	3728	1912	4104	Clyde.	Albert Helpel	Heidelberg	1914
Young Performer	3700	1904	4103		Jas. Ertel	Hawkesville	1914
Swinburne (imp.)	3066	1909	3433	Clyde.	Geo. Forwell	Hawkesville	1914

WATERLOO COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert
Pure Gold	3326	1901	3360	Clyde.	Henry Sacks	Hespeler	1914	3
Hindward Crest (imp.)	1064	1910	634	Clyde.	W. J. Beggs & Son	Linwood	1914	1
Knight of Fairview	2473	1910	2742	Clyde.	John & Jos. Eisenmenger	Linwood	1914	1
Baron Rozelle	1979	1902	1923	Clyde.	A. Hewitt & Son	Linwood	1913	1
Lord Glamis	3257	1910	3742	Clyde.	S. J. Miller	Linwood	1914	1
Ali	2661	1909	2016	Clyde.	John Schneider	Linwood	1914	2
General Black	2388	1905	526	Clyde.	G. Rock and J. Shantz	New Dundee	1914	3
Roy Charming	4101	1910	347	Clyde.	Jas. Gruelick	New Dundee	1912	3
King Maker (imp.)	2354	1909	3091	Clyde.	J. H. Bender	New Hamburg	1915	1
Proof	2093	1899	2762	Clyde.	J. Hoffman	New Hamburg	1914	2
King Kenzie	3592	1902	3519	Per.	Robert Hyde	New Hamburg	1914	4
Casino	1071	1906	354	Per.	Louis Ruthig	New Hamburg	1914	4
Jour (imp.)	1072	1909	353	Per.	Jacob Steinman	New Hamburg	1914	1
Palatus	3025	1910	3419	Per.	Jacob Steinman	New Hamburg	1914	2
Peace Maker	3120	1912	3643	Per.	Jacob Steinman	New Hamburg	1914	3
Royal Gregor (imp.)	1589	1904	1729	Clyde.	Jacob Steinman	New Hamburg	1914	1
Favorite's Heir (imp.)	322	1901	152	Clyde.	Mrs. E. Schmidt	Phillipsburg	1914	1
Grey Hawk	1164	1900	1509	Per.	J. S. Meyer	St. Clements	1912	1
Strathcona	1217	1910	2034	Per.	N. Martin	St. Clements	1913	1
Coateswood	627	1905	749	St. Br.	Alex. N. Martin	St. Jacobs	1914	3
Texas Pirate	2031	1896	2784	St. Br.	Jas. Wideman	St. Jacobs	1914	2
East Beau	2620	1905	2518	St. Br.	J. H. Engel	Waterloo	1914	3
MacQueen of Wellesley	1438	1906	2276	Clyde.	John R. Kaufman	Waterloo	1914	3
Baron Favorite	3853	1912	4385	Clyde.	Levi L. Martin	Waterloo	1914	1
Lord Walter	3574	1897	225	Clyde.	John Hald	Wallenstein	1915	3
Crichton's Currie	2760	1908	3103	Clyde.	J. G. Tinney	West Montrose	1914	3
					J. G. Tinney	West Montrose	1915	1

WELLAND COUNTY.

Lord Roberts	4024	1908	3214	Shire.	Geo. A. Misner	Allanburg	1914	2
Bacchus Jr (imp.)	1154	1910	1452	Bel.	W. C. Houck	Black Creek	1914	1
Wuterich Jr.	1010	1904	1321	Bel.	John M. Fletcher	Buffalo, N.Y.	1914	3
Black Monarch	135	1909	759	Bel.	Harry Chambers	Chantler	1914	3
Vizir De Peteghem (imp.)	2764	1909	3293	Bel.	Harvey Chambers	Chantler	1914	1
Can't Be Beaten	1012	1908	1425	Bel.	B. D. Cosby	Dunnville	1914	3

King Stantan	169	1901	1095	Clyde.	H. H. Fry	Fenwick	1914	3
Norfolk King	548	1908	1686	Per.	R. E. Kells	Fenwick	1915	1
Galhier (imp.)	2045	1906	1524	Shire.	R. E. Kells	Fenwick	1914	1
Maplehurst Forest Lad	3569	1909	3843	Per.	Harry Brown	Fenwick	1914	1
Billy Direct	3108	1907	3567	Per.	Fonthill Per. Assn.	Fonthill	1915	3
Justicler (imp.)	1924	1909	2213	St. Br.	F. Armstrong & S. H. Styles	Niagara Falls	1914	1
Dominion King	269	1909	909	Hack.	J. P. Coan	Niagara Falls	1915	3
Lord Direct	1344	1901	814	Shire.	Wm. H. Feren	Niagara Falls	1914	1
Voltaire 2nd	30	1901	1306	Bel.	D. M. Robertson	Niagara Falls	1914	3
Goldbury (imp.)	2651	1904	816	Per.	Oswald Greenwood	North Pelham	1914	1
Steel Band	3652	1903	958	Per.	M. W. Sexsmith	Ridgeway	1912	3
Cardinal Holdenby	444	1909	890	Per.	F. M. Sherk	Ridgeway	1914	1
Claron De Queumont (imp.)	479	1908	731	Per.	Busch Bros.	Stevensville	1914	1
Chimes Echo Jr.	3164	1910	3690	Per.	Frank Schlier and J. & H. Ruch Co.	Stevensville	1914	3
Javelot (imp.)	2878	1909	3452	Shire.	F. Schlier & Jacob Ruch	Stevensville	1914	1
Leland Sensation	152	1905	684	Per.	Jacob Willick, Sr.	Stevensville	1915	3
Lord Wellington	4151	1905	1049	Per.	Sam. D. Paonesssee	Shisler's Point	1914	3
Stehr	3968	1905	1343	Clyde.	J. A. Tenbroeck	Thorold	1915	1
Panache (imp.)	3518	1902	889	Per.	W. J. & Norval Farr	Welland	1914	1
Doncaster's Pride	1452	1909	2211	Per.	Walter Stayzer	Welland	1915	3
Kaporal (imp.)	3985	1910	3382					
Flawbard Jr.	3223	1900	3636					

WELLINGTON COUNTY.

Blood Royal (imp.)	797	1901	1834	Clyde.	R. McConnell	Alma	1914	1
Duke John (imp.)	1474	1910	2357	Clyde.	Smith Bros.	Alma	1914	1
Clan Ronald (imp.)	1475	1905	2358	Clyde.	Smith Bros.	Alma	1914	1
Master Favorite (imp.)	1142	1903	127	Clyde.	J. Aitchison	Ariss	1912	1
Adjutant	1456	1910	2201	Clyde.	Bailey Bros.	Ariss	1914	1
Ariss Macmurchie	679	1910	125	Clyde.	John Ross	Ariss	1914	1
Roderic	1440	1902	2274	Per.	Schell & Hauser	Ariss	1915	2
Cyllene (imp.)	1286	1907	1997	Clyde.	Geo. W. Arnold	Arthur	1914	1
Glenturk (imp.)	859	1905	1618	Clyde.	T. & W. J. Berry	Arthur	1914	1
Prince Orla (imp.)	1886	1900	2093	Clyde.	W. J. Church	Arthur	1914	1
Wax Candle	2261	1900	1361	Thor.	H. H. Darroch	Arthur	1914	1
Baron Buchanan (imp.)	3226	1904	3673	Clyde.	C. E. Gibson	Arthur	1914	1
The Peer (imp.)	1123	1910	1243	Clyde.	I. E. Hang	Arthur	1914	1
Dan McCune	3975	1912	4411		Michael Heffernan	Arthur	1915	3
Montrave Sensation	1911	1910	2238	Clyde.	N. C. McDermott	Arthur	1914	1

WELLINGTON COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Ronald of Arthur	3897	1912	4111	Clyde.	Norman Ruston	Arthur	1914	1
Blythe Baron	4237	1913	4711	Clyde.	Jas. Taylor	Arthur	1915	1
Prince Fragrant 2nd	2462	1911	3165		David Touriss	Arthur	1914	3
Little Billy	1208	1908	2157		Frederick Near	Ballinafad	1914	3
Lord Kimberley (imp.)	2893	1904	3416	Clyde.	Richard McLelland	Belwood	1914	1
Lynal	2273	1899	536		A. Esson	Belwood	1912	3
All in All (imp.)	1515	1908	535	Clyde.	Henry Sargent	Belwood	1914	1
Montrave Envoy	4269	1912	4708		Wheeler & Lawson	Belwood	1915	3
Balcraig (imp.)	563	1904	274	Clyde.	Jacob Maurer	Clifford	1912	1
Hiawatha	1758	1907	470	Clyde.	Jas. McEwen	Clifford	1914	1
George's Favourite	3135	1912	3580	Clyde.	Lewis Wolfe	Clifford	1914	1
Prince Purcell, Jr.	2741	1906	2741		Jno. McCabe	Conn	1914	3
Duke of Wellington	3779	1912	2572		Jno. A. Swill	Conn	1915	3
Lord Laurie	3308	1909	3749	Clyde.	J. H. Bolender	Drayton	1915	1
Sphinx Messenger	3896	1910	3981		J. H. Bolender	Drayton	1915	3
Gold Dust	1648	1910	2339	Clyde.	J. H. Bolender	Drayton	1915	1
Fred. A. Palmer	3815	1901	957		Lorne Lowes	Drayton	1914	3
Junot (imp.)	3358	1909	3824	Per.	Stricker, Melsaac & Ritch	Drayton	1915	1
Gay Ronald	4218	1913	4368		Fred. J. Wilson	Drayton	1915	1
Brookfield Laird (imp.)	767	1907	1449	Clyde.	J. F. Husband	Eden Mills	1914	1
Blackford Laddie	1465	1906	2205	Hack.	J. F. Husband	Eden Mills	1914	1
Dunure Garry	97	1908	704	Clyde.	David Jones	Elora	1914	1
Dan Bingen	3725	1911	4120	St. Br.	Wm. Pulkinghorn	Elora	1914	1
Lord Moncrieffe	4082	1911	4619		Hugh Webster	Elora	1915	3
Alnared	730	1908	1694	St. Br.	A. C. McMillen	Erin	1914	1
Young Blooming Heather	1731	1902	2460		R. E. Overland	Erin	1914	4
Norman	2950	1905	3334		William Pearson	Erin	1914	3
His Royalty	3756	1912	4119	Clyde.	G. A. Smith	Erin	1914	1
Montrave Max	1723	1910	2489	Clyde.	Jno. Weatherston	Everton	1914	1
Hausman	3250	1907	3684	Per.	Thos. B. Broadfoot	Fergus	1914	1
Willie Todd	3163	1911	3686		A. MacFadzean	Fergus	1914	3
Bladgon Echo	3611	1905	3262		Wm. McLelland	Fergus	1914	4
Lord Hugo	1725	1908	2487		Jas. A. Milne	Fergus	1915	3
Montrave Magnus	1724	1902	2488	Clyde.	Jas. A. Milne	Fergus	1915	3
Present Fashion (imp.)	2269	1904	534	Clyde.	J. Ranson & J. A. Duncan	Fergus	1912	1
Dandy Prince	811	1908	1858	Clyde.	R. C. Rogerson	Fergus	1914	1
Orla's Boy	3378	1911	3685	Clyde.	R. C. Rogerson	Fergus	1914	1

Jim Todd	3564	1907	St. Br.	K. L. Wilks	Galt	1914
Oro Wilks	3563	1890	St. Br.	K. L. Wilks	Galt	1914
Holloway (imp.)	2788	1899	Clyde.	Danlel McKechnie	Georgetown	1914
King Scott	2740	1908	Clyde.	H. & J. Fleet	Glen Allan	1914
Roy Wilks	293	1905		Wm. Dechert	Glen Allan	1914
Gamy Stanton	3242	1907		Wm. Fleet	Glen Allan	1914
Bobby Gold	3241	1909		Wm. Fleet	Glen Allan	1914
Warwick Model (imp.)	2773	1902	Hack.	R. Ballagh & Son	Guelph	1913
Baron's Charm (imp.)	90	1903	Clyde.	R. Ballagh & Son	Guelph	1912
Lord Charming	583	1893	Clyde.	R. Ballagh & Son	Guelph	1912
King's Seal (imp.)	2762	1903	Clyde.	R. Ballagh & Son	Guelph	1913
Rockwood Charming Boy	4172	1912	Clyde.	Jas. Bowman	Guelph	1915
Charlie Gilbert	1171	1904	Thor.	Can. Nat'l Bureau of Breed'g	Guelph	1912
Reflector Boy	4165	1904		F. M. Coghlan	Guelph	1915
Royal Prince	1877	1900	Clyde.	H. Devlin & Sons	Guelph	1913
Strathview Prince (imp.)	2678	1905	Clyde.	H. Devlin & Sons	Guelph	1913
Charming's Pride	318	1903	Per.	R. Dickeson & Son	Guelph	1912
Gros-Dec (imp.)	2739	1906	Per.	Jesse D. Gale	Guelph	1914
Elmore	1778	1910	Per.	H. S. Leslie & Bros.	Guelph	1914
Warwick Hero	3127	1908	Hack.	A. M. McCannell	Guelph	1915
Royal Harry	921	1908	Clyde.	A. M. McCannell	Guelph	1915
Prince Gold Link	2770	1908	Clyde.	Geo. & Alf. Seifried	Guelph	1914
Bright Gem	825	1908	Clyde.	A. M. McCannell	Guelph	1914
Marplot	3496	1898	Per.	A. F. Tyson	Guelph	1915
Hanoi (imp.)	1840	1907	Clyde.	Thos. Harrison & Sons	Harriston	1914
Lord Lamond (imp.)	1837	1907	Per.	Thos. Harrison & Sons	Harriston	1914
Inceste (imp.)	3175	1908	Clyde.	W. S. Redpath	Harriston	1914
Ornamental (imp.)	642	1900	Clyde.	Jas. Richardson	Harriston	1915
Baronswood imp.	1971	1904	Clyde.	Robt. J. Self	Harriston	1915
Beith Prince	3723	1910	Clyde.	John Wilkin	Harriston	1914
Dunure Vikko	4249	1906	Clyde.	Donald Wilkinson	Harriston	1915
Bob Flemington	3220	1905	Clyde.	Geo. Berry	Hillsburgh	1914
Irmak (imp.)	2386	1908	Per.	J. Carmichael & R. Davis	Hillsburgh	1914
Image (imp.)	2387	1908	Per.	J. Carmichael & R. Davis	Hillsburgh	1914
Baron Garty (imp.)	83	1900	Clyde.	D. McKinnon & Sons	Hillsburgh	1912
Sir John, Jr.	1703	1902	Clyde.	Thos. Flahiff	Kenilworth	1914
Peerless (imp.)	425	1898	Clyde.	M. J. McGillicuddy	Kenilworth	1912
Hugo Lad	4026	1912	Clyde.	Jas. Stevenson	Kenilworth	1915
Colembert	2650	1902	Clyde.	Clark & Kennedy	Moorefield	1912
The Chamer (imp.)	2142	1902	Clyde.	The Moorefield Clyde. Co.	Morsfield	1914
Scotland's Summit (imp.)	1458	1907	Clyde.	Jas. Rennie	Morsfield	1914
Cicero (imp.)	1797	1904	Clyde.	Jas. Rennie	Morsfield	1914
Bessboro Freeman (imp.)	446	1907	Clyde.	S. H. Moore	Mount Forest	1914

WELLINGTON COUNTY.—Continued.

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King Marcellus (imp.)	2377	1909	914	Clyde.	S. H. Moore	Mount Forest	1914	1
Brackla (imp.)	3974	1911	4276	Clyde.	J. G. Moore	Mount Forest	1914	1
Lord McRaith (imp.)	800	1908	1818	Clyde.	J. G. Moore	Mount Forest	1914	1
Bonnie Earl (imp.)	3219	1909	3705	Clyde.	M. J. Morrison	Mount Forest	1914	1
The Reprobate	3285	1899	198	St. Br.	M. J. O'Connell	Mount Forest	1914	1
Scotland's Peer (imp.)	2213	1905	913	Clyde.	Colin Ray	Mount Forest	1915	1
Trojan (imp.)	658	1909	1464	Clyde.	Francis Russell	Mount Forest	1914	1
Dunure Chiefton (imp.)	750	1909	550	Clyde.	R. Overland	Orton	1914	1
Boston Hambletonian	1007	1908	1629	Clyde.	Wm. Usherwood	Ospringe	1915	3
Brant Boy, Jr.	2592	1910	3004	Clyde.	D. H. Welsh	Palmerston	1915	3
George 2nd	3644	1902	752	Clyde.	Daniel Williams	Palmerston	1914	3
Admiral (imp.)	606	1905	500	Shire.	J. D. Weatherston	Puslinch	1914	1
Rail Standard (imp.)	4238	1913	4702	Clyde.	J. D. Weatherston	Puslinch	1915	1
Michael Gratton	3525	1907	498	St. Br.	M. P. Barry	Rockwood	1914	1
Cranberry Model	3107	1910	3581	Clyde.	Jas. J. Hill	Rockwood	1914	1
Young Michael	3868	1911	4193	Clyde.	Jas. E. Keough & Sons	Rockwood	1915	3
Baron Knight	1684	1909	2520	Clyde.	John Sockett	Rockwood	1914	1
Young Lapadist	641	1902	461	Per.	R. Talbot	Rockwood	1912	3
Intro (imp.)	2334	1908	2994	Clyde.	W. H. Rothwell	Rothsay	1914	1
Hector (imp.)	761	1899	1424	Clyde.	Adam Bros.	Wallenstein	1915	1

WENTWORTH COUNTY.

Gladiator	1815	1901	278	Hack.	Daniel A. House	Alberton	1912	3
Wilkes Hal	2665	1909	2415	Hack.	Henry Dorr	Ancaster	1915	3
Silver King	2917	1910	3312	St. Br.	Aurey J. Francis	Ancaster (R.R. 2)	1914	1
Euky	2322	1909	512	St. Br.	Hanley & Lebarr	Ancaster	1915	1
Sandy	1708	1902	2581	Per.	L. Taylor	Bartonville	1915	3
Karrare (imp.)	1476	1910	2360	Clyde.	Jos. Hutty	Binbrook	1915	1
Alchemist (imp.)	889	1908	1502	Clyde.	J. P. Hutty	Binbrook	1914	1
Royal Cadet (imp.)	1490	1909	1247	Clyde.	Emerson Johnson	Binbrook	1915	1
Harvestown Fanatic	4036	1909	1195	Clyde.	Emerson Johnson	Binbrook	1915	3
The Squire (imp.)	482	1902	967	Clyde.	Emerson Johnson	Binbrook	1912	1
Hal "O."	296	1904	1383	Clyde.	W. G. Johnson	Binbrook	1913	3
Peter's Best	179	1901	694	Clyde.	Peter Miller	Binbrook	1915	3

British Picador	281	1897	1043	Clyde.	M. C. Mann	Branchton	1912	3
Kinpurnie (imp.)	495	1905	1171	St. Br.	Fred. Moore	Caledonia	1914	1
Fred. Allerton	496	1910	1432		Fred. Moore	Caledonia	1914	2
Young Rival	155	1899	740		B. Hearn	Carlisle	1914	3
Stra'hmore's Choice	2073	1904	2729	Clyde.	N. Mannen	Copetown	1914	4
Dominion Boy	1920	1899	1728	St. Br.	Geo. Bickell	Dundas	1914	1
Royal Prince	1688	1910	2051	Clyde.	Hiram Dymont	Dundas	1914	1
Scottish Boy (imp.)	560	1906	1403	Clyde.	P. Lyons	Dundas (R.R. 2)	1914	1
Brahmin (imp.)	2304	1910	2986	Clyde.	Donald C. Stewart	Dundas	1914	1
Prince Ascot (imp.)	342	1906	279	Clyde.	W. Woodley & Sons	Dundas	1915	1
Peer'sess Ascot	2867	1911	3357	Clyde.	Wm. Woodley	Dundas	1915	1
Royal Donald (imp.)	475	1905	1109	Clyde.	J. B. Calder	Glanford Station (R.R. 4)	1914	1
Scottish Archer 2nd	2747	1902	1455	Clyde.	Alex. Donaldson	Glanford Station	1913	1
Wilkesbrook	2608	1901	1300	St. Br.	Stanley Fletcher	Glanford Station	1915	1
Foxholes Swell (imp.)	3021	1897	3566	Hack.	E. & G. Gillan	Glanford Station	1914	1
Karles (imp.)	3225	1910	3618	Per.	Thos. W. Smith	Glanford Station	1915	1
Infernal (imp.)	1926	1905	1437	Per.	Thos. W. Smith	Glanford Station	1914	2
Brilliant	995	1906	1583		Joshua Smith	Glanford Station	1914	4
Prince Cairnbrogie (imp.)	864	1902	1628	Clyde.	Allan Baker	Greensville	1914	1
Bay Star McKinney	799	1903	1601		W. E. Baker & J. Sloat	Hamilton & Fenwick	1914	3
Charles Edward	3741	1904	4310	Thor. B.	Geo. M. Hendrie	Hamilton	1915	1
Marimas	3742	1896	776	Thor. B.	Geo. M. Hendrie	Hamilton	1915	1
Saute	3933	1912	4387	Clyde.	W. A. McNiven	Hamilton	1915	1
Up-To-Date-Knight	3934	1912	4388	Clyde.	W. A. McNiven	Harwood	1914	1
Ontario Chief	1068	1903	408	Shire.	W. R. Pearson	Hamilton	1915	1
Quebec Boy	611	1903	412	Fr. Cl.	W. O. Sealy	Hamilton	1912	1
Frank McGregor	295	1893	1382		W. Carwood Sheppard	Hamilton	1915	3
C. The Limit	2865	1904	3326	St. Br.	Jno. L. Young	Hamilton	1914	2
Judge Hal	3354	1908	3820		W. W. Brigham	Hannon	1915	3
Kakatoes (imp.)	3072	1910	3624	Per.	Lancaster & Sons	Hannon	1915	1
Robert De Marq (imp.)	3433	1900	105	Bel. Dr.	I. L. Martin	Hannon	1912	2
The Star Patchen	651	1903	736	St. Br.	W. Smith	Hannon (R.R. 2)	1914	1
Lord Ryckman	2843	1910	3414	St. Br.	W. Smith	Hannon	1914	1
Pacing Patch	3696	1912	4060	St. Br.	W. Smith	Hannon	1914	1
Knight of Barglass (imp.)	75	1908	972	Clyde.	G. W. Saunders	Jerseyville	1914	1
Nervo	1733	1897	2458		W. F. Lawrence	Millgrove	1915	4
Erskine Lad	4039	1900	1357		A. B. Pockstader	Mt. Hamilton	1915	3
Oro Ree	2783	1901	1291	St. Br.	Francis G. Green	Stoney Creek	1914	1
Black Prince	1852	1900	2453		Alex. Arnold	Troy	1915	3
Young Marksman	3523	1912	3932		Thos. Nicol	Troy	1915	3
Guaranteed Pure-Gold	3968	1911	4436	Clyde.	Robt. Bell	Vinemount	1915	1

WENTWORTH COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Kanak (imp.)	2918	1910	3422	Per.	Arthur J. Kenyon	Vinemount	1914	1
King Everli	279	1906	1172	Clyde.	Jas. A. Watt & Sons	Vinemount	1914	1
Napoleon	2288	1901	3020		J. A. Duncan	Waterdown	1914	4

YORK COUNTY.								
Gay Sprig (imp.)	539	1904	1495	Clyde.	Geo. Cutting	Aurora	1914	1
L'Sir Wilfrid Laurier (imp.)	3845	1911	4348	Per.	J. F. Playter	Aurora	1915	1
Grandview Baron	2842	1910	3365	Clyde.	Nair Bros.	Aurora	1914	1
Golden Bow	974	1907	1857		Geo. Rank	Aurora	1915	4
Minto Chimes	3732	1901	4689		Herbert Traviss	Aurora	1915	3
Prince Fashion	3390	1912	3854	Clyde.	Jno. Laurie	Agincourt	1914	1
Laird O'Ken (imp.)	2260	1911	2985	Clyde.	Patterson Bros.	Agincourt	1914	1
Live Wire	2621	1905	2576	Thor.	Patterson Bros.	Agincourt	1914	1
French Pete	1766	1896	2180		John Kirby	Ballantrae	1913	3
Bethesda's Pride	4200	1913	4668	Clyde.	D. Sherick & Sons	Bethesda	1915	1
Bouncing Georgie (imp.)	873	1909	1646	Clyde.	Henry Shaw	Belhaven	1914	1
Bonnie Hal	1961	1907	2667		W. J. Marriott	Bradford	1915	3
Rosary Junior	3494	1907	3920		Thos. McCreight	Box Grove	1915	3
The Royal MacQueen	3015	1904	3556	Clyde.	John Sewell	Box Grove	1915	1
West Lothian (imp.)	1298	1902	1962	Clyde.	F. H. Quantz	Cashel	1915	1
Robbie McGregor	72	1905	905	Clyde.	Geo. Prout	Cedar Brae	1915	2
Brown Gallant	4227	1913	4688	Clyde.	J. S. Beare	Cedar Grove	1915	1
Captain Bryson	3119	1900	904	St. Br.	H. C. Reesor	Cedar Grove	1912	1
Sprig of the Valley	4231	1913	4677		A. E. Reynolds	Cedar Valley	1915	3
Floriston (imp.)	3112	1911	3663	Clyde.	Allan Murray	Danforth	1914	1
Heather Baron (imp.)	3113	1911	3664	Clyde.	Allan Murray	Danforth	1914	1
Greffier (imp.)	1898	1906	2540	Per.	Bert Glass	Elgin Mills	1914	1
Proud Baron (imp.)	2676	1900	2891	Clyde.	Joseph Hood	Elgin Mills	1914	1
Proud Chieftain (imp.)	142	1906	735	Clyde.	Cameron & Co.	Etoibicoke	1914	1
Craig nair (imp.)	910	1905	1564	Clyde.	C. Cameron & Co.	Etoibicoke	1915	1
Finot Jr.	2219	1899	2937	Clyde.	D. Huson	Etoibicoke	1915	3
Gartly for Ever (imp.)	490	1906	1197	Clyde.	W. J. Howard & Son	Fairbank	1915	1
Gallant Murray	3008	1910	3363	Clyde.	W. J. Howard & Son	Fairbank	1914	1

Torr's Fashion (imp.)	535	1910	955	Clyde.	W. J. Howard & Son	Fairbank	1915
Cornton Gay Lad	3022	1910	3588	Clyde.	R. Carlisle	Gormley	1914
Prince Togo (imp.)	717	1901	1234	Clyde.	G. H. & D. Whitmore	Gormley	1912
King Wallace	220	1910	945	Clyde.	W. T. Brunder & Sons	Hagerman's Corners	1914
Watnall King	3123	1912	3667	Shire.	John Gardhouse & Sons	Highfield	1914
King's Reward (imp.)	1634	1907	878	Clyde.	John Gardhouse & Sons	Highfield	1914
Eastern Hero	4246	1912	4397	Clyde.	Marvin Rutledge	Holt	1915
Harmony 2nd	3148	1911	3635	Clyde.	Edgar Powell	Holt	1914
Black Bld	1231	1905	2069	Clyde.	Lewis Mount	Kettleby	1914
The Principal	1813	1901	1308	St. Br.	W. H. O'Dell	Kleinburg	1914
Buchez (imp.)	1346	1901	445	Per.	Kleinburg Stock Co.	Kleinburg	1912
Lifeguard	1730	1900	2461	Clyde.	Luke Auckland	King	1914
Elderslie (imp.)	1306	1907	1946	Clyde.	R. Harman	King	1914
Admiral Dinnie	3244	1911	3698	Clyde.	Jas. B. McClure	King	1914
Victor Hugo	802	1908	1824	Clyde.	W. G. Wells & Son	King	1914
Lawford Forest King (imp.)	1947	1908	159	Shire.	O'Brien & Ireland	Laskay	1914
Humber Jim	3510	1909	3927	Thor.	F. B. Colton	Lambton Mills	1914
La Casa	346	1908	900	Thor.	John Bell	Lloydtown	1914
Tom Scott	3811	1912	4115	Clyde.	J. A. Dennis	Lloydtown	1915
Provost Boy	821	1910	1904	Clyde.	Samuel Ireland	Maple	1914
Cattaneo (imp.)	1768	1909	2387	Clyde.	Brownsberger Bros.	Markham	1914
Macaroon (imp.)	712	1908	1224	Clyde.	T. H. Hassard	Markham	1914
Royal Review (imp.)	722	1904	1194	Hack.	T. H. Hassard	Markham	1912
Prince Ideal	1739	1901	1196	St. Dr.	T. H. Hassard	Markham	1912
Liquide	3004	1911	3579	Per.	T. H. Hassard	Markham	1914
Craigie Buchlyvie	3294	1909	451	Clyde.	T. H. Hassard	Markham	1914
Baron Lord Marcellus	3690	1912	4284	Clyde.	T. H. Hassard	Markham	1914
Christie Land's Pride	3689	1908	1233	Clyde.	T. H. Hassard	Markham	1914
Aleppo (imp.)	3860	1910	4283	Clyde.	T. H. Hassard	Markham	1914
Royal Oak (imp.)	3859	1908	4281	Clyde.	T. H. Hassard	Markham	1914
Marathon (imp.)	2131	1907	450	Clyde.	T. H. Hassard	Markham	1914
Wyomyo	4036	1906	4678	Clyde.	T. H. Hassard	Markham	1914
Prince Allonby (imp.)	4232	1906	4679	Clyde.	T. H. Hassard	Markham	1915
Mayfield Prince	3062	1907	3623	Clyde.	T. H. Hassard	Markham	1915
Carludale (imp.)	1360	1903	943	Clyde.	Jas. Torrance	Markham	1914
Fronsac (imp.)	2469	1905	3434	Fr. Cu.	Jas. Torrance	Markham	1914
Sir Sylvester (imp.)	3528	1908	3936	Clyde.	Jas. Torrance	Markham	1914
Bonus Prince (imp.)	2906	1910	3470	Clyde.	Jas. Torrance	Markham	1914
Baron Temple (imp.)	3752	1911	4280	Clyde.	Jas. Torrance	Markham	1914
Baron Smith (imp.)	698	1904	949	Clyde.	Robert Canning	Markham	1912
Earl McNair (imp.)	2971	1911	946	Clyde.	Robert Canning	Milliken	1914
Top Gallant Prince	3882	1913	4452	Clyde.	Robert H. Spofford	Mongolia	1915

YORK COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Netherby Hero	3324	1912	3804	Clyde.....	Robert H. Spofford	Mongolia	1914	1
Dymond	2565	1909	2165	Clyde.....	Robert Davis	Mount Albert	1915	3
Sir Andrew	3764	1912	4278	Clyde.....	W. J. Oldham	Mount Albert	1914	1
Bonnie Solway (imp.)	2939	1911	3483	Clyde.....	W. J. Oldham	Mount Albert	1914	1
Ouse Bridge Champion (imp.) ..	593	1906	444	Shire.....	Amos Agar	Nashville	1915	1
Lord Minto	594	1897	1575	Clyde.....	Amos Agar	Nashville	1914	3
Dandy (imp.)	1881	1910	2701	Clyde.....	John G. Mason	Nashville	1914	1
Benefactor	3367	1911	3830	Clyde.....	Edgar Dennis	Newmarket	1914	1
Brandy	3621	1905	3832	Hack.....	Edgar Dennis	Newmarket	1915	1
Macounce	2713	1906	2590	St. Br.....	Gilford Mann	Newmarket	1915	1
Baron Alton (imp.)	3118	1911	3622	Clyde.....	L. Pipher	Newmarket	1914	1
Glensman (imp.)	3508	1905	903	Clyde.....	F. O. R. Simpson	Newmarket	1914	1
The Saxon	3962	1906	4475	St. Br.....	T. Skinner	Newmarket	1915	1
Oro Boy	3465	1908	514	St. Br.....	J. E. Walker	Newmarket	1914	1
Newby Prince (imp.)	2923	1911	3438	Clyde.....	Geo. B. Elliott	Newtonbrook	1914	1
Earlmont	1825	1905	2110	Clyde.....	James Hilts	Oak Ridges	1914	3
Shipmate	1023	1901	1499	Clyde.....	W. J. Hudgins	Oak Ridges	1914	3
Nesbitt MacQueen	782	1906	1498	Clyde.....	W. J. Hudgins	Oak Ridges	1914	1
Duke of York	838	1902	1500	Clyde.....	W. J. Hudgins	Oak Ridges	1915	1
Star of Peel	3371	1904	3841	Clyde.....	Jas. Sloan	Purpleville	1914	4
Ecureuil (imp.)	1150	1904	1957	Per.....	W. G. Hill	Queensville	1912	1
Lyon	1152	1909	1956	Per.....	W. G. Hill	Queensville	1914	1
Baron Ian (imp.)	2921	1907	3436	Clyde.....	John A. Boag & Son	Queensville	1914	1
Clarion (imp.)	2922	1910	3437	Clyde.....	John A. Boag & Son	Queensville	1914	1
Angele (imp.)	1842	1908	635	Clyde.....	John A. Boag & Son	Queensville	1914	1
Birchburn	3369	1912	4220	Clyde.....	John A. Boag & Son	Queensville	1914	1
Baron Senwick	3866	1911	4221	Clyde.....	John A. Boag & Son	Queensville	1914	1
Harley (imp.)	2901	1902	898	Per.....	Walter Randall	Queensville	1912	1
Golden Eagle	1459	1909	899	Clyde.....	A. J. Smith	Queensville	1915	3
Gallant Kyle	1632	1906	642	Clyde.....	Henry Smith	Kavenshoe	1914	1
Prince Druid (imp.)	1887	1903	2658	Clyde.....	Robt. Michael	Richmond Hill	1915	1
Toward Chief (imp.)	2735	1908	3307	Clyde.....	Lanfel Seel	Richmond Hill	1914	1
Lambton (imp.)	2845	1911	3400	Clyde.....	John Fisher	Ringwood	1914	1
Prince of Aden (imp.)	718	1910	1225	Clyde.....	H. A. Mason	Scarboro	1914	1
Prince	1517	1909	2341	Per.....	Fred. Vivian	Scarboro Jct.	1914	1
Rex Edward	2486	1901	2637	St. Br.....	Robt. L. Graham	Schomberg	1914	1

Drumhlan (imp.)	1397	1909	1238	Clyde	Jas. Leonard	Schomberg	1914	1
Sir Walter	967	1906	1836	Clyde	Munshaw Bros.	Schomberg	1914	3
Young Celtic	3571	1912	3952	Clyde	John W. Pinder	Sharon	1914	1
Baron Currie (imp.)	608	1902	715	Clyde	Scarboro Jct. Clyde. Horse Breeders' Assn.			
Lord Tinto (imp.)	1141	1898	2109	Clyde	Jas. McConnochie	Solna	1912	1
Ballard Jr.	1210	1899	2128	Clyde	Peir Wideman	Souffville	1913	1
Bourbon Mann	3781	1910	4230	Clyde	Geo. Cryderman	Stouffville	1914	3
Homestake King	3258	1911	3748	Clyde	Jas. D. Hamilton	Sutton West	1914	3
Sir Leopold (imp.)	1908	1901	2307	Clyde	John S. Johnston	Sutton West	1914	1
Royal Rysdyk	1577	1903	641	Clyde	Chas. Park	Sutton West	1912	3
Furioso	1560	1905	2345	Clyde	Chas. Park	Sutton West	1914	3
Lord Morven (imp.)	1349	1908	2903	Clyde	T. H. Legge	Temperanceville	1914	1
Dunure Hallmark (imp.)	2914	1911	3484	Clyde	Robert Cox	Tadmorden	1914	1
Judge Parker	3453	1902	2916	St. Br.	Robert Davies	Tadmorden	1914	1
Nealon	3455	1903	3777	Thor.	Robert Davies	Tadmorden	1915	1
Orme Shore (imp.)	3545	1901	2914	Thor.	Robert Davies	Tadmorden	1913	1
Meteor (imp.)	1080	1906	118	Clyde	Robert Davies	Tadmorden	1914	1
Billeneer	3627	1904	3977	Thor.	J. W. Barbour	Tadmorden	1914	1
Kapanga Colt	3628	1891	3976	Thor.	J. W. Barbour	Tadmorden	1914	1
Jupiter (imp.)	3436	1905	3788	Per.	M. Cockburn	Tadmorden	1914	1
Prickwillow Connaught (imp.)	4001	1899	4288	Hack.	T. A. Crow	Tadmorden	1915	1
First Sight	3936	1910	4346	Thor.	R. Davies	Tadmorden	1914	1
Plaudoire	4226	1906	4287	Hack.	Jos. H. Deane	Tadmorden	1914	1
Little Briton (imp.)	3356	1909	3826	Hack.	Robt. J. Fleming	Tadmorden	1915	3
Clay Royal	4135	1905	4646	Per.	Dr. J. B. Hall	Tadmorden	1915	3
Isaac	4134	1913	4647	Per.	Dr. J. B. Hall	Tadmorden	1914	1
Kiosque (imp.)	3885	1910	3294	Per.	Noble Johnston	Tadmorden	1914	1
Jurat (imp.)	1958	1909	2545	Per.	N. Johnston	Tadmorden	1914	1
Selwik	598	1906	492	Thor.	Jas. McBurney	Tadmorden	1914	1
Loustic (imp.)	2900	1911	3467	Per.	Alferetta Haines	Tadmorden	1915	1
Rose Victor (imp.)	212	1909	1202	Clyde	Mounce Co., Ltd.	Tadmorden	1915	1
Cornier (imp.)	1628	1906	2269	Per.	Wm. Pears	Tadmorden	1915	1
Guedo (imp.)	1692	1906	1897	Per.	Wm. Pears	Tadmorden	1915	1
Burgie Favorite (imp.)	809	1909	1769	Clyde	Isaac Williamson	Tadmorden	1915	1
Foremost (imp.)	1120	1910	1240	Clyde	Graham & Smith	Tadmorden	1915	1
King's Purser (imp.)	497	1907	1391	Clyde	A. G. Gormley	Tadmorden	1914	1
Beau Ideal 2nd	3851	1912	4443	Clyde	Jas. C. Smith	Tadmorden	1915	1
Prince	1448	1910	2227	Clyde	Jas. E. Rose	Tadmorden	1914	1
Cruickstan	2266	1903	2436	St. Br.	Geo. Arnold	Tadmorden	1914	2
Prince of Orange (imp.)	2184	1905	1212	Clyde	Wm. Hadden	Tadmorden	1915	1

YORK COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Netherby (imp.)	1332	1908	1822	Clyde.	C. B. Stoutenburgh	Victoria Square	1914	1
Talke Fire Alarm (imp.)	4069	1911	4371	Hack.	J. M. Gardhouse	Weston	1915	1
Whitegate Excelsior (imp.)	4033	1913	4370	Hack.	J. M. Gardhouse	Weston	1915	1
Montrave Ronald (imp.)	1432	1898	2092	Clyde.	J. M. Gardhouse	Weston	1914	1
Jabes (imp.)	3209	1909	3716	Per.	J. B. Hogate	Weston	1914	1
Kaprice (imp.)	3210	1910	3717	Per.	J. B. Hogate	Weston	1914	1
Jabloir	3678	1909	3939	Per.	J. B. Hogate	Weston	1914	1
Kakiz	3679	1910	3990	Per.	J. B. Hogate	Weston	1914	1
Green Mountain Rifleman	1287	1906	1501	Morgan.	W. J. Pearson	Weston	1914	1
Kilston	3368	1894	3831	Thor.	R. M. Dale	Willowdale	1914	1
Frenchy	3552	1907	3839		Henry Satin	Woodbridge	1915	3

NEW ONTARIO.

ALGOMA.

Cognac	4214	1911	4639		Jos. Belanger	Azilda	1915	3
Viceau	4215	1912	4638		Jos. Belanger	Azilda	1915	3
Hermenault	4264	1907	4529		Victor Paquette	Azilda	1915	3
Luis 2nd	2062	1910	2541	Per.	D. D. Griffith	Barrie Island	1914	1
Gnome (imp.)	1969	1906	2600	Per.	Albert Long	Barrie Island	1914	1
Red Wilkes Jr.	3864	1897	4293		S. A. Wright	Burpee	1914	3
Colonel Victor	4019	1909	3922	Clyde.	J. Labble	Blind River	1915	1
Frank	4197	1906	4379		J. J. McPhail	Bruce Mines	1914	3
Edward Molr (imp.)	781	1909	1492	Clyde.	J. J. McPhail	Bruce Mines	1914	1
Marquis (imp.)	1581	1903	240	Per.	J. J. McPhail	Bruce Mines	1914	1
Grimpan	3755	1906	4107	Per.	Chelmsford Horse Assn.	Chelmsford	1914	1
Baron Hudson	4247	1901	2846		T. H. McWatters	Echo Bay	1915	4
Kirkbean	3661	1908	4052		Alex. McDougall	Gore Bay	1914	3
Ben Sedi	3662	1903	4056		Isaac Johnston	Gore Bay	1914	3
Gordon Prince Jr.	4156	1904	4298		A. L. Kemp	Gore Bay	1914	3

Canadian Boy	3895	1912	4464	G. Strain, C. Burt &	1914
King Edward	1106	1903	2081	C. Siomke	Gore Bay
Black Jim	4130	1909	4650	Aaron Walker	Gore Bay
Gazon (imp.)	3302	1906	4175	D. Thibault	Larchwood
Galloway King	3298	1909	3696	W. G. Noit	MacLennan
Superior II.	3378	1908	4418	K. L. Campbell	Massey
Gaulis (imp.)	3706	1906	3602	Oscar Cole	Massey
Sidney Tone	4216	1901	4603	G. A. Mooney	Massey
Landais (imp.)	2873	1911	3384	J. Ouellette	Massey
Arrival Wilkes	3775	1902	4176	A. C. Hyland	Richard's Landing
Starlight	4136	1905	4137	Thomas Inch	Rydal Bank
Innes Pride (imp.)	4149	1908	4589	J. C. Shouldice	Sault Ste. Marie
Crown Prince	3367	1907	4440	Geo. Wilding	Sault Ste. Marie
Lord Chatan	3736	1908	4051	R. J. McConnell	Sueguin
Joe Hamlin	3303	1902	3784	L. Stringer	Shelgundah
Scottish Marquis	3117	1909	3561	Walter Hare	Sowerby
Sphinxmore Jr.	3335	1902	882	Hugh McCormack	Sowerby
Linman's Perfection	4049	1911	4295	R. A. Brown	Steeton
Alvin	4028	1911	4604	Chas. N. Ansley	Wharfedale
				Chas. G. Hyett	Worthington
HALIBURTON.					
Trenton Tom	4181	1911	4665	Hampton Harvie	Haliburton
Prince of Willowbrook	3196	1911	3538	Sydney Johnston	Lochin
KENORA.					
Dunrobin Laird	4048	1913	4571	A. R. Ascough	Kenora
Doc	4087	1910	4602	Gould Bros.	Kenora
MANITOULIN.					
King Edward 1st	3664	1902	4112	Norman Campbell	Britainville
Up-to-date	4112	1901	4637	M. McColman	Britainville
Scots Fir (imp.)	3863	1902	4448	Jas. McKinley	Evansville
Jimnie Marquis	3799	1909	4171	Wm. Cronk	Kagawong
On Time	3500	1902	4099	P. J. McDonald	Little Current
Royal Oak	4106	1906	4441	Thor.	Canadian National Bureau of Breeding
Flask Prince II.	3774	1906	4343	A. J. Campbell	Manitowaning
Richard Dan	3365	1910	4122	J. McCutcheon	Providence Bay
Baron Stirling 2nd	3787	1906	4123	Clyde.	Sandfield
				John Blackie	Spring Bay

MUSKOKA.

Name of Stallion.	Enrol- ment No.	Date of Birth.	Fyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Royal Prince	4097	1911	4585		Peter Decaire	Bala	1915	3
Hls Royal Highness	4206	1902	4640		T. Mason & G. Montgomery	Bala	1915	4
Royal Hugo	1092	1909	1547	Clyde.	Samuel Robson	Birkendale	1915	1
Simon MacGregor	4187	1902	3301	Clyde.	John Beaumont	Bracebridge	1915	1
King Ansonia	3685	1902	4308		Sydney H. Blackwell	Bracebridge	1914	3
Black Stamp (imp.)	1253	1910	2021	Clyde.	Leishman & Watson	Bracebridge	1914	1
Casterlar King	3683	1910	4130	Per.	J. Morris & Jas. Carson	Bracebridge	1914	1
Don Alton	3669	1911	4140		Wm. L. Tibbett	Bracebridge	1914	3
Stanley Champion	955	1905	1740		Chas. Swanson	Emerson	1914	3
Royal Range	1591	1910	2368	Clyde.	Samuel Skinner	Etwell	1914	1
Bonnie Prince Charlie	1636	1909	464	Clyde.	Gravenhurst Clyde. Ass'n	Gravenhurst	1914	1
Glitter	3987	1899	4129		Joseph Lynch	Huntsville	1915	3
Highland Sam	4257	1906	4709		R. Markle	Huntsville	1915	3
Dannie McGregor	3972	1908	4546		Wesley Morrow	Muskoka Falls	1915	3
Young Lion McQueen	3973	1908	3077		Leslie Morrow	Muskoka Falls	1915	3
Feudal Chief (imp.)	2967	1910	940	Clyde.	R. Meredith	Portage	1914	1
Bonnie Dee (imp.)	3670	1911	4141	Clyde.	W. F. Somerset	Port Sydney	1914	1
Fagan	4044	1911	4584		Eli Commandant	Sahanatien	1915	3

NIPISING.

Hector	4207	1910	4666		Wm. Boxwell	Alderdale	1915	3
King of the North	4153	1911	4605		J. A. Boivin	Bonfield	1915	3
Paddy	4152	1905	4662		Joseph Arcon	Cache Bay	1915	3
Corona (imp.)	458	1900	1161	Clyde.	Wm. Geo. Davie	Earlton	1914	1
Fairbank	2506	1909	3058		Joseph Valquette	Eau Claire	1914	3
Bob	4108	1904	4608		F. Boulanger	Great Desert	1915	3
Marly 3rd	4162	1911	4661		F. Lalonde	Hammer	1915	3
Baron Stately	3911	1911	3306	Clyde.	Chas. McNaughton	Heaslip	1914	1
Baron Lynedoch	3912	1910	4449	Clyde.	Chas. McNaughton	Heaslip	1914	1
Jim Almediom	4128	1903	4357		G. Caldwell	Milberta	1915	4
Baron Richardson 2nd	2110	1910	2810	Clyde.	Dom. Live Stock Commis- sioner. W. J. Clemons, Mgr. Monteith .....	.....	1914	1
Dr. Black	3988	1906	4174		F. T. Bell	New Liskeard	1914	3
Arlon King	2324	1899	186	St. Br.	D. C. Burkholder	New Liskeard	1912	1
Jack	21	1908	1335		L. Lafrenier	Noelville	1915	3
Ardent	4192	1907	4297		Leon Nadon	Noelville	1915	3
Lord Kitchener	3821	1903	4420		J. A. Anderson	Powasson	1914	3

Duke	3701	1909	4833	V. Roberts	St. Charles	1914	3
Harry Rooker	4194	1911	4690	John Cardiff	Sturgeon Falls	1915	3
Ben	4164	1912	4672	Leon Delorine	Sturgeon Falls	1915	3
Henri (imp.)	3829	1907	4030	Per.	Sturgeon Falls Syndicate		
Coon	4095	1907	4588	Jas. Davison, Agent	Sturgeon Falls	1914	1
Dan	4120	1906	4566	J. D. Vachon	Sturgeon Falls	1915	3
Perfection	4177	1903	1648	Kane & Waite	Sudbury	1915	3
Hal Patron	3816	1898	4299	Wm. Tait	Sudbury	1915	3
Prince Arbroath	3687	1907	4063	M. McKay	Tom's Town	1914	3
				Clyde.	Boyd & Chenette	1914	1

PARRY SOUND.

Prince Newbridge	1348	1905	226	Jos. P. Thorne	Barnesdale	1915	1
Chester B.	4193	1905	4685	Nelson Maybee	Bertiedale	1915	3
Flash Lightning	3025	1908	3836	David Magee	Broadbent	1914	1
Prince Albert	4180	1912	4653	Jas. Vanmeer	Burk's Falls	1915	3
Baron Thomas	2449	1908	3146	Hugh & Jos. Varcoe	Burk's Falls	1915	1
Celtic Guard (imp.)	3452	1904	3898	J. A. McDonald	Elmsdale	1914	1
Devitt's Bonny	3986	1900	4144	Jno. A. Smith	Loring	1915	1
Royal Mac	4205	1906	4692	Herbert Haight	Novar	1915	4
Prince Warshall	904	1908	1413	F. A. Haines	Parry Sound	1914	1
Charles	387	1905	3760	Wm. Mesure	Parry Sound	1914	3
ounr amp ite	3655	1908	4125	John Woods	Parry Sound	1914	3
Galant Marcellus	4014	1906	4439	W. H. Martin	Rosseau	1915	1
National	3651	1905	386	McCron & Taylor	Spucedale	1914	1
Blacksmith Boy	3667	1910	4134	McCron & Taylor	Spucedale	1914	1
Norland	52	1907	257	W. H. Basso	Sundridge	1915	1
Royal Alexander	1087	1905	1611	J. C. Cunningham	Sundridge	1914	2
Royal Klippin	3994	1901	4435	Abel Dennis	Sundridge	1915	1
Phillip	3075	1910	4172	John B. Duke	Sundridge	1914	1
Prince Charles	735	1910	1153	T. F. Carr & Sons	Trout Creek	1914	1
King Henry	3085	1901	1378	T. F. Carr & Sons	Trout Creek	1914	3

RAINY RIVER.

Terrington Cleophas (imp.)	3997	1904	4545	Hack.	A. G. Crawford	Emo	1915	1
Slr Reubin	3955	1908	4129	Clyde.	Chas. Fisher	Emo	1915	1
Stately Gem	4102	1910	4527		E. T. Murphy	Fort Frances	1915	1
Golden Stately	4113	1909	4472	Clyde.	Jas. B. Cook	Rainy River	1915	1
George Cymbalin	3930	1909	4473		R. R. Johnston	Rainy River	1915	3
Bill	4155	1905	4501		Gustave Imscher	Waldhof	1914	4

THUNDER BAY.

Name of Stallion.	Enrolment No.	Date of Birth.	Pyle No.	Breed.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Sir Rouncevalle	4107	1902	4568		F. W. Fraser.....	Fort William	1915	3
Will Mayburn	3946	1902	4459		Thomas P. Kelly	Fort William	1914	3
Brilliant	1175	1906	320	Per.....	Thomas P. Kelly	Fort William	1915	1
Young Baron	3791	1906	4132		E. T. Ross	Port Arthur	1914	3
QUEBEC.								
Prince C.	3245	1901	3691	St. Br.....	C. Quinn	Aylmer East	1915	1
Johnston Chief (imp.)	2731	1906	2970	Clyde.....	George Fraser	Beech Grove	1915	1
Choice 3rd	838	1908	1723	Clyde.....	Jos. Byrne	Campbell's Bay	1914	1
Sylvio (imp.)	765	1907	1443	Clyde.....	Napoleon La France	Chapeau	1915	1
Duc (imp.)	3420	1911	3871	Bel. Draft.....	J. E. Arnold	Grenville	1915	1
Kyste (imp.)	4093	1910	4630	Per.....	J. E. Arnold	Grenville	1915	1
Lord Aberdeen (imp.)	3128	1906	3598	Clyde.....	T. B. Macaulay	Hudson Heights	1915	1
George Mack	4183	1903	4609		Louis Lauthier	Papineauville	1915	3
Tom de St. Vincent	3520	1903	3699		J. E. Dolan	Portage Du Fort	1915	3
Macleod	3243	1905	3516	Clyde.....	J. R. Menard	Ste. Justine de Newton	1914	1
Tom	3734	1911	4201		Damose Cadieux	St. Redempteur	1914	3
Saline Boy	3889	1905	4307	St. Br.....	R. Sharp	Westmont	1915	1
ALBERTA.								
Barrington	3716	1911	4252	Clyde.....	W. G. McFarlane	Grand Prairie	1914	1
Honest John	126	1903	775		C. Aggett	Youngstown	1912	3
SASKATCHEWAN.								
Roswell Chief	3733	1905	529	St. Br.....	Jas. Jelly	Expanse	1914	3
MINNESOTA.								
Grozco	3938	1911	4519		Chas. Burnett	International Falls	1915	3
NEW YORK.								
Prince Highfield	211	1903	238		S. C. Slate	Clayton, N.Y.	1912	3

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
FARMERS' INSTITUTES
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
1915

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



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1915

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TORONTO

KEY TO FARMERS' AND WOMEN'S INSTITUTE MEETINGS, 1915-16.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF MEETINGS :

	Regular		Supplementary	
	Page.	Division.	Page.	Division.
Addington	19	9	25	16
Brant, North	18	5	22	9
Brant, South	17	4	22	9
Bruce, Centre	16	1	20	1
Bruce, North	16	1	..	..
Bruce, South	16	1	21	4
Bruce, West .....	..	..	20	2
Carleton	19	11	25	18
Dufferin .....	..	..	23	13
Dundas	19	10	25	17
Durham, East	18	8	24	14
Durham, West	18	7	24	14
Elgin, East	17	3	22	8
Elgin, West	17	3	22	8
Essex, North	17	3	22	8
Essex, South .....	..	..	22	8
Frontenac	19	10	25	16
Frontenac, Centre	19	10	..	..
Glengarry	19	11	25	17
Grenville, South	19	10	25	17
Grey, Centre .....	..	..	20	2
Grey, North .....	..	..	20	2
Grey, South .....	..	..	21	4
Haldimand	17	4	..	..
Halton	16	1	23	13
Hastings, East	19	9	24	15
Hastings, North .....	..	..	25	16
Hastings, West	19	9	24	15
Huron, East	16	1	20	1
Huron, South	16	2	21	6
Huron, West	16	1	20	1
Kent, East	17	3	22	8
Kent, West	17	3	..	..
Lambton, East .....	..	..	21	5
Lambton, West	16	2	21	5
Lanark, North	19	10	25	18
Lanark, South	19	10	..	..
Leeds, South	19	10	25	16
Lincoln	17	4	22	10
Lennox	19	9	25	16
Middlesex, East	16	2	..	..
Middlesex, North	16	2	21	5
Middlesex, West	17	3	21	5
Monck	17	4	23	10
Norfolk, North	17	3	22	9
Norfolk, South	17	3	22	9
Northumberland, East .....	..	..	24	15
Northumberland, West	18	8	24	15
Ontario, North	18	7	24	14
Ontario, South	18	7	24	15
Oxford, North .....	..	..	..	..
Oxford, South	17	3	22	9

	Regular		Supplementary	
	Page.	Division.	Page.	Division.
Peel .....	..	..	23	12
Perth, North	16	2	21	6
Perth, South	16	2	21	6
Peterborough, East	18	8	24	15
Peterborough, West	18	8	24	15
Prescott .....	..	..	25	17a
Prince Edward	19	9	24	15
Renfrew, North .....	..	..	25	18
Renfrew, South	19	11	25	18
Russell	19	11	..	..
Simcoe, Centre	18	5	..	..
Simcoe, East .....	..	..	..	..
Simcoe, South	18	5	..	..
Simcoe, West	18	5	20	2
Stormont	19	11	25	17
Victoria, East	18	8	24	14
Victoria, West	18	8	24	14
Waterloo, North .....	..	..	..	..
Waterloo, South .....	..	..	..	..
Welland	17	4	23	10
Wellington, Centre .....	..	..	23	12
Wellington, East	18	5	..	..
Wellington, South	18	5	..	..
Wellington, West	18	5	23	12
Union	16	1	21	6
Wentworth, North	17	4	22	10
Wentworth, South	17	4	22	10
York, East .....	..	..	23	12-13
York, North .....	..	..	23	12
York, West .....	..	..	23	13

FARMERS' INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO

1915-16.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

This volume contains list of Farmers' and Women's Institute meetings to be held during the winter of 1915-16. There was some uncertainty as to the wisdom of planning for any considerable number of meetings to be held during the coming winter, but the keen interest shown on the part of our correspondents has resulted in plans being made for a considerable number of regular Institute meetings in addition to about the usual number of Short Courses in Live Stock Judging. It will be remembered that during the season of 1914-15 only a limited number of meetings were held. They were, however, more than usually successful and we look forward with confidence to well attended, profitable meetings this season. In addition to the regular Institute work, a better Farming Special was run over the C. P. R. lines, as reported upon below. With the Short Courses in Agriculture and other lines of work conducted by District Representatives, Short Courses in Stock Judging, Institute Meetings, Better Farming Coaches, and other special meetings, the Province should be well served along agricultural instruction lines this season.

It has been our aim to prevent overlapping in all this work, and we appeal to the Institute officers and directors to make the meeting in each locality as great a success as possible. We again express the opinion that Institute meetings cannot be made a success without the hearty co-operation of all concerned, not only in planning for and advertising the meetings, but in taking part in the discussions at the meetings.

The degree of interest shown on the part of the farmers in the series announced herein, will be a partial guide in making plans for further work of a similar character.

REORGANIZATION OF FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

It will be remembered that several months ago, in the early spring of 1915, a suggested plan for reorganization of Farmers' Institutes was submitted to the Institute officers and directors and others interested in agricultural instruction. It was intimated at the time that no change would be made in the rules and regulations governing the meetings to be held during the winter of 1915-16, so the series announced herein will be held in accordance with the regulations which have been in force for a number of years.

A large majority of those who expressed views regarding reorganization plans were favorable, and in practically all cases where slight opposition to and criticism of the regulations was shown the same was dispelled by a fuller explanation as to the methods outlined and the objects in view. The Department is still prepared to receive suggestions regarding plans for reorganization and will make full announcements at an early date as to the system to be adopted in the holding of meetings after the present season. Some helpful suggestions have been received and some slight changes will, no doubt, be made in the original suggested plan. The aim is to have an organization controlled by the farmers, but which will be

representative of all interests in the community. The suggested plan will mean more liberal support of the Institute work by the Department of Agriculture than has been the case in the past. It will also provide for greater certainty in the matter of planning for meetings and in the advertising of the same. These two conditions are essential to success.

Encouragement will be given to the formation of Farmers' Clubs and other local agricultural organizations. Outlines of the suggested plan will be furnished on application.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES.

The past fifteen months have seen a transformation in so far as the work of the Women's Institutes is concerned. For a number of years they have been devoting their attention to those problems directly concerning the home—food values and cooking, care and feeding of children, household sanitation, beautifying of homes both inside and outside, school problems, and community improvement—such as libraries, tree planting, parks, etc. Practically all such efforts have ceased, however, in the face of the larger call of Patriotism. The Institutes have, during the past fifteen months contributed in cash and goods to the amount of at least \$200,000, and practically all the 860 branches with their 30,000 members are now devoting considerable time to raising funds, knitting, sewing and the making of hospital supplies—all for patriotic purposes. They are strong supporters of charity and patriotic efforts in their respective localities. The resourcefulness, industry and sacrifice of the Institute members in this trying time will be a lasting monument to one of the strongest organizations in the Province.

The Conventions at Ottawa, London and Toronto, held in the latter part of October and early November were most successful, the addresses inspiring, the enthusiasm most marked, and unbounded confidence was shown as to further effective service along patriotic, educational, and community betterment lines. A full report of the work of the Women's Institutes for the year will soon be available and may be had upon application.

BETTER FARMING SPECIAL.

In co-operation with the Canadian Pacific Railway the Provincial Department of Agriculture equipped a couple of demonstration cars which were utilized by a staff of instructors in giving lectures and demonstrations at the places named below:

Place.	Day	Date	Place.	Day	Date
Claremont	Monday	Oct. 4th.	Chatsworth	Tuesday	Oct. 26th.
Burketon Jct.	Tuesday	Oct. 5th.	Owen Sound	Wednesday	Oct. 27th.
*Blackstock	Tuesday	Oct. 5th.	Flesherton	Thursday	Oct. 28th.
Tweed	Wednesday	Oct. 6th.	Orangeville	Friday	Oct. 29th.
Apple Hill	Thursday	Oct. 7th.	Brampton	Saturday	Oct. 30th.
Finch	Friday	Oct. 8th.	Elmira	Monday	Nov. 1st.
Winchester	Saturday	Oct. 9th.	Goderich	Tuesday	Nov. 2nd.
Kemptville	Monday	Oct. 11th.	Milverton	Wednesday	Nov. 3rd.
Merrickville	Tuesday	Oct. 12th.	Guelph	Thursday	Nov. 4th.
Carleton Place	Wednesday	Oct. 13th.	Ayr	Friday	Nov. 5th.
Stittsville	Thursday	Oct. 14th.	Tillsonburg	Saturday	Nov. 6th.
Perth	Friday	Oct. 15th.	Belmont	Monday	Nov. 8th.
Norwood	Saturday	Oct. 16th.	Thamesford	Tuesday	Nov. 9th.
Lindsay	Monday	Oct. 18th.	Komoka	Wednesday	Nov. 10th.
Coldwater	Tuesday	Oct. 19th.	Appin	Thursday	Nov. 11th.
Craighurst	Wednesday	Oct. 20th.	Kent Bridge	Friday	Nov. 12th.
Alliston	Thursday	Oct. 21st.	Chatham	Saturday	Nov. 13th.
Tottenham	Friday	Oct. 22nd.	Tilbury	Monday	Nov. 15th.
Bolton	Saturday	Oct. 23rd.	Woodstock	Tuesday	Nov. 16th.
Shelburne	Monday	Oct. 25th.	*Aft. and Eve. lectures.		

One of the cars contained the following stock:

1 Clyde Mare.	3 Shropshire Sheep.
1 Percheron Mare.	3 Cotswold Sheep.
1 Holstein Cow.	3 Berkshire Hogs.
1 Ayrshire Cow.	3 Yorkshire Hogs.
1 Dual Purpose Short Horn Cow.	

The other car contained exhibits bearing upon:

Grains, Grasses and Fodder Crops.
 Drainage and Protection from Lightning.
 Dairying.
 Poultry Raising.
 Weeds—identification, methods of destruction, etc.

The programme provided for the public to visit the cars any time during the day, usually between 9.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. Special invitations were given to the larger pupils in the schools to visit the train, and the instructors in charge were prepared at all times to give brief addresses upon the various exhibits and to answer questions. In the afternoon, demonstrations in the judging of live stock were given, usually from 2 or 2.30 to 4.30 or 5 o'clock. At a number of centres some of the best live stock in the locality was compared with the stock on the train and formed the basis for the giving of valuable instruction. The evening meetings were devoted almost entirely to an exhibition of moving pictures, illustrative of up-to-date agriculture and bearing upon health problems. The Provincial Board of Health co-operated in this work, providing some of the films and an operator. Much interest was shown in these views by townspeople as well as the farmers and their families.

On account of the exceptionally heavy crops and the difficulty in getting farm work done with despatch on account of excessive wet in the late summer and early fall, it was at considerable inconvenience that the farmers attended meetings of any kind during October and early November. The number who took advantage of the train was gratifying, and, while at some points not many farmers were reached, the instructors considered that a splendid service was rendered at all points by the information imparted to the larger boys and girls at the schools.

Special sessions for the women were planned for the afternoons, and a regular Women's Institute lecturer was assigned for the occasion. At a number of points where moving pictures could not be shown on account of not having electrical power, addresses were given at the evening meetings by the lady lecturer as well as the instructors on the train. The operation of these two coaches, together with similar work undertaken in former years demonstrates beyond a doubt that this can be made a most valuable feature in connection with agricultural instruction.

ATTENDANCE, MEMBERSHIP, ETC., FOR 1914-15.

The number of meetings held was about one-third of the average for a number of years past, due to unusual conditions created by the war.

Institutes having the largest attendance at their meetings:—

Middlesex, East	1,552	Bruce, South	977
Lincoln	1,442	Manitoulin, West	966
Parry Sound, East	1,363	Huron, West	960
Welland	1,205	Simcoe, Centre	949
Waterloo, North	1,152	Wellington, East	911
Huron, East	1,074	Timiskaming,	830
Nipissing, West	1,072	Northumberland, West	810
Wellington, West	1,030		

Institutes with the largest membership for the year ending May, 1915:—

Perth, South	554	Lambton, East	361
Waterloo, North	503	Dufferin	367
Halton	464	Huron, East	323
Brant, South	438	Brant, North	319
Waterloo, South	429	Lincoln	316
Simcoe, Centre	414	Peel	307
Welland	382	Durham, East	303
Middlesex, North	368	Middlesex, East	287

JUDGING CLASSES.

Short Courses in Seed and Stock Judging were conducted between Nov. 16 and March 10, 1914-15, at the following places: Appin, Arnprior, Avonmore, Bell's Cors., Bainsville, Beachburg, Binbrook, Blackstock, Brampton, Bridgenorth, Brockville, Brookville, Brougham, Burnaby, Caledon, Cannington, Cardinal, Clachan, Comber, Courtland, Dunsford, Dutton, Enterprise, Essex, Galt, Georgetown, Glenmorris, Glen Nevis, Grand Valley, Harley, Hawkesville, Hickson, Hornings Mills, Inkermann, Kinburn, Laurel, Lyons, Millbrook, Morewood, Mt. Albert, Mt. Pleasant, Nelson, New Dundee, Newington, Oakwood, Oil Spring, Orono, Picton, Poplar Hill, Port Perry, Postville, Princeton, Reaboro, Renfrew, Rockford, Rockton, Roseneath, Seeley's Bay, Selkirk, Schomberg, Sharbot Lake, Sillville, St. Mary's, Toledo, Vanessa, Warsaw, Waterloo, Wilkesport, Wooler, York and Zephyr—71 in all.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

During the past season speakers were sent to 31 annual meetings of the Farmers' Institutes.

DAIRY MEETINGS.

The staff of Dairy Instructors employed regularly from April to November each year are utilized also to attend special Dairy Meetings held under the auspices of the factories and creameries, usually at the time of the annual business meeting. Speakers were sent to 232 such meetings during the past year, and the total attendance was 11,506.

MEETINGS IN NORTHERN ONTARIO.

The Farmers' and Women's Institutes in the northern sections of the Province were furnished with lady and gentlemen speakers for a series of meetings held in late May, June and early July. The total number of such meetings was 130.

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCE.

At regular, supplementary, and special Institute meetings for the twelve months ending June 30, 1915:—

Regular and Supplementary Meetings:

Farmers' Institutes	48,182
Women's Institutes	224,210

Special Institutes:

Women's Institute Demonstration Lectures..	8,859
Farmers' and Women's Institute Conventions	14,500
Seed and Live Stock Judging Classes	16,883
Cheese Factory and Creamery Meetings....	11,506

Total 324,140

STATISTICAL REPORT.

On account of the unusual conditions prevailing during the season of 1914-15, the statistical statement for some of the Institutes is not complete and, of course, presents an unfair comparison with other years. It has been decided, therefore, to give only totals in presenting the statistics for the current year.

Membership for the year 1915	18,750
Number of meetings held	581
Total Attendance	48,182
Cash on hand and total receipts	\$11,899 20
Expenditure	6,796 65
Balance carried forward	5,102 55

While the number of meetings held was slightly over one-third of the number held the year before, the attendance is a little over one-half what it was in 1913-14.

GEO. A. PUTNAM,

Superintendent.

ONTARIO FARMERS' INSTITUTES

OFFICERS FOR 1915-16.

Institute.	Name.	Address.
Addington	President W. H. Vannest	Enterprise.
	Vice-President Robt. Nugent	Newburgh.
	Secretary A. A. Jackson	Enterprise.
Algoma, Centre	President G. W. Hill	R. R. 1, Sault Ste. Marie.
	Vice-President Hugh Triplett	R.R. 1, Sault Ste. Marie.
	Secretary Henry Knight, Jr.	R.R. 1, Sault Ste. Marie.
Algoma, East	President Thos. Cordukes	Sowerby.
	Vice-President Duncan McLennan	Livingstone Crk.
	Secretary A. H. Hagen	Sowerby.
Algoma, North Shore	President Albert Davidson	MacLennan.
	Vice-President Alex. McCluskie	MacLennan.
	Secretary James Nott	MacLennan.
Brant, North	President Judson Rosebrugh	St. George.
	Vice-President Harry Nixon	St. George.
	Secretary A. W. Pate	R.R. 4, Paris.
Brant, South	President G. M. Ballachey	113 Brant Ave., Brantford.
	Vice-President Jno. M. McKinnon	R.R. 1, Burford.
	Secretary F. E. Malcolm	R.R. 2, Brantford.
Bruce, Centre	President J. L. Bowers	Ripley.
	Vice-President Jno. Watson	Pine River.
	Secretary R. J. Nelson	Paisley.
Bruce, North	President J. K. Livingston	Hepworth.
	Vice-President Wm. Laidlaw	Lion's Head.
	Secretary Cecil Swale	Warton.
Bruce, South	President Jas. A. Lamb	R.R. 1, Walkerton.
	Vice-President S. D. A. A. Stobo	R.R.3, Teeswater.
	Secretary W. A. Rowland	R.R. 1, Walkerton.
Bruce, West	President Neil McDougald	Tara.
	Vice-President J. B. Muir	Pt. Elgin.
	Secretary J. H. Wismer	Pt. Elgin.
Carleton	President Geo. Hopper	Merrivale.
	Vice-President A. H. Acres	Hazeldean.
	Secretary R. H. Grant	Hazeldean.
Dufferin	President R. Hill	R.R. 4, Shelburne.
	1st Vice-President R. H. Galbraith	R.R. 2, Shelburne.
	2nd Vice-President R. Fawsett	R.R. 4, Shelburne.
	Secretary Jas. H. McKee	R.R. 3, Shelburne.
Dundas	President S. D. Thorpe	No. 1, South Mountain.
	Vice-President Mahlon Beckstead	No. 1, Chesterville
	Secretary W. H. Casselman	Chesterville.
Durham, East	President W. R. Shields	Mount Pleasant.
	Vice-President S. S. Staples	Ida.
	Secretary A. J. Fallis	R.R. 3, Millbrook.
Durham, West	President John Baker	Solina.
	Vice-President W. L. Smith	Orono.
	Secretary W. E. Pollard	Bowmanville.
	Asst. Secretary A. W. Annis	Tyrone.
Elgin, East	President R. A. Penhale	R.R. St. Thomas.
	Vice-President J. H. Sheppard	R.R., Aylmer.
	Secretary F. Leeson	Aylmer.
Elgin, West	President A. A. Miller	Middlemarch.
	Vice-President H. McPhail	Dutton.
	Secretary I. E. Pearce	Wallacetown.

Institute.		Name.	Address.
Essex, North	President	K. J. Wilson	Maidstone.
	Vice-President	Edw. McPharlin	Essex.
	Secretary	M. N. Mousseau	South. Woodslee.
Essex, South	President	Philip C. Fox	Kingsville.
	Vice-President	Nelson Peterson	Ruthven.
	Secretary	G. W. Coatsworth	Kingsville.
Frontenac	President	E. Stover	Glenvale.
	Vice-President	D. C. Rogers	R.R. 1, Kingston.
	Secretary	J. S. Sibbit	R.R. 1, Kingston.
Frontenac, Centre	President	W. W. Barr	Mt. Grove.
	Vice-President	J. N. Smith	Parham.
	Secretary	A. C. Abbott	Mt. Grove.
Glengarry	President	D. H. Kennedy	R.R. 1, Maxville.
	Vice-President	J. J. Calder	Lancaster.
	Secretary	J. P. McNaughton	Maxville.
Grenville, South	President	Joseph Goodin	Spencerville.
	Vice-President	Thos. Wallace	Spencerville.
	Secretary	Geo. W. Carson	R.R. 1, Domville.
Grey, Centre	President	Ben. Carruthers	Kimberley.
	Vice-President	Robt. Best	Flesherton.
	Secretary	J. I. Graham	R.R. 4, Markdale.
Grey, North	President	Malcolm Rutherford	Leith.
	Vice-President	Jas. Sutherland	Bognor.
	Secretary	A. S. Donald	R.R. 5, Tara.
Grey, South	President	J. W. Blyth	Varney.
	Vice-President	R. T. Edwards	No. 6, Markdale.
	Secretary	Geo. Binnie	No. 2, Priceville.
Haldimand	President	Steven Culver	R.R. 3, Byng.
	Vice-President	A. Lamb	Selkirk.
	Secretary	W. S. Dunnet	Lythmore.
Halton	President	Jas. H. Wilson	Milton.
	Vice-President	H. T. Foster	Burlington.
	Secretary	A. L. MacNab	Milton.
Hastings, East	President	Elisha Maynes	Thomasburg.
	Vice-President	Clarence Long	Blessington.
	Secretary	H. S. Tucker	Tweed.
Hastings, North	President	W. E. Tummon	Crookston.
	Vice-President	James Kincaid	Madoc.
	Secretary	F. A. Comerford	Eldorado.
Hastings, West	President	Clem. H. Ketcheson	R.R. 2, Belleville.
	Vice-President	W. E. Vanderwater	R.R. 2, Belleville.
	Secretary	T. H. Ketcheson	R.R. 2, Belleville.
Huron, East	President	Amos Smith	Trowbridge.
	1st Vice-President	Richard Proctor	R.R. 5, Brussels.
	2nd Vice-President	P. S. McEwen	R.R. 1, Bluevale.
Huron, South	Secretary	P. A. McArthur	R.R. 1, Ethel.
	President	Alex. Buchanan, Jr.	Hensall.
	Vice-President	Geo. Penhale	Exeter.
Huron, West	Secretary	A. H. Doupe	R.R. 3, Exeter.
	President	J. A. Mallough	R.R. 3, Auburn.
	Vice-President	J. W. Salkeld	Goderich.
Kent, East	Secretary	Wm. Bailie	R.R. 3, Auburn.
	President	Daniel Buchanan	R.R. 2, Thamesville.
	Secretary	D. M. Winter	R.R. 3, Northwood.
Lambton, East	President	Jacob Willsie	Thedford.
	Secretary	Alex. Jamison	Forest.
Lambton, West	President	W. A. Brock	Petrollea.
	Vice-President	C. C. Hutchison	Corunna.
	Secretary	Robt. J. White	Mooretown.
Lanark, North	President	J. C. Currie	Lammermoor.
	Vice-President	Wm. Dunlop	McDonald's Cors.
	Secretary	Jas. Park	Poland.
Lanark, South	President	Jas. W. Leaver	Perth.
	Vice-President	W. T. Hands	R. M. 1, Perth.
	Secretary	Geo. Oliver	R. M. 5, Perth.

Institute.	Name.	Address.
Leeds, South	President C. F. Rath	Lansdowne.
	Vice-President..... Ephraim Vanderhoof ..	Westport.
	Secretary Wm. J. Webster	Lansdowne.
Lennox	President Ira B. Hudgins	Selby.
	Vice-President M. A. Parrott	Odessa.
	Secretary Manly Jones	Napanee.
Lincoln	President L. H. Collard	R.R. 4, St. Catharines.
	Vice-President A. H. Christian	Beamsville.
	Secretary H. W. Houser	Campden.
Manitoulin, East	Secretary Maurice I. Johnston	Big Lake.
Manitoulin, West	President Nelson Campbell	Foxey.
	Vice-President Jno. Jennings	Barrie Island.
	Secretary Jno. B. Gibson	Foxey.
Middlesex, East	President D. Black	Dorchester.
	Vice-President W. Pack	Lambeth.
	Secretary Jas. H. Wheaton	Thorndale.
Middlesex, North	President Peter Mitchell	Ilderton.
	Vice-President H. C. McDonald	Strathroy.
	Secretary M. Veitch	Parkhill.
Middlesex, West	President Martin Johnson	R.R. 3, Appin.
	Vice-President Jno. M. Beckton	Glencoe.
	Secretary Chas. M. Macfie	Appin.
Monck	President F. Mingle	St. Ann's.
	Vice-President Jno. Hill	Canboro.
	Secretary J. E. Cohoe	Wellandport.
Muskoka, Centre	President Alfred Kay	Port Sydney.
	Vice-President W. J. Hamilton	Raymond.
	Secretary J. H. Osborne	Utterson.
Muskoka, North	President R. J. S. Hill	Hillside.
	Vice-President Eli Leech	Huntsville.
	Secretary F. A. Emberson	Hillside.
Muskoka, South	Hon. President J. J. Beaumont	Bracebridge.
	President H. E. Beaumont	Bracebridge.
	Vice-President J. Byron Kaye	Bracebridge.
	Secretary G. W. Miller	Gravenhurst.
Norfolk, North	President Geo. Erwin	Simcoe.
	1st Vice-President ... Theo. Cunningham ...	Windham Cen.
	2nd Vice-President ... David Duckworth ...	Waterford.
	Secretary Albert Swinn	Tillsonburg.
Norfolk, South	President John Pow.	Vittoria.
	Vice-President Ed. Starling	R. R., St. Williams.
	Secretary N. S. Palmerton	Walsh.
Northumberland, East	President Geo. Anderson	R.R. 3, Campbellford.
	Vice-President J. N. Stone	Norham.
	Secretary J. A. Stewart, Jr.	R.R. 3, Campbellford.
Northumberland, West	President F. J. Slade	R.R. 1, Fenella.
	Vice-President W. J. Westington	R.R. 6, Cobourg.
	Secretary Thos. Hoskin	R.R. 1, Grafton.
Ontario, North	President James Arnold	Zephyr.
	1st Vice-President ... Donald McKay	R.R. 1, Brechin.
	2nd Vice-President ... Rev. J. McK. McLennan ..	Beaverton.
	Secretary Thos. Feasby	Uxbridge.
Ontario, South	President Warren C. Willson ...	Brougham.
	Vice-President Norman J. White	R.R. 1, Myrtle.
	Secretary R. M. Tipper	Whitby.
Oxford, South	President J. E. Cohoe	Burgessville.
	Vice-President Jas. Griffin	Otterville.
	Secretary B. G. Palmer	Norwich.
Parry Sound, East	President Jno. Paget	Sundridge.
	1st Vice-President ... G. E. Gibbon	Sundridge.
	2nd Vice-President ... Jas. Cole	South River.
	Secretary J. Harper	Sundridge.

Institute.	Name.	Address.
Peel	President	Ralph Crawford Brampton.
	1st Vice-President	F. I. Thomson Britannia.
	2nd Vice-President	Howard Jaffary Macville.
	Secretary	Geo. Downey Bolton.
Perth, North	President	R. Armstrong Wartburg.
	Vice-President .....	.....
	Secretary	Duncan Forbes 143 Elizabeth St., Stratford.
Perth, South	President	Dougald McDougal Mitchell.
	Vice-President	Robert Norris Staffa.
	Secretary	Duncan MacVannel St. Mary's.
Peterboro', East	President	E. Hawthorne Warsaw.
	Vice-President	F. E. Birdsall 1st Contingent, France.
	Secretary	Chas. O'Reilly Norwood.
Peterboro', West	President	J. A. McGregor R.R. 2, Peterboro.
	1st Vice-President	Clayton Hanbridge Stewart's Hall.
	2nd Vice-President	Clayton Telford R.R. 1, Peterboro.
	Secretary	Allan B. Mann R.R. 4, Peterboro.
Prescott	Secretary	Jas. Allison Vankleek Hill.
Prince Edward	President	Peter Collier South Bay.
	Vice-President	Col. Angus Lighthall Picton.
	Secretary	A. M. Platt Picton.
Rainy River	President	A. D. Whiddon Devlin.
	Vice-President	Isaac Fearron Barwick.
	Secretary	T. A. Boucher Emo.
Renfrew, North	President	O. Wright Westmeath.
	Vice-President	Geo. Forbes Beachburg.
	Secretary	Wm. Headrick Beachburg.
Renfrew, South	President	X. Plaunt Northcote.
	1st Vice-President	J. B. McLaren R.R. 1, Renfrew.
	2nd Vice-President	J. B. Ferguson Renfrew.
	Secretary	G. MacIntyre R.R. 1, Renfrew.
Simcoe, Centre	President	Henry Priest Anten Mills.
	Vice-President	H. G. Murdock Wyevale.
	Secretary	Henry Priest (pro tem) Anten Mills.
Simcoe, East	President	R. A. Lehmann Orillia.
	Vice-President	Walter Forrester R.M.D., Hawke- stone.
	Secretary	R. C. Hipwell Orillia.
Simcoe, South	President	I. N. Morton Lefroy.
	Vice-President	Jas. Stephens Newton Robin- son.
	Secretary	J. A. Kidd Cookstown.
Simcoe, West	Hon. President	John McKee Duntroon.
	President	Robt. Macham New Lowell.
	1st Vice-President	Jno. Smith Duntroon.
	2nd Vice-President	Robt. Murray Avening.
	Secretary	J. A. McDermid Batteau.
Stormont	President	Felix McLaughlin Avonmore.
	Vice-President	A. T. Shaver Lunenburg.
	Secretary	D. H. McDiarmid R.R. 2, Moose Creek.
Timiskaming	President	Jos. Henderson Milberta.
	Vice-President	T. J. Norris Thornloe.
	Secretary	W. G. Nixon Slate River.
Thunder Bay	President	Jno. Edmonds Dorion.
	Vice-President	Robert McKenzie Murillo.
	Secretary	A. W. Trewin Slate River.
Victoria, East	President	Isaac Fee R.R. 2, Omeme.
	Vice-President	Isaac Naylor R.R. 1, Cameron.
	Secretary	Wm. Thurston Bobcaygeon.
Victoria, West	President	Albert Davidson Little Britain.
	Vice-President	John Cullis Oakwood.
	Secretary	James Keith Lindsay.

Institute.		Name.	Address.
Waterloo, North	President	Jas. H. Woods	No. 2, Elmira.
	1st Vice-President	J. A. Steiss	Heidelberg.
	2nd Vice-President	J. C. McKay	No. 1, Wallenstein.
	Secretary	Angus Weber	Floradale.
Waterloo, South	President	Wm. Elliott	R.R. 7, Galt.
	1st Vice-President	Sam. Cassel	New Hamburg.
	2nd Vice-President	A. C. Becker	Roseville.
	Secretary	Wm. J. Douglas (pro tem)	Galt.
Welland	President	Jas. C. Baker	Stevensville.
	Vice-President	H. H. Beam	Black Creek.
	Secretary	W. H. Gainer	Welland.
Wellington, Centre	President	Thos. W. Smith	R.R. 4, Belwood.
	Vice-President	James A. Goodall	Belwood.
	Secretary	Clarence T. Gerrie	Belwood.
Wellington, East	President	Donald McQueen	Mt. Forest.
	Vice-President	T. B. Farrell	Arthur.
	Secretary	Talbert Ferguson	Conn.
Wellington, South	President	Samuel Young	R.R. 2, Guelph.
	1st Vice-President	T. J. Mahon	Aberfoyle.
	2nd Vice-President	A. F. Auld	R.R. 2, Guelph.
	Secretary	J. A. Cockburn	Aberfoyle.
Wellington, West	President	T. Hammond	Moorefield.
	Vice-President	W. T. Whale	Goldstone.
	Secretary	E. G. Henry	Drayton.
Union	President	Jno. Pritchard	R.R. 1, Gorrie.
	Vice-President	D. Campbell	R.R. 1, Clifford.
	Secretary	Jno. R. Scott	Clifford.
Wentworth, North	President	Edwin McKnight	Rockton.
	1st Vice-President	Roland Cummins	Millgrove.
	2nd Vice-President	Watson McMonies	Waterdown.
	Secretary	Alfred Purnell	R.R. 3, Puslinch.
Wentworth, South	President	Austin Smuck	R.R. 3, Glanford Station.
	1st Vice-President	Jno. Mitchell	Stoney Creek.
	2nd Vice-President	G. E. Smith	R.R. 1, Jerseyville.
	Secretary	W. S. Patterson	Stoney Creek.
York, East	President	H. K. Clark	Agincourt.
	Vice-President	P. W. Burton	Eglinton.
	Secretary	Jas. T. Stewart	Agincourt.
York, North	President	T. H. Legge	Temperanceville.
	Vice-President	Wm. G. Hill	Queensville.
	Secretary	Wm. Dunning	Aurora.
York, West	President	Ed. Stonehouse	R.R. 1, Weston.
	Vice-President	John Jackson	Elia.
	Secretary	R. L. Crawford	R.R. 2, Weston.

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

District Representatives of the Provincial Department of Agriculture are stationed as indicated below. In nearly all of the Counties named plans have been made for conducting Short Courses in agriculture, extending from four to six weeks, in January and February. It will be impossible, in the majority of Counties, for the Representative or his Assistant to attend many of the Institute meetings. They will attend, however, when possible. The Representatives have been asked to notify the secretaries of the Institutes as to the meetings which they will attend, and an opportunity should be given the Representative to place his work before those in attendance at the meeting, if he so desires, and in many cases the Representative will be able to give instruction upon some definite line of agriculture of interest to the community. Where arrangements can be made with the Representative to attend a meeting before the bills are gotten out, announcement should be made accordingly.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Representatives.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Algoma.....	A. S. Smith.....	Sault Ste. Marie.
Brant.....	R. Schuyler.....	Paris.
Bruce.....	N. C. MacKay.....	Walkerton.
Carleton.....	W. D. Jackson.....	Carp.
Dufferin.....	H. A. Dorrance.....	Orangeville.
Dundas.....	E. P. Bradt.....	Morrisburg.
Durham.....	R. S. Duncan.....	Port Hope.
Elgin.....	C. W. Buchanan.....	Dutton.
Essex.....	J. W. Noble.....	Essex.
Frontenac.....	J. W. Stark.....	Sydenham.
Glengarry.....	D. E. MacRae.....	Alexandria.
Grenville.....	J. E. McRostie.....	Kemptville.
Grey.....	H. C. Duff.....	Markdale.
Haldimand.....	G. L. Woltz.....	Cayuga.
Halton.....	H. R. Hare.....	Burlington.
Hastings.....	A. D. McIntosh.....	Stirling.
Kenora.....	P. Stewart.....	Kenora.
Kent.....	R. B. Hinman.....	Chatham.
Lambton.....	G. G. Bramhill.....	Petrolia.
Lanark.....	P. S. D. Harding.....	Perth.
Leeds.....	W. H. Smith.....	Athens.
Lennox & Addington.....	G. B. Curran.....	Napanee.
Manitoulin.....	I. F. Metcalf.....	Gore Bay.
Middlesex.....	I. B. Whale.....	London, Box 663.
Muskoka and Parry Sound.....	F. C. Paterson.....	Huntsville.
Norfolk.....	Geo. Wilson.....	Simcoe.
Northumberland.....	R. S. Beckett.....	Brighton.
Ontario.....	R. M. Tipper.....	Whitby.
Oxford.....	G. R. Green.....	Woodstock.
Peel.....	J. A. Carroll.....	Brampton.
Peterborough.....	F. C. McRae.....	Norwood.
Prince Edward.....	A. P. McVannel.....	Pictou.
Rainy River.....	H. M. McElroy.....	Emo.
Renfrew.....	M. H. Winter.....	Renfrew.
Simcoe.....	J. Laughland.....	Collingwood.
Sudbury.....	H. B. Roy.....	Sudbury.
Temiskaming.....	W. G. Nixon.....	New Liskeard.
Thunder Bay—		
Fort William Section.....	G. W. Collins.....	Fort William.
Port Arthur Section.....	L. M. Davis.....	Port Arthur.
Victoria.....	A. A. Knight.....	Lindsay.
Waterloo.....	J. S. Knapp.....	Galt.
Welland.....	R. Austin.....	Welland.
Wentworth.....	R. L. Vining.....	Hamilton, 7 Market St.
York.....	J. C. Steckley.....	Newmarket.

INSTITUTE MEETINGS AND DELEGATES THEREFOR, 1915-16.

It is usual to have afternoon and evening sessions at each place, the former at 2.00, and the latter at 7.30 or 8.00 o'clock. The exact hour of meeting is decided by the officers of the Institute concerned, and announcements made accordingly. "Aft." indicates an afternoon meeting only; "Evg.," an evening meeting only. Arrangements will be made for a separate session for the ladies in the afternoon, and a joint meeting of the Farmers' and Women's Institutes in the evening, at those places for which a lady speaker is announced.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

DIVISION 1.

A. R. G. Smith, New Hamburg, Jan. 6th to 25th.
J. M. McCallum, Shakespeare, Jan. 24th and 25th.
Mrs. R. L. Moorehouse, Cairo, Jan. 6th to 24th.

1	Hepworth, Down's Hall	North Bruce (aft.)	Jan. 6
2	Warton, Town Hall	North Bruce (evg.)	" 6
3	Lion's Head, Town Hall	North Bruce (aft.)	" 7
4	Spry, School	North Bruce (evg.)	" 7
5	Hopeness, No. 3, Eastmor Tp.	North Bruce (aft.)	" 8
6	Mar. School House	North Bruce (evg.)	" 8
7	Parkhead, Orange Hall	North Bruce	" 10
8	Gillies' Hill, Township Hall	Centre Bruce	" 11
9	Paisley, Town Hall	Centre Bruce	" 12
10	Walkerton, Town Hall	South Bruce	" 13
11	Tecawater, Town Hall	South Bruce	" 14
12	Clifford, Town Hall	Union	" 15
13	Lavery, School House	Union	" 17
14	Gorrie, Township Hall	East Huron	" 18
15	Brussels, Town Hall	East Huron	" 19
16	Blyth, Miline's Hall	West Huron	" 20
17	Lond sboro	West Huron	" 21
			& 22
18	Brookville, Hall	Halton	" 24
19	Esquesing, Village Hall	Halton	" 25

DIVISION 2.

R. L. Moorehouse, Cairo, Jan. 6th to 27th.
J. B. Fairbairn, Beamsville, Jan. 6th to 8th.
Robt. Murphy, Alliston, Jan. 10th to 21st.
Dr. Mary McKenzie-Smith, Gravenhurst, Jan. 7th to 27th.

1	Brigden, McKenzie Hall	West Lambton (aft.)	Jan. 6
2	Moore's, Tp. Hall	West Lambton (evg.)	" 6
3	Wilkesport, Regan Hall	West Lambton (aft.)	" 7
4	Becher, Foresters' Hall	West Lambton (evg.)	" 7
5	Oakdale	West Lambton	" 8
6	Kerwood	North Middlesex	" 10
7	Keyser	North Middlesex	" 11
8	Komoka, New Hall	North Middlesex	" 12
9	Coldstream, Town Hall	North Middlesex	" 13
10	Beechwood, Foresters' Hall	North Middlesex	" 14
11	Wilton Grove, Foresters' Hall	East Middlesex	" 15
12	Harrietsville, Oddfellows' Hall	East Middlesex	" 17
13	Birr, Town Hall	East Middlesex	" 18
14	Parkhill, Town Hall	North Middlesex	" 19
15	Brucefield, Walker's Hall	South Huron (aft.)	" 20
16	Varna	South Huron (evg.)	" 20
17	Exeter, Town Hall	South Huron	" 21
18	St. Mary's, Town Hall	South Perth	" 22
19	Thorndale, Harding's Hall	East Middlesex	" 24
20	Rostock, Queen's Hall	North Perth	" 25
21	Millbank, Ritter's Hall	North Perth	" 26
22	Shakespeare, Temp. Hall	North Perth	" 27

DIVISION 3.

A. D. Harkness, Vineland Station, Jan. 6th to Feb. 2nd.

C. Schuyler, Brantford, Jan. 8th to 29th.

Mrs. H. W. Parsons, Cochrane, Jan. 6th to 8th; 13th to 26th.

1	Mount Elgin, Foresters' Hall	South Oxford	Jan. 6
2	Norwich, Town Hall	South Oxford	" 7
3	Courtland, Town Hall	North Norfolk	" 8
4	Delhi, Council Chambers	North Norfolk	" 10
5	Langton, Town Hall	South Norfolk	" 11
6	Vittoria, Lecture Room	South Norfolk	" 12
7	Villa Nova, Foresters' Hall	North Norfolk	" 13
8	Bealton, Hall	North Norfolk	" 14
9	Talbotville, Orange Hall	West Elgin	" 15
10	Aylmer, Town Hall	East Elgin	" 17
			& 18
11	Wallacetown	West Elgin	" 19
12	Middlemiss, Village Hall	West Middlesex	" 20
13	Walker, School House	West Middlesex	" 21
14	Highgate, Town Hall	East Kent	" 22
15	Morpeth, A.O.U.W. Hall	East Kent	" 24
16	Guilds, School House	East Kent	" 25
17	Mull, School House	East Kent	" 26
18	Fletcher, Town Hall	West Kent	" 27
19	Valetta, Private Hall	West Kent	" 28
20	Wheatley	West Kent	" 29
21	Tecumseh	North Essex	" 31
22	Comber	North Essex	Feb. 1
23	South Woodslee, Pemberton's Hall	North Essex	" 2

DIVISION 4.

C. A. Galbraith, Hornby, Jan. 5th to 27th.

A. F. Clark, Goderich, January 10th to 17th.

F. M. Clement, B.S.A., Vineland Station, Jan. 21st to 27th.

Mrs. F. W. Watts, Toronto, Jan. 5th to 7th; 18th to 25th.

1	Waterdown, Town Hall	North Wentworth	Jan. 5
2	Freelton, Baptist Church	North Wentworth	" 6
3	Rockton, Town Hall	North Wentworth	" 7
4	Falkland, Holbert's Hall	South Brant	" 10
5	Mt. Pleasant, Methodist Church	South Brant	" 11
6	Springvale, Oddfellows' Hall	Haldimand	" 12
7	Cheapside, Town Hall	Haldimand	" 13
8	Fisherville, Oddfellows' Hall	Haldimand	" 14
9	York, Town Hall	Haldimand	" 17
10	Marshville, Town Hall	Monck	" 18
11	Willoughby, Town Hall	Welland	" 19
12	Southend, School House	Welland	" 20
13	Campden, Hedden's Hall	Lincoln	" 21
14	Queenston, School House	Lincoln	" 24
15	Stoney Creek, Institute Hall	South Wentworth	" 25
16	Ancaster	South Wentworth	" 26
17	Mount Hope	South Wentworth	" 27

DIVISION 5.

J. W. Clark, Cainsville, Jan. 5th to 25th.
 L. E. Bowes, Strathnairn, Jan. 17th to 20th.
 C. B. Smith, Smithdale, Jan. 21st and 22nd.
 J. B. Fairbairn, Beamsville, Jan. 26th to 28th.
 J. M. McCallum, Shakespeare, Jan. 26th to 28th.
 Miss D. Sutherland, Embro, Jan. 5th to 25th.

1	New Lowell, Town Hall	West Simcoe	Jan. 5
2	Sunnidale Corners, Mill's Hall	West Simcoe	" 6
3	Stayner, Town Hall	West Simcoe	" 7
4	Batteau, School House	West Simcoe	" 8
5	Minesing, W. Hall	Centre Simcoe	" 10
6	Allenwood, Church Hall	Centre Simcoe	" 11
7	Thornton, Township Hall	South Simcoe	" 12
8	Bondhead, Orange Hall	South Simcoe	" 13
9	Grand Valley, Council Chamber	East Wellington	" 17
10	Arthur, Town Hall	East Wellington	" 18
11	Mount Forest, Allin's Hall	East Wellington	" 19
12	Conn, Orange Hall	East Wellington (aft.)	" 20
	Conn, School House	East Wellington (evg.)	" 20
13	Rothsay, Temp. Hall	West Wellington	" 21
14	Drayton, Town Hall	West Wellington	" 22
15	A. F. & G. Auld's (Aft. Short Course)	South Wellington (aft.)	" 24
16	S. S. No. 2, Guelph, T.	South Wellington (evg.)	" 24
17	Morrison (Aft. Short Course)	South Wellington (aft.)	" 25
18	Aberfoyle	South Wellington (evg.)	" 25
19	Tranquillity, School House	North Brant	" 26
20	Cainsville, Orange Hall	North Brant	" 27
21	Onondaga, Town Hall	North Brant	" 28

DIVISION 7.

Gavin Barbour, Crosshill, Dec. 1st to 3rd; 13th to 17th.
 P. C. Dempsey, Trenton, Dec. 15th to 17th.
 Mrs. H. W. Parsons, Cochrane, Dec. 1st to 3rd; 13th and 16th.

1	Claremont, Mason's Hall	South Ontario	Dec. 1
2	Whitevale, Oddfellows' Hall	South Ontario	" 2
3	Greenbank, Temperance Hall	South Ontario	" 3
4	Goodwood, Township Hall	North Ontario	" 13
5	Altona, School House	North Ontario	" 14
6	Nestleton, Foresters' Hall	West Durham	" 15
7	Solina	West Durham (aft.)	" 16
8	Tyrone	West Durham (evg.)	" 16
9	Ebenezer, S. S. Room	West Durham	" 17

DIVISION 8.

Henry Grose, Lefroy, Nov. 30th. to Dec. 18th.
 P. C. Dempsey, Trenton, Dec. 13th and 14th.
 Mrs. F. W. Watts, Toronto, Nov. 30th to Dec. 3rd, 9th and 10th; 15th to 18th.

1	Bobcaygeon, Town Hall	East Victoria	Nov. 30
2	Fenelon Falls, Dicken's Hall	East Victoria	Dec. 1
3	Oakwood, Township Hall	West Victoria	" 2
4	Valentia, Foresters' Hall	West Victoria	" 3
5	Grafton	West Northumberland	" 9
6	Harwood, Boyles Hall	West Northumberland	" 10
7	Manvers	East Durham (aft.)	" 13
8	Pontypool	East Durham (evg.)	" 13
9	Fairmount	East Durham (aft.)	" 14
10	Mount Pleasant	East Durham (evg.)	" 14
11	Stewart's Hall	West Peterboro	" 15
12	Lakefield, Town Hall	West Peterboro	" 16
13	Warsaw, Town Hall	East Peterboro	" 17
14	Norwood, Town Hall	East Peterboro	" 18

DIVISION 9.

W. C. Shearer, Bright, Nov. 30th to Dec. 3rd; 8th to 14th.
 J. W. Clark, Cainsville, Dec. 16th and 17th.
 H. Sirett, Brighton, Dec. 16th and 17th.
 Miss M. V. Powell, Whitby, Dec. 3rd; 8th to 11th.
 Miss G. Gray, Toronto, Dec. 14th, 16th, 17th.

1	Odessa, Town Hall	Lennox	Nov. 30
2	Napanee, Town Hall	Lennox	Dec. 1
3	Newburgh, Standard Bank Hall	Addington	" 2
4	Enterprise, Keech's Hall	Addington	" 3
5	Thomasburg, I.O.O.F. Hall	East Hastings	" 8
6	Plainfield, Orange Hall	East Hastings	" 9
7	Spencer's School House	East Hastings	" 10
8	Melrose, Town Hall	East Hastings	" 11
9	Wallbridge, Town Hall	West Hastings	" 13
10	Hogles, School House	West Hastings	" 14
11	Bloomfield, Town Hall	Prince Edward	" 16
12	Rednersville	Prince Edward	" 17

DIVISION 10.

F. M. Johnston, Brantford, Nov. 30th to Dec. 16th.
 Mrs. R. L. Moorehouse, Cairo, Nov. 30th to Dec. 16th.

1	Hartington	Frontenac	Nov. 30
2	Wolfe Island	Frontenac	Dec. 1
3	Delta, Town Hall	South Leeds	" 2
4	Lansdowne, Town Hall	South Leeds	" 3
5	Spencerville, Town Hall	South Grenville	" 6
6	Maynard, Methodist Church	South Grenville	" 7
7	Morewood, Town Hall	Dundas	" 8
8	Inkerman, A.O.U.W.	Dundas	" 9
9	Perth	South Lanark	" 10
10	Maberley, Town Hall	South Lanark	" 11
11	MacDonald's Corners, Agricultural Hall	North Lanark	" 13
12	Elphin, Public Hall	North Lanark	" 14
13	Mountain Grove, Town Hall	Centre Frontenac	" 15
14	Parham, I.O.O.F. Hall	Centre Frontenac	" 16

DIVISION 11.

A. R. G. Smith, New Hamburg, Dec. 1st to 16th.
 A. D. Harkness, Vineland St., Dec. 1st to 3rd; 7th and 8th.
 Miss S. Campbell, Toronto, Dec. 1st to 16th.

1	McCrimmon, Public Hall	Glengarry	Dec. 1
2	Maxville, Women's Institute	Glengarry	" 2
3	Moose Creek	Stormont	" 3
4	Martintown, St. Andrew's Hall	Glengarry	" 6
5	Avonmore, Oddfellows Hall	Stormont	" 7
6	Berwick, Township Hall	Stormont	" 8
7	Vernon	Russell	" 9
8	Metcalfe	Russell	" 10
9	Kars, Public Hall	Carleton	" 13
10	North Gower, Town Hall	Carleton	" 14
11	Glasgow Station	South Renfrew	" 15
12	Northcote, Temperance Hall	South Renfrew	" 16

SUPPLEMENTARY MEETINGS.

DIVISION 1.

Wm. C. Barrie, R.R. 7, Galt, Jan. 6th to 26th.
Miss M. V. Powell, Whitby, Jan. 6th to 26th.

1	Fordwich, Brown's Hall	East Huron	Jan. 6
2	Molesworth, Orange Hall	East Huron	" 7
3	Jamestown, Victoria Hall	East Huron	" 8
4	Bluevale, Foresters' Hall	East Huron	" 10
5	Ethel, Township Hall	East Huron	" 11
6	Moncrieff, School House	East Huron	" 12
7	Walton, A.O.U.W. Hall	East Huron	" 13
8	Winthrop, Calder's Hall	East Huron	" 14
9	Harlock, School House	East Huron	" 15
10	Belgrave, Foresters' Hall	East Huron	" 17
11	Kincardine, Town Hall	Centre Bruce	" 18
12	Bervie, I.O.O.F. Hall	Centre Bruce	" 19
13	Reed's Corners, Woodman's Hall	Centre Bruce	" 20
14	Ripley, Township Hall	Centre Bruce	" 21
15	Kintail, McDonald's Hall	West Huron	" 22
16	St. Helen's, Mech. Inst. Hall	West Huron	" 24
17	Holmesville, Holmes' Hall	West Huron	" 25
18	Auburn, Foresters' Hall	West Huron	" 26

DIVISION 2.

G. Barbour, Crosshill, Jan. 5th to Feb. 5th.
Mrs. W. J. Hunter, R.R. 2, Brampton, Jan. 5th to 27th.

1	Tara	West Bruce	Jan. 5
2	Port Elgin	West Bruce	" 6
3	Tiverton	West Bruce	" 7
4	Underwood	West Bruce	" 8
5	Burgoyne	West Bruce	" 10
6	Allenford	West Bruce	" 11
7	Walter's Falls, A.O.U.W. Hall	Centre Grey	" 12
8	Rocklyn, Agric. Hall	Centre Grey	" 13
9	Heathcote, Public Hall	Centre Grey	" 14
10	Ravenna, Township Hall	Centre Grey	" 15
11	Kimberley, Union Hall	Centre Grey	" 17
12	Priceville, Watson's Hall	Centre Grey	" 18
13	Hopeville, Public Hall	Centre Grey	" 19
14	Maxwell, Orange Hall	Centre Grey	" 20
15	Singhampton, Hamilton's Hall	West Simcoe	" 21
16	Duntroon, S.O.S. Hall	West Simcoe	" 22
17	Dunedin, Jackson's Hall	West Simcoe	" 24
18	Creemore, Leonard's Hall	West Simcoe	" 25
19	Everett, Orange Hall	West Simcoe	" 26
20	Alliston, Town Hall	West Simcoe	" 27
21	Meaford	North Grey (aft.)	" 28
22	Annan Hall	North Grey (aft.)	" 31
23	Owen Sound	North Grey (aft.)	Feb. 1
24	Kemble, School	North Grey (aft.)	" 2
25	Shallow Lake, Hall	North Grey (aft.)	" 3
26	Kilsyth, Township Hall	North Grey (aft.)	" 4
27	Chatsworth	North Grey (aft.)	" 5

DIVISION 4.

Geo. Gier, Waldemar, Nov. 30th to Dec. 17th.

Mrs. W. J. Hunter, Brampton, Nov. 30th to Dec. 17th.

1	Hanover, Town Hall	South Grey (aft.)	Nov. 30
2	Ayton, Doersan's Hall	South Grey (evg.)	" 30
3	Dromore, Russel Hall	South Grey (aft.)	Dec. 1
4	Holstein, Agri. Hall	South Grey (evg.)	" 1
5	Durham, Town Hall	South Grey (aft.)	" 2
6	Varney	South Grey (evg.)	" 2
7	Dornoch, Smith's Hall	South Grey (aft.)	" 3
8	Glenelg, Township Hall	South Grey (evg.)	" 3
9	Holyrood, Township Hall	South Bruce	" 14
10	Lucknow, Town Hall	South Bruce	" 15
11	Belmore, Foresters' Hall	South Bruce	" 16
12	Mildmay, Township Hall	South Bruce	" 17

DIVISION 5.

Henry Grose, Lefroy, Feb. 8th to 26th.

C. A. Galbraith, Hornby, Feb. 17th to 22nd.

Mrs. F. W. Watts, Toronto, Feb. 8th to 11th; 21st to 26th.

1	Florence, Town Hall	East Lambton	Feb. 8
2	Alvinston, Town Hall	East Lambton	" 9
3	Powell's School	East Lambton	" 10
4	Sutorville, Hall	East Lambton	" 11
5	Oil Springs, Town Hall	West Lambton (aft.)	" 12
6	Petrolia, Town Hall	West Lambton (evg.)	" 12
7	Sarnia, Town Hall	West Lambton (aft.)	" 14
8	Lucasville, School	West Lambton (evg.)	" 14
9	Wyoming, Town Hall	East Lambton	" 15
10	Thedford, King Ed. Hall	East Lambton	" 16
11	Greenway, Wilson's Hall	North Middlesex	" 17
12	Mount Carmel	North Middlesex	" 18
13	West McGillivray, Town Hall	North Middlesex	" 19
14	Granton, Town Hall	North Middlesex	" 21
15	Clandeboye, Hennesey's Hall	North Middlesex	" 22
16	Applin	West Middlesex	" 23
17	Glencoe	West Middlesex	" 24
18	Newbury	West Middlesex	" 25
19	Wardsville	West Middlesex	" 26

DIVISION 6.

H. C. Nixon, St. George, Feb. 8th to 24th.

Gavin Barbour, Crosshill, Feb. 8th to 11th; 15th to 24th.

Miss B. Gilholm, Bright, Feb. 10th to 19th.

1	Clifford, Town Hall	Union	Feb. 8
2	Lakelet, Derroch Hall	Union	" 9
3	Drew, Temperance Hall	Union	" 10
4	Teviotdale, Foresters' Hall	Union	" 11
5	Gowanstown, Orange Hall	North Perth (aft.)	" 12
6	Milverton, Cook's Hall	North Perth (evg.)	" 12
7	Kinkora, C.M.B.A. Hall	North Perth (aft.)	" 14
8	Monkton, Erskine's Hall	North Perth (evg.)	" 14
9	Sebringville, Foresters' Hall	South Perth	" 15
10	Brodhagen, Township Hall	South Perth	" 16
11	Fullarton, Township Hall	South Perth	" 17
12	Staffa, Township Hall	South Perth	" 18
13	Kirkton, Aberdeen Hall	South Perth	" 19
14	Farquhar, I.O.F. Hall	South Huron (aft.)	" 21
15	Elmville, T. P. Hall	South Huron (evg.)	" 21
16	Zurich, Town Hall	South Huron (aft.)	" 22
17	Hensall, Town Hall	South Huron (evg.)	" 22
18	Dashwood, Zimmer's Hall	South Huron (aft.)	" 23
19	Grand Bend, Brenner's Hall	South Huron (evg.)	" 23
20	Crediton, Town Hall	South Huron	" 24

DIVISION 8.

F. M. Johnston, Brantford, Feb. 2nd to 5th; 12th to 26th.

A. W. Ross, Blenheim, Feb. 2nd and 3rd.

Miss Susie Campbell, Toronto, Feb. 4th and 5th; 12th to 17th; 22nd to 26th.

1	Mount Salem	East Elgin	Feb. 2
2	Sparta, Town Hall	East Elgin	" 3
3	Shedden, Morrison's Hall	West Elgin	" 4
4	West Lorne, Town Hall	West Elgin	" 5
5	Leamington, Town Hall	South Essex	" 12
6	Kingsville, Town Hall	South Essex	" 14
7	Cottam, Town Hall	South Essex	" 15
8	Harrow, Town Hall	South Essex	" 16
9	Malden, Town Hall	South Essex	" 17
10	Oldcastle	North Essex	" 18
11	Belle River, Town Hall	North Essex	" 19
12	St. Joachim, Town Hall	North Essex	" 21
13	Kent Centre, K. C. Hall	East Kent	" 22
14	Wabash, Foresters' Hall	East Kent	" 23
15	Croton, Young's Hall	East Kent	" 24
16	Thamesville, Town Hall	East Kent	" 25
17	Botany, Presbyterian Church	East Kent	" 26

DIVISION 9.

R. L. Moorehouse, Cairo, Feb. 9th to March 1st.

Mrs. R. L. Moorehouse, Cairo, Feb. 9th, 15th to 23th.

1	Glen Morris, Forester Hall	North Brant	Feb. 9
2	Moyle's School	North Brant	" 10
3	Howell's School	North Brant	" 11
4	Beth'l, Methodist Church	South Brant	" 12
5	McNaught's School	South Brant (aft.)	" 14
6	Mount Vernon, School	South Brant (evg.)	" 14
7	Ohswéken, Council Chamber	South Brant	" 15
8	Burtch, School House	South Brant	" 16
9	Oakland, Foresters' Hall	South Brant	" 17
10	Kelvin, Hall	North Norfolk	" 18
11	Windham Centre, Town Hall	North Norfolk	" 19
12	Tyrell, Hall	North Norfolk	" 21
13	Walsh, Town Hall	South Norfolk	" 22
14	St. Williams	South Norfolk	" 23
15	Fairgrounds, Town Hall	South Norfolk	" 24
16	Guysboro, Orange Hall	North Norfolk	" 25
17	Springford	South Oxford	" 26
18	Burgessville, Oddfellows' Hall	South Oxford	" 28
19	Beachville, Town Hall	South Oxford	" 29
20	Folden's Hall	South Oxford	Mar. 1

DIVISION 10.

J. W. Clark, Cainsville, Feb. 2nd to March 1st.

Dr. Mary McKenzie-Smith, Gravenhurst, Feb. 2nd to March 1st.

1	Millgrove, Town Hall	North Wentworth	Feb. 2
2	Westover, Oddfellows' Hall	North Wentworth	" 3
3	Kirkwall, School	North Wentworth	" 4
4	Sheffield, Town Hall	North Wentworth	" 5
5	Jerseyville, Lee's Hall	South Wentworth	" 7
6	Carluke, School House	South Wentworth	" 8
7	Mount Hope, Town Hall	South Wentworth	" 9
8	Elfrida, Liddy's Hall	South Wentworth	" 10
9	Binbrook, Public Hall	South Wentworth	" 11
10	Winona, Inst. Hall	South Wentworth	" 14
11	Beamsville, Town Hall	Lincoln	" 15
12	Jordan Station, Frank's Hall	Lincoln	" 16

13	Grantham, Orange Hall	Lincoln	"	17
14	Virgil, Public Hall	Lincoln	"	18
15	Humberstone, Town Hall	Welland	"	19
16	Sherks School	Welland (aft.)	"	21
17	Bowen Road, School	Welland (evg.)	"	21
18	Ridgeway, Town Hall	Welland	"	22
19	Stevensville, School	Welland	"	23
20	Brookfield, School	Welland	"	24
21	Crowland, Town Hall	Welland	"	25
22	Fonthill, Hall	Welland	"	26
23	Pelham Centre, Town Hall	Monck	"	28
24	Silverdale, School	Monck	"	29
25	Smithville, Brant's Hall	Monck	Mar.	1

DIVISION 12.

A. R. G. Smith, New Hamburg, Feb. 2nd to 29th.
Mrs. H. W. Parsons, Cochrane, Feb. 2nd to 29th.

1	Agincourt	East York	Feb.	2
2	Victoria Square	East York	"	3
3	Stouffville	East York	"	4
4	Pine Orchard, Temperance Hall	North York	"	7
5	Keswick	North York	"	8
6	King	North York	"	9
7	Schomberg	North York	"	10
8	Bolton	Peel	"	11
9	Sandhill	Peel	"	12
10	Caledon	Peel	"	14
11	Belfountain	Peel	"	15
12	Cheltenham	Peel	"	16
13	Huttonville	Peel	"	17
14	Meadowvale	Peel	"	18
15	Ebenezer	Peel	"	19
16	Cooksville	Peel	"	21
17	Erin, Town Hall	Centre Wellington	"	22
18	Orton, Town Hall	Centre Wellington	"	23
19	Belwood, Town Hall	Centre Wellington	"	24
20	Bethany, Methodist Church	Centre Wellington	"	25
21	Cumnock, School House	Centre Wellington	"	26
22	Moorefield, Township Hall	West Wellington	"	28
23	Palmerston, Anderson Hall	West Wellington	"	29

DIVISION 13.

F. M. Johnston, Brantford, Jan. 6th to 29th.
Dr. S. L. Fotheringham, Toronto, Jan. 6th to 29th.

1	Honeywood, Workman's Hall	Dufferin	Jan.	6
2	Horning's Mills, Orange Hall	Dufferin	"	7
3	Perm, Orange Hall	Dufferin	"	8
4	Violet Hill, Orange Hall	Dufferin	"	10
5	Laurel, Orange Hall	Dufferin	"	11
6	Bowling Green, Orange Hall	Dufferin	"	12
7	Blount, School House	Dufferin	"	13
8	Kleinburg, Temperance Hall	West York	"	16
9	Richview, Methodist Church	West York	"	17
10	Elia, Foresters' Hall	West York	"	18
11	Maple, Masonic Hall	West York	"	19
12	Thornhill	East York	"	20
13	Wexford	East York	"	21
14	Unionville	East York	"	24
15	West Hill	East York	"	25
16	McCurdy's Corners, School	Halton	"	26
17	Trafalgar, Hall	Halton	"	27
18	Nelson, Township Hall	Halton	"	28

DIVISION 14.

W. J. Kerr, Woodroffe, Jan. 5th to 21st.

H. C. Nixon, St. George, Jan. 5th to 21st.

Mr Kerr will address afternoon sessions of the Women's Institutes.

1	Zephyr, Public Hall	North Ontario	Jan. 5
2	Sandford, Hall	North Ontario	" 6
3	Sunderland, Town Hall	North Ontario	" 7
4	Brechin, School House	North Ontario	" 8
5	Woodville, Village Hall	West Victoria	" 10
6	Lindsay, Town Hall	East Victoria	" 11
7	Cameron, Orange Hall	East Victoria	" 12
8	Dunsford, Old Church	East Victoria	" 13
9	Omeme	East Victoria	" 14
10	Bethany, Town Hall	East Durham (aft.)	" 15
11	Franklin	East Durham (evg.)	" 15
12	Cavanville, Old Church	East Durham (aft.)	" 17
13	Baillieboro, S. of E. Hall	East Durham (evg.)	" 17
14	Elizabethville, Orange Hall	East Durham (aft.)	" 18
15	Campbellcroft, Inst. Hall	East Durham (evg.)	" 18
16	Canton	East Durham (aft.)	" 19
17	Moorish, S. S. Hall	East Durham (evg.)	" 19
18	Newtonville, S. of Temp. Hall	West Durham (aft.)	" 20
19	Orono, Town Hall	West Durham (evg.)	" 20
20	Bowmanville	West Durham	" 21

DIVISION 15.

J. H. Ferguson, Osgoode Station, Jan. 7th to 21st.

A. E. Westbrook, Oakland, Jan. 10th to Feb. 3rd.

W. J. Kerr, Woodroffe, Jan. 22nd to Feb. 3rd.

A. J. Fallis, Millbrook, Feb. 4th to 10th.

Miss Susie Campbell, Toronto, Jan. 15th to 31st.

Dr. Susan L. Fotheringham, Toronto, Feb. 4th to 7th, 10th.

1	Havelock, Town Hall	East Peterboro	Jan. 7
2	Douro, Old Church	East Peterboro (aft.)	" 8
3	Fourth Line, Smith	West Peterboro	" 10
4	Buckhorn	West Peterboro	" 11
5	Keene, Town Hall	East Peterboro	" 12
6	Menie, Town Hall	East Northumberland	" 13
7	Gilbert's School	West Hastings	" 14
8	River Valley, School House	West Hastings	" 15
9	Turner's School House	West Hastings	" 17
10	Foxboro, Public Hall	East Hastings	" 18
11	Phillipston, I.O.F. Hall	East Hastings	" 19
12	Roslin, C.O.C.F. Hall	East Hastings	" 20
13	Wooler, Town Hall	East Northumberland	" 21
14	Codrington	East Northumberland	" 22
15	Castleton, Town Hall	East Northumberland	" 24
16	Centreton, Meth. S. S. Hall	West Northumberland	" 25
17	Baltimore, Chapman's Hall	West Northumberland	" 26
18	Cold Springs, Township Hall	West Northumberland	" 27
19	Roseneath, Township Hall	West Northumberland	" 28
20	Cherry Valley, Town Hall	Prince Edward	" 29
21	Milford, Town Hall	Prince Edward	" 31
22	Waupoos, Foresters' Hall	Prince Edward	Feb. 1
23	Doxsees, School House	Prince Edward	" 2
24	Hillier, Town Hall	Prince Edward	" 3
25	Whitby	South Ontario	" 4
26	Brooklin, Masonic Hall	South Ontario	" 5
27	Columbus	South Ontario	" 7
28	Kinsale	South Ontario	" 8
29	Brougham, Town Hall	South Ontario	" 9
30	Pickering	South Ontario	" 10

DIVISION 16.

J. N. Paget, Canboro, Jan. 6th to 27th.

P. O. Vansickle, Trinity, Jan. 12th to 27th.

Miss Susie Campbell, Toronto, Jan. 6th to 13th.

1	Sine, For. Club Rooms.....	North Hastings	Jan. 6
2	Springbrook, Foresters' Hall	North Hastings	" 7
3	Marmora, Town Hall	North Hastings	" 8
4	Eldorado, Town Hall	North Hastings	" 10
5	Madoc, Town Hall	North Hastings	" 11
6	Ivanhoe, Orange Hall	North Hastings	" 12
7	Moir, Town Hall	North Hastings	" 13
8	Adolphustown, Town Hall	Lennox	" 14
9	Sillsville, Town Hall	Lennox	" 15
10	Bath, Town Hall	Lennox	" 17
11	Westbrooke	Frontenac	" 18
12	Dufferin	Frontenac	" 19
13	Inverary	Frontenac	" 20
14	Sydenham	Frontenac	" 21
15	Wilton, Orange Hall	Lennox	" 22
16	Centreville, Town Hall	Addington	" 24
17	Tamworth, Town Hall	Addington	" 25
18	Lyn	South Leeds	" 26
19	Westport	South Leeds	" 27

DIVISION 17.

W. C. Shearer, Bright, Jan. 7th to 17th.

H. Sirett, R.R. 4, Brighton, Jan. 7th to 17th.

Mrs. W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que., Jan. 7th to 14th.

1	Brouseville, School	South Grenville	Jan. 7
2	Shanly, Workman's Hall	South Grenville	" 8
3	Brinston, Gibson's Hall	Dundas	" 10
4	Winchester, Springs, Orange Hall	Dundas	" 11
5	Cornwall Centre, Township Hall	Stormont	" 12
6	Osnabruck Centre, Town Hall	Stormont	" 13
7	Williamstown, St. Andrew's Hall	Glengarry	" 14
8	Greenfield	Glengarry	" 15
9	North Lancaster, McDonald's Hall	Glengarry	" 17

DIVISION 17a.

French instructors will attend these two meetings.

1	St. Ann de Prescott, Leafromborsis Hall.....	Prescott	Jan. 11
2	Chute au Blondeau, School.....	Prescott	" 12

DIVISION 18.

Henry Grose, Lefroy, Jan. 6th to 13th; 24th to 28th.

J. F. Ferguson, Osgoode Station, Jan. 24th to 28th.

Miss G. Gilholm, Bright, Jan. 6th, 7th, 11th; 24th to 28th.

1	Manotick, Harmony Hall	Carleton	Jan. 6
2	Stittsville	Carleton	" 7
3	Goshen, Temperance Hall	South Renfrew	" 10
4	Burnstown, Temperance Hall	South Renfrew	" 11
5	Galbraith, School	South Renfrew	" 12
6	Grattan, School	South Renfrew	" 13
7	Queen's Line, School House	North Renfrew	" 24
8	Beachburg, Public Hall	North Renfrew	" 25
9	Westmeath, Public Hall	North Renfrew	" 26
10	Poland, Private Hall	North Lanark	" 27
11	Watson's Corners, Temperance Hall....	North Lanark	" 28

SPEAKERS AND SUBJECTS.

BARBOUR, GAVIN, Crosshill.—Mr. Barbour is representative of a large number of farmers who have succeeded, by hard labour and a thorough knowledge of the lines of farming followed, in increasing the productivity of the farm and making many improvements, while paying off obligations.

Mr. Barbour has been an acceptable Institute worker for several years. He is particularly well qualified to give practical demonstrations in the judging of beef cattle. The young farmers especially should benefit from Mr. Barbour's addresses and demonstrations.

Subjects:—

"Soil Cultivation and Control of Soil Moisture."

"Beef Cattle."

"Draught Horses and How to Raise Them."

"Corn and the Silo."

"How to Grow Crops in a Dry Season."

Evening:

"Farmers and Their Sons."

"Present Day Needs of Ontario Agriculture."

BOWES, L. E., Strathnairn.—Mr. Bowes has been active in the agriculture of his own district, taking a prominent part in the local Farmer's Club and Literary Society. He is a breeder of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle. The feeding of beef cattle is one of the leading features in his farming operations. Corn and alfalfa are grown in large quantities on his farm.

Subjects:—

"Raising Draught Horses."

"Breeding and Feeding of Beef Cattle."

"Alfalfa and Corn."

"Cultivation and rotation of Crops."

Evening:

"Canadian Citizenship."

"Some of the Mysteries of Nature."

CLARK, A. F., V.S., Goderich.—Dr. Clark is a veterinarian who has taken an interest and active part in Institute work for a number of years. He has been engaged as one of the inspectors in connection with Stallion Enrolment in Ontario. He will be prepared to give addresses on ailments of farm animals, their feeding and general care.

CLARK, J. W., Cainsville.—Mr. Clark is one of the largest poultry breeders in Ontario, and has won many prizes for dressed poultry at the Winter Fair, Guelph, including the sweepstakes. He is a strong advocate of utility breeds for the farmer. For two years Mr. Clark was poultry instructor in an American State Agricultural College. He has had several years' experience in growing alfalfa, and has also a large apiary. Mr. Clark has given considerable attention to the production of good seed and methods of identification and eradication of weeds. After eight years' work on an apple orchard of five acres, he increased the yield from 100 barrels of inferior fruit to 878 barrels of a choice product. In 1913 his apiary netted a three-and-a-half ton yield. Mr. Clark will explain his methods to the Institutes, and will illustrate his evening addresses by the use of a lantern.

Subjects:—

"Growing Alfalfa."

"Commercial Apple Growing—How to Make it Pay."

"Making a Small Farm Pay."

"Importance of Seed Selection."

"Commercial Fertilizers—Do They Pay?"

Evening:

"Poultry: From A to Z."

"Care of an Apiary."

DEMPSEY, P. C., Trenton.—Mr. Dempsey is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, with a wide experience in fruit-growing on one of the best fruit-growing farms in the Trenton District. He has had experience in District Representative work and in regular Institute work.

Subjects:—

- "Up-to-date Orchardling."
- "Fertilizers and Soil Treatment."
- "The Potato Business."
- "Water for the big Crop."
- "Selection and profit for the Farmer."
- "Farm Losses."
- "Getting the Work Done."

Evening:

- "What Then?"

DOWNNEY, GEO., R.R. 2, Bolton.—Mr. Downey has taken a keen interest in agricultural advancement in his own county for a number of years, having been an officer in the Institute and given addresses on agricultural topics at a number of public gatherings.

Subjects:—

- "Some Figures on Growing Beef and Pork."
- "Sheep—Their Care and Place on the Farm."
- "Potatoes."
- "Field Crop Competition and Control of Weeds."

Evening:

- "Is It Worth While?"
- "Our Young People and Literary Societies."

DUKE, J. O., Ruthven.—Mr. Duke is a successful farmer in Essex County, and has given special attention to corn breeding and seed selection. His addresses, being founded on practical experience, are of much value to those who hear them.

Subjects:—

- "Maintaining the Fertility of the Soil."
- "Corn Growing."
- "Improvement of Seed."
- "The Peach Industry."
- "Apple Culture in Western Ontario."
- "Tile Drainage."

Evening:

- "Education for Farmers' Boys and Girls."
- "Home Life on the Farm."
- "Business End of Farming."

FALLIS, A. J., Millbrook.—Mr. Fallis has for a number of years been a leader in the Agricultural Organizations of his district. His experience as secretary of the Institute and his success as a practical farmer will insure valuable services as a regular Institute worker.

Subjects:—

- "Potato Growing for Commercial Purposes."
- "Seed Selection and Soil Cultivation—Their Influence on Crop Production."
- "Root Culture."
- "Cattle, Sheep and Swine—Selection, Breeding, Feed and Care."
- "The Beef Animal from Birth to Maturity."

FAIRBAIRN, J. B., Beamsville.—As proprietor of the Summerhill Fruit Farm, Mr. Fairbairn has had a very successful experience in fruit growing. He was associated with College work at the Ontario Agricultural College for a number of years and has acted as fruit inspector in his district this year. Mr. Fairbairn is prepared to give valuable advice on controlling fruit diseases and on general orchard work.

Subjects:—

- "Peach Diseases."
- "Identification and Treatment of San Jose Scale."
- "Insects Found in Apple Orchards and Methods of Their Control."
- "Spraying Materials and Spraying."
- "The Way in which Co-operation may assist in the Distribution and Selling of Farm Products."

FERGUSON, JAS. F., Osgoode Station.—Since his two years' course at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Mr. Ferguson has followed mixed farming in Carleton County, devoting special attention to the improvement of his dairy herd by systematic testing. He is a member of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

Subjects:—

- "The Benefits of Cow Testing."
- "Essentials in the Care of Live Stock."
- "Economical Feeding of Live Stock."
- "Crop Rotation."
- "Bacon Production."

GALBRAITH, CHAS. A., Hornby.—Mr. Galbraith is a College graduate with subsequent experience as a District Representative and practical farmer. During his College course he took a deep interest in underdrainage and cultivation, as well as in live stock.

Subjects:—

- "Underdrainage, its Relation to Tilth and Crop Production."
- "Soil Fertility, its Nature and Maintenance."
- "The Culture of Alfalfa and Sweet Clover."
- "Feeds and Feeding—A Practical Application of Chemical Analysis."
- "Breeds and Breeding of Farm Animals."
- "Insects and Fungus Diseases Affecting Farm Crops."
- "Weeds of the Farm and Practical Methods of Control."
- "Bacteria and Their Relation to Food, Soil and Disease."

Evening:

- "The Basic Industry of an Empire."
- "In the Service of King and Country."

GARDHOUSE, JOHN, Weston.—Mr. Gardhouse is a well-known breeder of Shire Horses, Shorthorn Cattle and Long-wool Sheep. All of the prize lists of our large fairs testify to his ability to raise high-class stock. He raises most of the food for his pure-bred stock, and is prepared to tell how he cultivates his land, plants his crop, and mixes his foods so as to secure the best results from his live stock. Mr. Gardhouse will be found of special value to those Institutes where the officers wish for instruction in breeding and care of heavy horses, beef cattle, and sheep.

Subjects:—

- "Horse Breeding for Profit."
- "Care and Management of Horses."
- "How to Select and Feed Beef Cattle."
- "Care and Management of Sheep."
- "Raising Feed for Live Stock."

Evening:

- "How to Improve Present Farm Conditions."
- "How to Interest the Young People in the Farm."

GARDHOUSE, WM. J., Thistle town, Ont.—Mr. Gardhouse is the son of John Gardhouse, so well and favorably known to live stockmen throughout the Dominion, and, although a young man, has already had considerable experience in the judging of live stock at fall fairs. He is a most successful farmer and an excellent judge of heavy horses and beef cattle. He will devote more or less time during the coming winter to Short Course work as well as regular Institute work.

Subjects:—

- "Conformation and Judging of Heavy Horses, Beef Cattle and Sheep."
- "Cheap Foods for Farm Stock."
- "Type in Live Stock."

GIER, GEORGE, Waldemar.—Mr. Gier is one of the most successful breeders of Short-horns in Ontario, having produced many winners at Toronto and other leading shows. Mr. Gier possesses and operates one of the most productive farms in Dufferin County. He is well qualified to give practical and instructive lectures on:

Subjects:—

- "The Breeding of Shorthorns."
- "The Economic Production of Beef."
- "Tile Drainage."

GROSE, HENRY, Lefroy.—Mr. Grose is the owner of a first-class farm in Simcoe County, and has been eminently successful in general farming. He has the happy faculty of presenting hard facts in a pleasing manner, and his address to boys on the farm is very instructive and uplifting. Mr. Grose has attended Institute meetings for a number of years with acceptance, and his services should be of special value in those sections where mixed farming is followed.

Subjects:—

- "How to Increase and Maintain the Fertility of the Soil."
- "Selection of Seed."
- "Home Dairy Work."
- "The Growing of Clover."

Evening:

- "Benefits of Institute Work."
- "The Canadian Boy and Girl."

HANKINSON, L. D., Aylmer, Ont.—Mr. Hankinson has made valuable application of his course at Guelph in the practical operations of his farm. He has specialized in the growing of corn for seed, and will have much information of value along this line, as well as general farm topics.

Subjects:—

- "The Production of Corn for Fodder and Seed."
- "Keeping up the Fertility of the Farm."
- "Alfalfa Growing."
- "Modern Improvements on the Farm and in the Home."

HARKNESS, A. D., Vineland Station.—Mr. Harkness was for many years a prominent dairyman and fruit grower in the eastern section of Ontario.

Subjects:—

- "Preparation for Planting and Care of the New Orchard."
- "Cover Crops."
- "Insects and Fungi Injurious to Fruit and Means of Controlling Them."
- "Growing Small Fruits and Early Tomatoes."
- "Potato Production."
- "The Farmer's Garden."
- "The Dairy Cow."
- "Growing of Crops for the Dairy Herd."

HARKNESS, R. E., Irena.—Mr. Harkness has specialized in Fruit-Growing and Bee-Keeping; two branches which can be made most profitable in practically all sections of the Province. Mr. Harkness has had some experience in local Institute work and there is no doubt but that his services will be appreciated in the larger field.

Subjects:—

- "Orchard-planting, Pruning, Cultivating."
- "Orchard-spraying, Thinning, Packing, Marketing."
- "Bee-Keeping."
- "The Farmer's Garden."
- "Eradication of Farm Weeds."

JOHNSTON, F. M., 34 Murray Street, Brantford.—Mr. Johnston is a well educated young farmer who has been successful in the production of pure bred Holstein cattle. The growing of alfalfa and corn has been emphasized on his up-to-date farm. Mr. Johnston has been a leader in Farmers' Club work and we have every confidence that his services will be much appreciated at the Institute meetings.

Subjects:—

- "The Dairy Herd."
- "Corn and the Silo."
- "Alfalfa."
- "Swine—the Breeding and Feeding."

Evening:

- "Poultry" (Illustrated).
- "A Few Things Worth Reviewing."

KERR, W. J., Woodroffe, Ont.—Mr. Kerr is a successful small fruit farmer, with considerable experience in the growing of ornamental and decorative trees. He has been very prominently connected with the vegetable industry of the Province for many years and is quite competent to speak on most phases of this important industry. He has also been an officer of the Ottawa and Westboro Horticultural Societies for several years, and has had much experience in laying out and planting lawns and gardens about private homes and public institutions, and is prepared to give many valuable hints in this connection.

Subjects:—

- "How to Make the Farm Orchard Pay."
- "Commercial Fruit Growing."
- "Truck Gardening for City Market."
- "The Kitchen Garden, Varieties and Methods."
- "Our Insect Friends and Foes."

Evening:

- "Beautifying the Home Grounds."
- "Interesting the Young Folk in the Farm and Home."

MALLORY, FRED. R., B.S.A., Frankford.—Since graduating from the O.A.C., Guelph, Mr. Mallory has devoted his attention to practical work on the farm. He keeps a number of pure-bred Holstein cattle and produces milk in large quantities. The success attending the application of scientific principles to the practical work of the farm has been demonstrated by Mr. Mallory, and he has much of interest and value for the tiller of the soil. Mr. Mallory can attend only a limited number of meetings this year.

Subjects:—

- "Dairy Farming."
- "Silos and Silage."
- "Clover."
- "The Question of Plowing Deep or Shallow."
- "The Farmer's Garden."
- "Farm Surroundings."

Evening:

- "Can Farm Labor be Systematized?"
- "Are We Our Neighbors' Keeper?"
- "Agriculture in Wartime."

McCALLUM, J. M., B.S.A., Shakespeare.—Mr. McCallum is a graduate of the O.A.C. and has since his graduation been putting into practice, with good effect, the lessons learned during his course. Mr. McCallum has been a most acceptable judge at the Fall Fairs, and has had experience in Institute work. He is a forceful and convincing speaker.

Subjects:—

- "The Heavy Horse."
- "Milking Shorthorns."
- "Breeding and Feeding Beef Cattle."
- "Alfalfa and Corn."
- "The Importance of Type in Live Stock."
- "Is Farming Worth While?"

MOOREHOUSE, R. L., Cairo, Ont.—Mr. Moorehouse is a successful farmer, who has had the advantages of college training. He has already done acceptable work in the Institutes and has assisted at special Judging Classes. He will be found a thorough master of the topics for which he is announced. Mr. Moorehouse will be prepared to give instruction in the judging of beef cattle and sheep.

Subjects:—

- "The Breeding and Feeding of Beef Cattle."
- "Alfalfa, the Scientific and Practical."
- "The Control of Soil Moisture."
- "Tile Drainage."
- "Sheep Farming."

Evening:

- "The Why of This and That."
- "The Business End of Farming."

MURPHY, ROBT., Alliston.—Mr. Murphy is one of the most successful and best known among the farmers and stockmen of Simcoe County. He has also taken a leading part in the public affairs of his county, working up to the Wardenship, and has had considerable experience in Institute work.

Subjects:—

- "Soil Problems."
- "Soil Cultivation and Drainage."
- "Alfalfa Growing."
- "Seed Selection."
- "Selection and Feeding of Beef Cattle."
- "Dual Purpose Cattle."

Evening:

- "The Choice of Occupation."
- "Some of the Needs of Ontario Agriculture."

NIXON, H. C., St. George.—Mr. Nixon's successful experience as a practical farmer, supplemented by his course in the Agricultural College and a deep interest in local agricultural organizations, insures up-to-date addresses and profitable discussions.

Subjects:—

- "Soil Cultivation and Drainage."
- "Building Up the Dairy Herd."
- "Farm Management."
- "Modern Machinery."
- "Bee-Keeping."
- "Heavy Horses."
- "Swine."

PAGET, J. N., Canboro, Ont.—Mr. Paget is well known in dairy circles through his connection with the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario. He has been either director or president for a number of years, and is now a member of the directorate. Mr. Paget is particularly well known in his own district for the aggressive and up-to-date methods he has adopted in conducting his dairy business. He is not only a thoroughly practical man, but is capable of presenting the results of his experience in a clear and forceful manner.

Subjects:—

- "Care and Production of Milk."
- "Profit and Loss in Dairying."
- "The Growth of Alfalfa and Its Importance to Dairymen."

Evening:

- "The Relation which should exist between Producer, Proprietor and Maker."

PEART, GRANT S., Burlington, Ont.—Mr. Peart, of Burlington, is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, and has had the advantage of extensive practical experience upon one of the best Ontario farms, both before and subsequent to his course at the College.

Subjects:—

- "Grass Seed Trade and Seed Control Act."
- "The Apple Orchard."

Evening:

- "Leaks on the Farm."

ROSS, A. W., Blenheim, Ont.—Mr. Ross is a successful "mixed" farmer, keeping hogs, poultry, dairy cows and sheep, specializing in the first two. He has had extended experience as a judge at fall exhibitions, and was active in organizing and installing a local telephone system.

Subjects:—

- "How to Improve Present Farm Conditions."
- "Hog Raising."
- "Poultry for Profit."
- "Farm Telephones: How to Build and Maintain Them."
- "The Best Means of Keeping Earth Roads in Good Repair."

SCHUYLER, C., Brantford.—A thorough practical knowledge of general farming, combined with an Associate Course at the Ontario Agricultural College, has made Mr. Schuyler a valuable acquisition to the Institute staff.

Subjects:—

- "Alfalfa."
- "Dairy Cattle."
- "The Cultivation of Corn and the Silo."
- "Horse Breeding."
- "Fruit Growing and Management of Orchards."

SHEARER, W. C., Bright.—Dairying is the particular department of farming in which Mr. Shearer has been eminently successful. He has kept records of the feed consumed by the hogs produced, and will be able to give information of much value regarding the feeding of sweet pasteurized whey in conjunction with other foodstuffs. He is thoroughly practical, a good speaker, an Institute man of experience for some years past, and a most acceptable delegate. As will be seen from his subjects, Mr. Shearer is also prepared to discuss the bacon, seed and corn questions.

Subjects:—

- "General Farm Management."
- "Rotation of Crops and Selection of Seed."
- "Breeding and Feeding the Bacon Hog."
- "Breeding Dairy Cows and Feeding for Milk."
- "Tile Underdraining."

Evening:

- "Interesting the Boys in the Farm."
- "Successful Farm Management."

SIRETT, H., R.R. No. 4, Brighton.—Mr. Sirett is a College graduate, with successful experience as a District Representative, an official of the Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and later as a practical farmer who keeps in close touch with up-to-date agriculture, especially in so far as pure seed and the production and handling of apples are concerned.

Subjects:—

- "Seed Grains, Selection and Improvement."
- "Crop Rotations for Increased Yields."
- "Farm Yard Manure—Where and When to Apply It."
- "Growing Corn for Ensilage."

SMITH, A. R. G., New Hamburg.—Mr. Smith is one of the leading farmers in one of the best agricultural sections of the Province. He has taken part in club work, improvement of schools, and other activities intended for the betterment of the farmer's condition. Mr. Smith is a member of the County Board of Agriculture for Waterloo County, and has been of material assistance to the District Representatives in furthering the work of that Branch.

Subjects:—

- "Field Crops and Rotations."
- "Beef Cattle and Milking Shorthorns."
- "The Dairy Industry."
- "Seed Control Act and Inspection Work."
- "The Work of Farmers' Clubs."

Evening:

- "The Problems of the Young Agriculturist."

SMITH, C. B., Smithdale, Ont.—Mr. Smith lives on a farm where mixed farming is practised and a herd of registered Shorthorn cattle kept. He has had experience in reclaiming an old orchard. He has always taken a keen interest in the Farmers' Institutes and other agricultural organizations, and is a strong advocate of Farmers' Clubs.

Subjects:—

- "The Breeding and Feeding of Beef Cattle."
- "Crop Rotation and Control of Soil Moisture."
- "Alfalfa and Other Clovers."
- "The Care of the Apple Orchard—Spraying, Cultivation, etc."

Evening:

- "The Farmers' Club as a Means of Education."
- "The Bright Side of Farm Life."

VANSICKLE, P. O., B.S.A., Trinity, Ont.—Mr. Vansickle is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, where he demonstrated his ability as a student by winning the Gold Medal for General Proficiency. After being graduated from College with honors, he settled on his farm, where he has been as successful as when at College. Mr. Vansickle is eminently qualified to discuss subjects dealing with practical farm operations, as he is a skilled agriculturalist and stockman.

Subjects:—

- "Increasing the Fertility of the Soil."
- "Breeding and Feeding of Live Stock."
- "Alfalfa Growing."
- "Seed Selection."
- "The Control of Soil Moisture."
- "Weeds and Their Treatment."
- "Farm Drainage."

WESBROOK, A. E., Oakland, Ont.—Mr. Wesbrook has for many years taken a keen interest in the agricultural activities of his district, having been President of the South Brant Farmers' Institute for some years. In 1912 he secured first prize on his orchard in a competition embracing nine counties. The farm upon which he lives has been in the Wesbrook family since coming from the Crown and is a striking example of the effect of system, thoroughness, hard work and an eye to the beautiful.

Subjects:—

“General Farm Management.”

“Corn and Hogs.”

“Apple Growing.”

“Potato Growing.”

“Poultry Keeping for the Average Farmer.”

Evening:

“The Country Home.”

Women's Institute Lecturers and their Subjects

BACKUS, DR. ANNIE, Aylmer.—Dr. Backus is a practising physician, who has taken a keen interest in Institute work in Elgin County, and in addition has been assigned by the Department to lecture in other parts of the Province. She is eminently practical, ready and willing to help womankind.

Subjects:—

- "Consumption and Its Prevention."
- "Physical and Mental Harm of Fault Finding."
- "Health and How to Procure It."
- "The Medical Inspection of Public Schools."
- "The Physical Development of the Child."
- "Education and What It Means."
- "The Importance and Meaning of Woman's Work."
- "War and Its Relation to Women."

BRETHOUR, MRS. J. E., Burford.—Mrs. Brethour has been a leader in the Institutes of Brant County for a number of years, with the additional experience of representing the Department in other sections of the Province. Her addresses are animated, interesting and instructive, and are specially helpful to those who are responsible as officers of the Institutes.

Subjects:—

- "The Advantages of Country Life."
- "Simple Entertaining in the Country."
- "Timely Hints for Housekeepers."
- "Is a Woman's Time Worth Anything?"
- "The Evolution of the Country Woman."

CAMPBELL, MISS SUSIE, 112 Oakwood Avenue, Toronto.—Miss Campbell is an Institute worker of considerable experience, who always leaves her audiences enthusiastic in pursuing definite lines of work. She is untiring in her faithful efforts to leave with her hearers noble thoughts and sentiments in keeping with their tastes and surroundings. Miss Campbell is an ex-teacher, and has judged dairy products, needle work and fine art at many of our fall fairs. She has done much to stimulate branches in many parts of the Province to better work. Miss Campbell is prepared to address Public and High School pupils, and has suitable subjects for each grade.

Subjects:—

- "Individual Life of a Young Woman."
- "Influence of Women and Men."
- "The Judicious Housekeeper and Homemaker."
- "Home and School; The Ideal Country School."
- "The Duties and Opportunities of Canadian Women."
- "How Women Can Aid Agriculture."
- "The Educated Farmer, His Possibilities."
- "How to Promote Rural Sociology."

CHAPMAN, MISS E. M., 22 Radford Avenue, Toronto.—Miss Chapman went from a farm home to teach school, and subsequently took a course in Domestic Science at Macdonald Institute, Guelph. Miss Chapman's experience as a Demonstration-Lecturer in connection with the Women's Institutes and a magazine writer, places her in a position to give up-to-date information along the lines announced below.

Subjects:—

- "Building, Making-over, Decorating and Furnishing the Farm Home."
- "She Just Keeps House for Me."
- "The Problems of the Girl on the Farm."
- "A Man and His Mother."
- "The Institute and Community Education."

COUTTS, MRS. K. B., Thamesville.—Mrs. Coutts has taken an active interest in Institute work, not only in her local branch, of which she has been an officer for several years, but also throughout the surrounding district. Her experience as a public school teacher in town, city and country, and in connection with the work of Historical Societies, Study Clubs, etc., will enable her to present most valuable information and suggestions to the Institutes.

Subjects:—

- "Social Life and Education in the Rural Districts."
- "The Legal Status of Women in Ontario."
- "The Economy of Child Saving."
- "The Women's Institute as a National Asset."
- "Pioneer Days."
- "The Woman's Part in the World War."

FOTHERINGHAM, DR. S. L., 73 Walmsley Blvd., Toronto.—Dr. Fotheringham is a graduate in medicine of Toronto University. She took a year of post-graduate work in a Philadelphia Hospital; and made a special study of children's work, especially Infant Feeding, in London, England. Apart from medical work she is much interested in nature study and outdoor life in its relation to health and development of children and adults. At present she has charge of one of the city "Welfare Baby Clinics" and is giving a series of talks to various Mothers' Meetings and Women's Clubs.

Subjects:—

- "The Care and Feeding of Infants."
- "The Care of Sick Babies."
- "First Aid—Emergencies."
- "Life Principles."
- "The Power of Thought."
- "Nature Study and Life Truths."
- "Study of Bird and Insect Life: as a Hobby; as an Economic Factor of Orchard and Garden."

GILHOLM, MISS B., Bright.—Miss Gilholm has a thorough training along Dairy lines, with a good deal of practical experience. Miss Gilholm's knowledge and appreciation of country life, together with her experience as an officer and lecturer in connection with the Institutes, insures service appreciated by the members in general. Her deep interest and study of Community Improvement activities places her in a position to give advice as to the best utilization of the opportunities and forces at hand.

Subjects:—

- "Soft and Fancy Cheesemaking" (Demonstrated).
- "First Aid, Emergencies, Home Nursing."
- "The Stranger Within Our Gates."
- "Our Privileges and Responsibilities as Canadian Women."
- "Our Opportunity."

HUNTER, MRS. W. J., R.R. 2, Brampton.—Mrs. Hunter has been identified with the Institute work since its inception. She is the mother of a large family and lives on a farm, and will, therefore, be able to give advice of a most practical and valuable nature. Mrs. Hunter has for some months been convener of a large Patriotic League and is in a position to give valuable advice and assistance along Red Cross and other patriotic lines.

Subjects:—

- "Benefits of Institute Work."
- "Training Children in the Home."
- "The Daughter's Education."
- "Don't Worry."
- "Improvement of Home Conditions."
- "Homemakers and Patriots."
- "Butter-making on the Farm."

McCLURE, MISS ETHEL W., Brampton.—Miss McClure is a graduate of Toronto General Hospital and has had several years' experience in private nursing, with some experience in Institute work. Her subjects are treated in a way that all may understand and should be of value to the average person.

Subjects:—

Afternoon:

- "Nursing of the Typhoid Fever Patient."
- "Nursing of Contagious Diseases."
- "Obstetrical Nursing and Care of the New Born Babe."
- "Demonstration of Bathing a Bed Patient, Showing How to Change the Linen."

Evening:

- "True Patriotism."
- "Emergencies in Every-day Life."

Miss McClure will be prepared to give a practical demonstration of bathing a bed patient. For this demonstration it will be necessary to provide the following:

An ordinary bed made up, or a stretcher, or a long table.

An extra sheet to show how they are changed.

Towels—Two bath and a face towel.

Wash cloth, soap, basin.

MOOREHOUSE, MRS. R. L., Cairo.—Mrs. Moorehouse is a graduate optician. She is well and favorably known as an enthusiastic and efficient worker in local organizations, and several years' experience as a lecturer for the Department has shown her to be a practical and fluent speaker, her work being much appreciated.

Subjects:—

- "The Care of the Eyesight."
- "A Mother's Influence."
- "What the Other Institute is Doing."
- "Our Flag and What It Stands For."
- "Womanly Footsteps."
- "Keep on the Sunny Side."
- "For Home and Country."
- "Held in Trust."

PARSONS, MRS. H. W., "The Northlands," Cochrane, Ont.—Mrs. Parsons has had wide experience in connection with the Women's Institute and various other societies, including the National Council of Women. She has also lectured in Vermont, U.S.A., and given acceptable service in the "Patriotism and Production Campaign." Mrs. Parsons will be prepared to address the children in the schools in the mornings where opportunity affords.

Subjects:—

Morning (for the schools):

- "The Call of the Wild."
- "Boys' and Girls' Clubs."
- "Silk and Silkworms."
- "The Furred and Feathered Things."
- "My Country."

Afternoon:

- "Our Canadian Women."
- "Women in Industry."
- "Women Workers of Our Time."
- "Women and Money."
- "Women and Dress."
- "Marriage."
- "Magnetism of Personality."
- "Canadian Laws Concerning Women and Children."
- "The Chataqua Reading Course."
- "The Economic Life of our Dominions."

Evening:

- "Made in Canada."
- "Women and War."
- "Brave Belgians—The Country—Its People."
- "The Little Nations of the Earth."
- "The Patriotic Work of the Institutes."

POWELL, MISS M. V., Box 453, Whitby.—Miss Powell is deeply interested in everything which pertains to the advancement and education of the present and future nation-builders. She has had several years' experience in Institute work in Ontario, and also spent some time in establishing the work in New Brunswick. She is much interested in school problems, occupying a seat on the local Board of Education. The logical, pleasing and forceful manner in which Miss Powell presents her elevating and instructive addresses appeals effectively to her audiences.

Subjects:—

- "Present Day Need."
- "Good Citizenship."
- "How We Can Help Our Boys and Girls."
- "Refinement in the Home."
- "Our Debts: How Much Owest Thou."
- "Schools."
- "Canada's Opportunity."
- "National Needs To-day and After the War."

SMITH, DR. MARY MCKENZIE, Gravenhurst.—Dr. McKenzie-Smith has for a number of years been a close student of rural life and problems. She has also taught school and in recent years has had wide experience along medical lines, especially in the treatment of women and children. She is also much interested in Social Service work.

Subjects:—

Afternoon:

- "The Home Care of the Sick" (Demonstrated).
- "Tuberculosis—Prevention, Care and Cure."
- "The Proper Diet and Care of Children."
- "Crossing the Bridges with Our Children."
- "What Every Woman Ought to Know."
- "The Child—a Possibility."

Evening or Afternoon:

- "Life in the Orient."
- "The Value of Reading."
- "Medical Inspection of Rural Schools."
- "The Opportunity of the Home on the Farm."

STEPHEN, MRS. LAURA ROSE, Huntington, P.Q.—Mrs. Stephen needs no introduction to the Women's Institutes of Ontario. Her ability as a public speaker and her wide knowledge of affairs place her in a position to render the best of service to the Institutes. Mrs. Stephen has travelled from the Atlantic to the Pacific in connection with Institute and other instruction work along homemaking and dairy lines. Her practical and carefully thought-out addresses, delivered in a pleasing and forceful manner, have placed her in the front rank of Institute workers. Mrs. Stephen is well known as a writer on dairy topics, and has published a book on "Farm Dairying."

Subjects:—

- "The Dairy Cow."
- "Woman's Part on a Dairy Farm."
- "The Influence of Environment."
- "House Building and Home Making."
- "My Country, My District, My Home."
- "Patriotism and Home Production."
- "The Ideal Institute."

SUTHERLAND, MISS DAVINA M., Embro.—Miss Sutherland is a graduate in Domestic Science from Macdonald Institute, Guelph, and a public school teacher of considerable experience. For two years she has been instructor in Dietetics in Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.

Subjects:—

- "Economy in the Home."
- "Ventilation, Sanitation and Hygiene."
- "Health from a Dietary Standpoint."
- "Educating the Boys and Girls."
- "The Advantages and Possibilities of Country Life."
- "Our Influence—and Making the Most of Our Opportunities."
- "Women and the War."

WATTS, MRS. F. W., 51 Chicora Avenue, Toronto.—Mrs. Watts has had marked success both as an Institute officer and lecturer. She is a forceful, pleasing speaker, whose addresses have been much appreciated. Mrs. Watts is able to give many valuable and helpful health hints.

Subjects:—

Afternoon:

- "Beauty of Person and Character."
- "The Conservation of Health."
- "A Talk with Mothers and Girls."
- "What Are You Doing to Help Your Institute?"

Evening:

- "Why Is It?"
- "Your Influence in the Home."
- "Wearing Apparel and Household Articles"—Demonstration in cutting and Making. (Bring papers and scissors).

YATES, MISS MARY, Port Credit.—Miss Yates is one of the recognized poultry authorities of the Province, having been employed to a considerable extent during the past several years in addressing special poultry meetings. In addition to this Miss Yates has had wide experience in training along horticultural lines. She is a most capable platform woman and the Institutes may expect up-to-date information presented in an attractive, impressive manner. Miss Yates at the present time holds the Institute Gold Medal at Port Credit for hardy herbaceous perennials, and will be prepared to give information upon the management of small flower shows and vegetable competitions, which have been a feature of the work in the Institute with which she has been identified.

Subjects:—

Poultry Subjects.

- "Up-to-date Methods of Chicken Rearing."
- "Egg Production in Winter."
- "Dressed Poultry—the Preparation for Market."
- "Poultry for Townspeople."
- "Profitable Branches of Poultry-keeping for Farmers."

Horticultural Subjects.

- "Vegetable Gardens for Young People."
- "A Garden of Flowers from Seed."
- "The Old-fashioned Hardy Flower Borders."
- "Outdoor Pictures Around the Home."
- "A Chat About Roses."
- "The Duty of Women in War Time."

Demonstrations.

Miss Yates will be prepared to give demonstrations as indicated below. For demonstrations 5 and 6 the demonstrator will provide the necessary equipment.

General Requirements.

1. Substantial table, not too high.
2. A dozen newspapers.
3. A cloth and a bowl of water.

1. Killing: (a) By dislocation of the neck.

(b) By stabbing.

Special Requirements.—Live bird that has been fasted at least 24 hours at time of demonstration, and a good sized receptacle for feathers.

2. Trussing for Roasting.

Special Requirements.—A bird that has been killed after fasting at least 24 hours. It should have been dry picked and the head and feet should be left on. The bird should be cold at the time of demonstration, but should not have been killed more than a few days.

3. Boning a Fowl.

Special Requirements.—A bird that has been killed after fasting 24 hours and then dry picked.

N.B.—*The bird must on no account be drawn.*

4. Carving.

Special Requirements.—A whole cooked young bird and a sharp carving knife and fork.

N.B.—*The bird should be placed upon a large dish.*

5. The Market Egg and Its Variations.

6. Candling Eggs.
-

REPORT
OF THE
WOMEN'S INSTITUTES
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
1915

PART I.

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

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1916

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To His Honour SIR JOHN STRATHEARN HENDRIE, C.V.O., a Lieutenant-Colonel in
the Militia of Canada, etc., etc., etc.

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the pleasure to present herewith for the consideration of your Honour
the Report of the Women's Institutes of Ontario for 1915.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES S. DUFF,

Minister of Agriculture.

Toronto, 1915.

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STATISTICAL REPORT OF ONTARIO WOMEN'S INSTITUTES FOR THE YEAR 1914-15.

Institute District.	Membership.	No. of meetings held.	Total attendance.	Receipts.			Expenditure.										Miscellaneous.	Total expenditure.	Balance.												
				No. of papers read or addresses delivered.	Cash on hand per last report.	Members' fees.	Grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Expense for meetings.	Officers' salaries and expenses.	Postage and stationery.	Printing and advertising.	Lecturers' expenses and wages.	Books and periodicals.																
				\$	¢	\$	¢	\$	¢	\$	¢	\$	¢	\$	¢	\$	¢	\$	¢												
Addington	21	13	164	7	3 85	50	10 00	340	33	14	92	8	50	65	00	8	29	14	98	2	05	1	30	350	10	1	74	13	18		
Algoma Centre...	158	66	1,145	44	161 50	37	50	78	00	340	33	617	33	8	50	65	00	8	29	14	98	2	05	37	90	142	66	147	32	49	40
Algoma, East...	118	42	505	29	18 71	23	50	12	00	142	51	196	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	66	147	32	49	40
Algoma, N.Shore	98	52	919	46	62 05	24	50	34	00	434	81	555	36	9	50	27	00	8	42	4	10	13	10	21	20	405	31	488	63	66	73
Amherst Island .	67	12	266	15	37 03	16	75	20	00	44	21	117	99	3	50	9	00	4	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	96	58	38	59	61
Brant, North ...	652	135	5,252	271	335 54	161	25	117	00	910	97	1,524	76	62	13	41	05	20	33	41	00	15	00	21	00	956	09	1,156	60	368	16
Brant, South....	326	93	2,156	112	203 16	80	00	89	00	777	19	1,149	35	11	50	55	40	14	12	39	61	20	25	1	80	780	37	923	05	226	30
Brookville	62	10	382	11	4 72	15	50	20	00	406	14	446	36	21	00	.....	.....	2	05	22	90	19	00	25	.....	246	84	243	04	153	32
Bruce, Centre...	247	78	2,330	188	127 79	56	00	89	00	249	97	522	76	12	48	29	50	9	79	30	90	19	00	2	75	350	91	455	33	67	43
Bruce, North ...	239	100	2,003	94	209 83	48	00	243	00	295	49	796	32	17	25	34	90	13	05	14	15	28	85	15	77	451	41	575	38	220	94
Bruce, South....	239	58	2,326	101	222 23	61	25	50	00	514	28	847	76	33	20	20	40	7	79	8	75	4	75	.....	.....	600	22	675	11	172	65
Bruce, West....	222	56	1,501	95	62 14	49	00	40	00	241	02	392	16	11	40	15	00	12	36	25	60	11	25	7	05	285	88	368	54	23	62
Carleton	325	84	1,853	74	160 19	86	00	73	00	520	53	839	72	8	05	10	00	10	05	19	75	6	70	1	25	667	29	723	09	116	63
Dufferin	425	175	4,440	222	339 94	104	25	126	00	1,428	66	2,058	85	71	72	52	80	15	67	62	10	18	45	.....	.....	1,736	20	1,912	68	298	01
Dundas	252	67	1,139	62	484 20	49	50	56	00	1,620	99	2,210	69	50	76	29	50	16	85	26	90	14	25	52	2	551	15	2,646	54	285	62
Durham, East ...	559	135	2,592	124	287 51	141	25	133	00	2,370	40	2,932	16	11	87	25	00	12	51	17	60	12	40	59	23	390	35	563	41	198	25
Durham, West ...	253	81	2,651	139	269 44	54	50	87	00	350	75	761	69	14	35	57	00	21	57	15	55	10	35	1	02	391	97	516	63	227	27
Elgin, East....	304	76	2,626	81	181 36	67	25	171	00	324	35	743	96	32	88	43	35	12	51	17	60	12	40	59	23	390	35	563	41	198	25
Elgin, West....	233	67	1,630	107	210 13	45	75	89	00	823	54	1,168	42	33	05	30	00	11	23	14	75	15	90	5	65	900	32	1,010	90	157	52
Essex, North ...	140	51	1,177	51	144 24	34	75	40	00	373	89	592	88	17	27	27	35	5	07	10	90	26	50	3	70	382	08	472	87	120	01
Essex, South....	388	66	2,487	89	660 92	97	00	71	00	855	02	1,683	94	17	50	34	60	15	99	29	45	2	90	.....	.....	1,062	63	1,163	07	520	87
Frontenac	43	18	405	23	95 40	10	75	22	00	151	87	280	02	2	50	12	00	5	00	9	50	3	00	.....	.....	192	10	224	10	55	92
Glenarry	105	32	1,054	40	225 76	26	00	22	00	618	51	892	27	49	39	.....	.....	7	67	15	25	2	50	.....	.....	718	43	793	24	99	03
Grenville, South	48	25	286	18	123 29	23	25	32	00	191	38	369	92	1	60	.....	.....	4	40	3	55	9	75	80	276	61	296	71	73	21	
Grey, Centre....	510	202	4,141	275	514 01	129	50	151	00	856	20	1,650	71	28	40	55	05	33	39	60	60	39	60	34	34	972	56	1,223	94	426	77
Grey, North ...	411	137	3,407	196	227 04	101	50	107	00	322	82	728	36	21	15	37	00	20	22	36	41	28	20	14	98	467	99	625	95	132	41
Grey, South	258	110	2,824	154	333 93	61	50	95	00	435	82	926	25	10	50	20	50	11	49	24	50	31	50	12	97	602	82	714	28	211	97
Haldimand	631	233	5,557	415	252 04	152	75	130	00	1,422	12	1,956	91	54	82	91	05	25	48	34	35	22	40	21	54	1,299	66	1,549	30	407	61
Haliburton	108	32	596	30	95 55	16	00	21	00	243	97	376	52	7	50	2	00	6	04	3	25	2	05	.....	.....	283	48	304	32	72	20
Halton	641	130	4,990	200	404 67	144	50	104	00	1,470	65	2,123	82	45	97	102	00	31	37	31	37	16	00	75	1	1,640	60	1,868	06	255	76
Hastings, East..	546	151	3,788	152	248 58	136	50	104	00	2,611	17	3,100	25	17	00	72	00	16	37	54	77	31	68	76	2	2,658	45	2,851	03	249	22

Hastings, North.	350	2,748	129,295	09	87	00	92	50	1,572	84	2,047	43	17	55	57	00	16	97	37	65	23	35	14	80	1,596	311	1,763	63	283	80	
Hastings, West.	114	1,105	63,157	36	28	50	44	00	552	08	781	94	11	10	15	00	7	41	4	75	7	50	.....	.....	487	59	533	35	248	59	
Huron, East	218	1,962	109,193	83	61	50	74	00	786	08	1,115	41	67	65	33	00	12	76	20	75	8	00	1	50	802	66	946	32	169	09	
Huron, South	95	571	34	75	81	24	00	28	00	158	22	286	03	12	45	13	00	6	44	2	40	8	90	24	36	146	11	213	66	72	
Huron, West	407	3,255	136,285	88	98	00	70	00	828	56	1,282	44	61	95	36	75	11	72	18	75	11	05	.....	.....	878	88	1,039	10	243	34	
Kenora	145	1,349	54	92	76	35	50	28	00	219	42	375	68	24	55	10	7	50	22	25	3	75	.....	.....	224	25	292	30	83	38	
Kent, East	398	4,806	244	306	99	94	00	11	00	1,195	82	1,707	81	30	38	65	46	17	66	52	10	3	85	.....	.....	1,318	14	1,487	59	220	22
Kent, West	450	3,076	172	309	10	107	25	101	00	1,310	79	1,828	14	6	02	93	59	19	53	26	84	15	05	17	00	1,420	44	1,598	47	229	67
Lambton, East	566	3,948	277	817	34	139	75	246	00	1,670	90	2,873	99	58	97	69	00	22	11	35	05	48	15	.....	.....	2,055	03	2,288	31	585	68
Lambton, West	355	3,069	163	175	53	89	00	144	00	485	58	894	11	15	20	37	78	15	10	26	05	16	50	2	40	538	71	651	74	242	37
Laurel, North	272	2,570	48	123	76	68	00	100	00	499	59	791	35	29	40	10	00	12	91	14	65	19	30	4	40	520	92	611	58	179	77
Laurel, South	290	2,080	79	140	15	69	50	152	00	1,142	18	1,503	83	53	75	31	50	14	41	24	95	22	25	7	00	1,147	27	1,301	13	202	70
Leeds, South	259	2,713	112,501	35	59	00	46	00	770	76	1,377	11	19	08	25	95	8	13	19	25	1,485	75	975	56	1,063	57	313	54	7	51	
Leeds, North and Grenville	174	935	22	30	27	43	50	40	00	1,543	34	1,657	11	11	20	.....	.....	4	51	14	30	1	90	3	35	1,496	09	1,531	35	125	76
Lennox	309	1,094	44	63	11	77	00	63	00	271	50	474	61	2	75	16	00	6	75	10	50	23	42	35	90	305	03	400	35	74	26
Lincoln	405	2,742	65	130	07	96	25	60	00	1,236	52	1,518	84	17	70	51	30	10	80	16	84	6	60	2	60	1,283	95	1,389	79	129	05
Manitoulin, East	184	1,926	155	402	68	46	00	60	75	460	33	969	76	2	00	15	00	10	98	2	50	23	25	.....	.....	674	01	728	74	241	02
Manitoulin, West	150	2,452	181	259	12	37	75	64	00	185	98	546	85	20	75	29	00	8	60	7	25	1	00	15	75	232	43	314	78	232	07
Middlesex, East	303	2,703	73	361	47	59	25	58	00	227	16	705	88	7	85	33	00	9	84	6	29	13	90	13	70	385	44	470	02	235	86
Middlesex, North	428	2,453	126	159	61	101	25	76	00	1,749	22	2,086	08	91	90	39	75	20	33	36	15	25	00	11	45	1,590	02	1,914	60	171	48
Middlesex, West	387	3,181	154	431	85	85	75	74	00	1,749	03	2,340	63	22	35	44	15	10	95	23	50	3	75	3	05	1,911	67	2,019	42	321	21
Monck	311	2,654	107	111	73	79	25	109	00	634	88	935	36	5	93	38	80	18	90	24	08	7	80	4	10	738	04	837	65	97	71
Muskoka, Centre	67	459	45	196	14	16	75	28	00	309	20	550	09	.....	.....	10	00	5	49	1	60	.....	.....	8	50	168	51	194	10	355	99
Muskoka, North	154	1,813	47	315	23	38	00	71	00	467	47	891	70	2	00	19	00	8	14	11	58	75	2	00	639	39	682	86	208	84	
Muskoka, South	265	1,987	105	283	33	66	50	86	00	624	81	1,060	64	9	10	47	35	21	28	57	85	30	75	28	15	557	01	751	49	309	15
Nipissing, East	48	533	23	52	05	11	75	6	00	334	51	404	31	2	00	.....	.....	2	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	00	382	52	393	33	10	98
Nipissing, West	42	573	20	20	07	10	50	6	00	128	44	165	01	1	00	5	00	3	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	31	153	42	11	59
Norfolk, North	416	2,247	85	197	04	97	50	83	00	950	29	1,327	83	10	49	29	10	15	96	23	87	16	95	13	60	925	45	1,035	42	292	41
Norfolk, South	145	1,443	48	31	52	25	50	44	00	248	46	349	48	12	38	15	00	10	85	9	00	7	95	7	29	229	37	291	84	57	64
Northumberland, East	394	4,631	204	264	84	115	00	95	00	2,403	94	2,878	78	12	10	113	52	13	50	42	95	19	50	34	00	2,254	54	2,490	11	388	67
Northumberland, West	373	3,525	187	182	53	93	25	95	00	873	78	1,244	56	32	09	64	50	22	59	29	90	12	00	61	80	765	34	988	22	256	34
Ontario, North	219	1,859	90	167	49	53	50	89	00	895	44	1,205	43	15	50	36	25	16	52	31	70	16	35	.....	.....	953	47	1,069	79	135	64
Ontario, South	453	3,004	109	261	29	110	75	95	00	801	13	1,268	17	40	95	73	00	19	20	29	85	13	10	4	70	920	84	1,061	64	166	55
Oxford, North	305	2,880	149	212	11	76	25	89	00	411	36	788	72	56	35	41	25	9	38	27	25	16	00	.....	.....	473	08	623	32	165	40
Oxford, South	348	2,870	97	175	35	78	50	113	85	1,093	80	1,461	50	23	85	58	86	15	25	33	60	27	65	2	30	1,059	36	1,220	87	240	63
Parry Sound, N.	174	1,817	63	358	13	41	00	58	00	742	00	1,199	13	3	00	35	13	7	29	13	45	5	15	23	00	632	40	719	42	479	71
Parry Sound, S.	178	1,636	61	129	48	43	00	58	00	360	46	590	94	20	25	5	00	11	73	8	07	13	40	10	00	429	86	498	31	92	63
Peel	645	4,351	161	485	35	161	50	125	00	3,842	69	4,614	54	115	44	51	75	50	17	56	37	34	55	11	52	3,390	46	3,710	26	904	28
Perth, North	214	2,423	108	243	67	53	00	46	00	1,358	03	1,700	70	19	78	25	10	15	81	22	45	6	90	2	50	1,354	51	1,446	59	251	11
Perth, South	331	1,965	92	340	11	80	50	63	00	395	51	879	12	21	45	21	50	20	58	23	50	12	70	.....	.....	376	45	475	88	403	24
Peterboro', East	120	1,051	22	231	27	28	50	30	00	263	56	553	33	16	75	.....	.....	6	39	9	40	33	05	.....	.....	293	04	358	63	194	70
Peterboro', North	56	316	15	47	13	14	00	6	00	37	00	104	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	61	.....	.....	1	35	22	50	28	80	54	26	49	87

STATISTICAL REPORT OF ONTARIO WOMEN'S INSTITUTES FOR THE YEAR 1914-15.—Continued.

Institute District.	Membership.	No. of Meetings held.	Total attendance.	No. of papers read or addresses delivered.	Receipts.				Expenditure.										Balance.											
					Cash on hand per last report.	Members' fees.	Grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Expense for meetings.	Officers' salaries and expenses.	Postage and stationery.	Printing and advertising.	Lecturers' expenses and wages.	Books and periodicals.	Miscellaneous.	Total expenditure.													
					\$	¢	\$	¢	\$	¢	\$	¢	\$	¢	\$	¢	\$	¢	\$	¢	\$	¢								
Prescott.....	56	20	815	12	81	14	10	1,455	211,480	02	2	00	14	38	33	30	1	75	19	73	1,268	57	1,292	05	187	97				
Prince Edward.....	508	126	2,881	211	155	35	127	1,601	491,959	84	32	25	52	50	14	35	8	10	1	73	1,698	96	1,840	49	119	35				
Rainy River.....	236	106	1,994	96	121	88	58	679	30	923	43	36	75	44	62	20	2	50	1	31	690	70	820	87	102	56				
Renfrew, North.....	183	66	1,402	227	136	35	44	574	34	807	94	14	34	48	00	6	96	6	05	7	515	50	707	55	100	39				
Renfrew, South.....	153	87	1,537	69	99	31	37	628	79	821	85	1	00	.....	11	70	14	15	3	45	633	57	663	87	157	98			
Simcoe, Centre.....	340	149	2,938	157	246	67	86	656	82,102	49	81	38	83	45	10	48	15	77	33	25	613	01	830	83	251	66				
Simcoe, East.....	439	163	3,232	199	266	11	96	1,234	99,172	95	26	38	69	65	18	45	28	70	117	80	2	70	1,203	96	1,467	64	245	31		
Simcoe, South.....	189	91	1,428	84	286	91	47	499	05	926	21	11	42	31	80	9	69	13	32	1	60	27	25	710	31	1,315	90			
Simcoe, West.....	385	142	2,904	178	330	18	91	1,174	101,707	78	30	75	54	10	16	72	33	45	39	85	49	00	1,127	94	1,351	81	355	97		
Stormont.....	128	41	1,093	18	131	15	32	447	05	653	70	9	15	50	8	31	13	05	13	45	.....	.....	.....	524	09	583	55	70	15
St. Joseph Island.....	61	26	396	16	32	18	14	470	36	544	79	65	20	00	4	43	7	25	4	00	17	86	460	12	514	31	30	48		
Timiskaming.....	408	216	3,272	159	274	82	106	50	931	581,427	90	59	03	33	75	31	10	14	00	13	75	2	73	825	31	979	67	448	23	
Thunder Bay.....	338	134	2,545	133	192	83	75	600	17,950	75	29	00	29	70	23	95	21	50	2	50	15	65	629	19	751	49	199	26		
Union.....	115	31	790	44	119	95	27	510	84	748	79	7	60	12	1	75	17	05	7	16	20	27	65	607	18	680	23	68	56	
Victoria, East.....	299	109	3,203	131	270	27	74	73	00	276	86	26	12	42	15	53	14	25	16	50	.....	.....	.....	320	52	435	62	259	26
Victoria, West.....	508	156	4,435	193	258	14	127	1,006	1,296	391,787	53	38	58	61	35	19	11	60	05	36	25	59	93	993	77	1,269	04	518	49	
Waterloo, North.....	182	69	1,329	65	190	85	45	62	00	901	36	1	99	71	14	70	8	35	28	25	.....	.....	.....	982	33	1,075	38	124	33
Waterloo, South.....	437	91	2,993	141	518	82	108	1,062	1,505	50,294	32	48	20	62	05	15	28	24	70	15	18	30	1,933	67	2,099	38	194	94		
Welland.....	481	162	3,509	134	330	89	120	1,188	00,728	43	27	59	116	50	26	39	40	78	9	75	36	61	1,706	181	1,963	80	404	27		
Wellington, Cent.....	257	105	2,397	145	149	52	64	662	92	940	69	2	05	37	13	81	17	40	7	95	1	30	708	08	788	04	152	65		
Wellington, East.....	311	80	2,048	79	328	06	75	77	00	741	49	1,222	30	47	50	34	45	15	11	41	17	19	00	841	82	1,023	62	198	68	
Wellington, South.....	183	70	1,958	106	104	44	25	71	00	285	36	505	05	5	50	35	95	8	01	11	00	24	12	279	31	374	19	130	86	
Wellington, W.....	209	64	1,590	71	125	85	47	50	115	00	779	82	1,068	17	18	20	36	95	14	15	17	00	17	760	96	877	36	190	81	
Wentworth, N.....	396	112	3,658	152	316	93	95	75	105	00	863	86	1,381	54	53	83	20	00	15	48	35	2	18	843	66	991	60	389	94	
Wentworth, S.....	599	125	4,219	218	262	51	149	00	2,168	99	2	38	70	50	42	27	36	40	16	25	.....	.....	.....	2,123	20	2,321	00	380	50
York, East.....	632	143	5,125	198	554	36	149	50	82	00	2,185	91	2,971	77	64	10	61	90	11	85	3	20	2,085	35	2,314	64	657	13		
York, North.....	435	142	3,759	200	339	04	98	75	112	00	1,979	63	25	88	72	26	19	28	30	73	17	08	7	00	1,478	99	1,651	22	328	41
York, West.....	384	124	3,670	148	146	80	89	50	378	29	690	59	36	04	31	95	14	75	32	10	26	25	3	00	1,386	59	1,530	68	159	91
Total.....	29,046	9,254	231,687	11,320	22,677	7,007	8,026	83,812	121,522	2,474	1,383	2,425	1,506	1,143	86,871		99,447	22,075												

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO

1915

To the Honourable Minister of Agriculture:

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the fifteenth annual report of the Women's Institutes of Ontario, Part I, for the year 1915, consisting of the proceedings of the Annual Conventions of 1915, together with some additional information which will be found of interest to the Institute members. Statistical statement for the year 1914-15 also appears herein.

For list of meetings held during the latter part of May, June and early July, together with speakers and subjects, we refer you to Part II, Women's Institute Report.

MEMBERS OF PROVINCIAL WOMEN'S INSTITUTE COMMITTEE, 1915-16

EASTERN DISTRICT.

No. of District.	Counties in District.	No. of Branches.	Representative.
1.	Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott, Russell, Stormont	22	Miss E. McGee, Chesterville.
2.	Carleton, Lanark, Renfrew	41	Mrs. R. V. Fowler, Perth.
3.	Addington, Amherst Island, Brockville, Frontenac, Grenville, Leeds, Leeds North & Grenville, Lennox.	26	Mrs. R. G. Leggett, Newboro.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

4.	Hastings, Northumberland, Prince Edward	65	Mrs. H. J. Scripture, Brighton.
5.	Durham, Haliburton, Peterboro, Victoria	50	Miss E. E. Haycraft, Bowmanville.
6.	Ontario, York	55	Mrs. T. A. Patterson, Ellesmere.
7.	Dufferin, Grey	57	Mrs. B. J. Long, Meaford.
8.	Halton, Peel, Wellington	61	Mrs. Geo. Havill, Acton.
9.	Haldimand, Lincoln, Monck, Welland, Wentworth	74	Mrs. T. H. Pearson, Glanford.
10.	Brant, Norfolk, Oxford, Waterloo...	73	Mrs. G. A. Smith, Delhi.
11.	Muskoka, Simcoe	76	Mrs. R. Boyes, R.M.D., Lefroy.
12.	Parry Sound, Timiskaming	45	Mrs. H. W. Parsons, Cochrane.
13.	Algoma, Manitoulin, Nipissing, St. Joseph Island	45	Mrs. R. C. Dinsmore, Box 366, Sault Ste. Marie.
14.	Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay.	27	Mrs. D. J. Piper, Slate River.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

15.	Bruce, Huron, Perth, Union.....	64	Mrs. A. Hastings, Exeter.
16.	Lambton, Middlesex	59	Mrs. G. F. Edwards, R.R. 3, Komoka.
17.	Elgin, Essex, Kent	52	Mrs. J. W. Trestain, Clachan.

Total number of branches..... 892

The work has been extended during the year until we now have 892 branches with a membership of about 30,000.

Throughout 1915, Red Cross and other patriotic work has almost entirely taken the place of those efforts which have occupied the time and attention

of the members in the regular Institute work in recent years. It is needless to enlarge upon what they have done along these lines, as a full report of the same is given in the Convention proceedings. From time to time throughout the year, we have circularized the Institutes regarding patriotic work, and sent them literature bearing upon Red Cross work and needs.

Three Conventions, all most successful, were held during the fall of 1915, at Ottawa for Eastern, at London for Western, and at Toronto for Central and Northern Ontario. The experience in holding Conventions for the different sections of the Province in the fall of 1914, proved so successful and was so much appreciated by the Institutes generally, that the same method was followed in 1915, and will, no doubt, be a permanency in Institute work.

It has been most gratifying during the year, to note a considerable increase in the number of girls and young women who have become identified with the Institute. No doubt, this is in part due to the fact that their sympathies have been aroused by the introduction of patriotic work. Many of the Institutes which have a considerable number of girls in their ranks have introduced features of special interest and value to them, and have encouraged them to take an active part in the work. As soon as the war is over, it will be necessary to have something of real benefit and interest to offer these girls.

In 1915-16 considerable attention was given to thrift: economy in foods, providing of nutritious menus at a minimum of cost, economy in methods of work and labor saving devices, saving in the matter of clothing, etc.

It is indeed gratifying to note that work similar to that being done by the Women's Institutes of Ontario is being undertaken with marked success in all other Provinces of the Dominion.

The success of the work is due in no small measure to the capabilities and energy of the women who have officered the Institutes. The resourcefulness, tact, and energy displayed by these women have been largely responsible for the excellent work done.

We have been fortunate in enlisting the services of an excellent body of lecturers—Domestic Science graduates, nurses, doctors, teachers and specialists in other lines, as well as the successful practical woman that is, after years of experience, observation and study, in a position to impart information of interest and value to the members.

Demonstration-Lecture Courses continue to be an important feature in connection with Institute work. Plans were completed near the close of 1915 for some fifty such courses to be held during the fall and winter months. There is every prospect of this feature being considerably extended as soon as conditions are again normal.

The women throughout rural Ontario value very highly the encouragement and assistance received from the Government, and I do not know of any organization which has within it greater possibilities for the improvement of life in the rural districts from an educational, social, recreation and economic standpoint.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. A. PUTNAM,

Superintendent.

ONTARIO WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

EASTERN ONTARIO CONVENTION

The Eastern Ontario Convention was held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, Ottawa, on October 27th and 28th, 1915.

This Convention was the second held in Eastern Ontario and embraced the territory west of Hastings County, in which there are ninety-four branches.

The report of the Convention speaks for itself. There is no question that the holding of such a convention for Eastern Ontario has resulted in a considerable extension of the work and a stimulation of interest on the part of the Institutes generally in all sections. The territory was well represented at the Convention and there was a readiness on the part of the delegates to take part in the discussions. The Institutes in Eastern Ontario are doing a splendid work.

MORNING SESSION, OCTOBER 27TH.

Mrs. GEO. F. CARDIFF, Renfrew, presiding.

The following reports of local Institutes were presented:

ATHENS WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.—MRS. ETTIE EATON.

When asked by Mr. Putnam to prepare a report of the year's work of the Athens Women's Institute, excluding the Red Cross and other patriotic work, I thought I had but little to report, as our greatest efforts during the year have been along that line. However, while working for country, we did a little for home.

On January 5th, we re-opened the Mechanics' Library which had been closed for 18 years. To the 1,300 books on the shelves, we have added 69 new ones. We have \$35.75 on hand and a library membership of 84, also an appointed librarian whose salary is paid by the Institute.

This month, for the first time, thirty gas lights are shedding their very welcome light on our village streets, placed there through the combined efforts of the Institute and our village council.

Our interest in the agricultural education of the boys and girls manifested itself in the donation of four medals. These were awarded at the two school fairs held in our district to the boy and the girl who won the greatest number of points on the excellency of his or her exhibit. At each of these fairs successful booths were conducted by our Institute.

An excellent orchestra of eight pieces, known as the Women's Institute orchestra, has been organized by the young men of our town. The Institute furnishes the piano and assists in the purchase of music, for which the orchestra gives its service at the Institute functions. We are justly proud of this orchestra, which adds so much to the entertainment of our townspeople.

The educational side of our work has been well cared for and many able addresses have been listened to. Some of the subjects taken up were: "Individuality," "Schools that Made Denmark Famous," "Russia and Her people,"

"Making the Best of Life," "A Scout's Trip to the Coronation," "Value of School Fairs," "Women and the War." A paper on the manufacture and use of some common household article is given each month, as well as a short talk on current events.

We have succeeded in gaining the interest of our young girls, who cheerfully assist us at our monthly meetings with music and song. Within our Institute, we have a Young Girls' Sewing Club, a Dramatic Club, and a Band of Red Cross Midgets.

We are at present a family of 71 willing workers, moving in unison and harmony, joined in an earnest endeavor to better our surroundings and keeping constantly before us the great need at present to work with all our hearts for Home and Country.

MORRISBURG WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.—MRS. I. A. ASHTON.

As soon as war was declared in August of last year, our Institute set about to organize Patriotic Work, and, by the first Monday of September, we were ready to begin. The following report will show what has been accomplished from that date up to the present:

Red Cross garments made, 7,780. Of these there are 761 pairs of socks and 366 flannel day shirts. I signalize these two items, as we are particularly proud of our hand-knitted socks. One of our workers alone has knitted 53 pairs, and several others are close to this record.

Clothing for the Belgians, 12 bales; "Queen Mary's Needle Work Guild," number of garments, 219; Soldiers' Comforts, Cliveden Hospital, 3 bales; "Santa Claus Girl," Christmas, Montreal Daily Star, 70 lbs.;

Donations in Money.—Two cots Cliveden Hospital, \$100; Belgian Relief Fund, \$137; Soldiers' Tobacco Fund, \$26; French Soldiers' Comforts (direct to France), \$40; Morrisburg Public Library, \$50; Two machine guns, \$2,000.

During cold weather, the work is conducted from house to house; during the summer months two large, sunny, well-ventilated rooms were placed at the disposal of the workers by Mrs. I. Farlinger. Three sewing machines and five bandage rollers are in constant use. The workers meet regularly Wednesday and Friday out of each week. Considerable work is also done at home.

The Institute has bought all its own materials with money raised through its own efforts to the amount of \$1,123.60. The accounts for this Patriotic Work have been kept separate from the regular Institute Fund.

The Institute has succeeded in interesting the public school children in the matter of "News from Home" bulletins for soldiers at the front, and these will go forward weekly.

The Institute proposes to continue its patriotic work as long as the need for same exists.

MAXVILLE INSTITUTE BRANCH.—MRS. A. H. ROBERTSON.

Maxville Institute Branch has 61 members; it held 12 regular meetings with an average attendance of 41; special business meetings, 7. A paper was read at each regular meeting. There were five public meetings held; these were addressed by Miss E. Chapman, Dr. Annie Backus, Prof. McCready, Dr. Maude Abbot and Mr. Miller, of the Patriotic League. An "opening" was held after the Hall was repaired at which the Rev. A. K. Gollan and Mrs. Gollan were the speakers.

Three of the regular meetings were special in that they were of a social nature and lunch was served.

One bale of clothing and 14 bags of vegetables were sent to the Old Brewery Mission.

Thirty-five quarts of fruit were sent to the Orphans Home, Ottawa.

One barrel of jam in pint sealers was sent to the Red Cross headquarters, Montreal, for hospitals at the front. We also made a large shipment of pillows, pillow slips, handkerchiefs and socks. Ten dollars was given to Glengarry Red Cross for a cot in hospital.

In December, we held our Annual Bazaar, realizing \$201.27, enabling us to pay off the last instalment on the piano, \$150.

In June, we gave a contract for renovating our Hall; we had a steel roof put on one side, a cement foundation containing a basement, kitchen and several improvements in the main body of the hall, also a good furnace for heating. Our hall was a great convenience to our village at the time of the recent Sunday School Convention when 900 meals were served to delegates.

We have the beginning of a library—40 books. This is a small beginning, but we hope to add to it from year to year.

At present we are collecting funds for a Field Kitchen and have reached the \$400 mark, with several places to hear from.

We held a tree-planting day in May, when our lawns were beautified by the planting of evergreens in memory of the boys who have given their lives in defence of our country.

We raised Red Cross money by means of gum and candy boxes in the schools and by self-denying collections at the regular meetings.

As there is a Red Cross Branch in Maxville, we have done little Red Cross work as an Institute, but all of our members are "doing their bit" through the Red Cross Branch.

CARLETON PLACE WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.—MRS. ROBERT MCDIARMID.

The work this year has been most interesting, the cause appealing to all, and the public most generous. Our general Red Cross Fund has been kept up through voluntary contributions, our friends coming forward and asking us, "Well, how are your funds?" and always ready to help when we needed it. The total amount received from all sources, this including Institute regular funds, from May last year up to the present time, \$1,132.61.

In March we had the Honorable H. B. Ames, M.P., come and give an illustrated address on the British Navy. This was one of the most interesting lectures ever held in our town, and was enjoyed by young and old. The net amount received from this lecture was \$70.40, which was handed over to the Patriotic Committee.

Early in October our Institute started to do Red Cross work, and continued this until a Red Cross Society was formed in town. The Red Cross Committee chose more than half the number of ladies to act on their Executive Committee from the Women's Institute. We joined forces and did our very best to help this work. This work has been most successful, and each month a very large shipment is sent to the Ottawa Red Cross Society, almost all Institute members doing their duty. We as an Institute did not wish to give up our own identity, so we continued to send comforts to our own boys at the front. These parcels consist of day shirts, socks, handkerchiefs, salve, note-paper, envelopes, pencils, insect powder, etc.

Captain Balderson made an appeal for reading matter for the soldiers at Petawawa. The secretary wrote to the C. P. R. Superintendent of this division asking permission to send literature to Petawawa free of charge; this was granted, and we are at liberty to send a parcel of literature to the camp every two weeks.

Five dollars in money was given to the school children for prizes for asters grown from seed distributed by the Institute. At Christmas time a grant of five dollars was given to the "Y" girls.

On Labor Day of this year, the Institute presented the High School and Public School Cadets each with a beautiful flag. The ceremony was very impressive and the boys are very proud of their flags. The Rev. Mr. Monds conducted the ceremony and Mrs. D. Gillies and Mrs. A. H. Edwards presented the flags. On July the 12th, we held a Tag Day; this was a decided success. The money was divided between two objects, \$187 was given to the Carleton Place Red Cross Society and \$100.25 sent in money to the No. 2 Canadian Hospital, France.

We placed tin boxes in the schools and stores labelled "In Aid of Soldiers," from this we realized \$66.17.

Mrs. Malloy, of Kingston, sent us one hundred copies of her song, "Johnnie Canuck's the Boy," and \$25 was received from the sale of these songs.

Besides all the money donated, we have had hundreds of articles, principally woollen things. The total number of socks bought and donated, 673 pairs, up until May we had sent to the Red Cross, and to our own boys, 1,661 articles. Since May we have sent to our own men in the trenches 100 day shirts, 175 pairs of socks, also housewives, caps, mitts, mufflers, handkerchiefs, salve, note-paper and envelopes, pencils, post cards, etc. We have an appeal at present before the public for Christmas gifts for friendless boys in the trenches. These articles will be packed into stockings, and forwarded to some responsible person for distribution at the front.

Before closing I would just like to say we have always kept up our membership, and our meetings have been fairly well attended, and I think many a woman's life has had a few bright hours, spent in our Institute meetings. We have very few country members. This year we dispensed with our yearly picnic, and spent all our spare time in work for soldiers.

MRS. DUMMER, Carleton Place: The work spoken of in the previous report was done under the auspices of the Institute; \$1,137 was raised under the auspices of the Institute and not under any Red Cross Society. One member of our own Institute cut almost 1,500 night shirts; and another made 150 night shirts. Two other members cut between 200 and 250 suits of pyjamas. I thought I would just like to mention how much Red Cross work is being done by the Carleton Place Institute members in addition to what they are doing in the Institute.

ELGIN WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.—MISS KERR.

The Elgin Branch of the Women's Institute is maintaining its flourishing condition with an average attendance of 48. Papers and addresses have been above the average, with a number of outside speakers, including an expert fruit grower, the assistant horticulturist from the Dominion Experimental Farm, our County Representative of the Department of Agriculture, a Queen's student, and two New York nurses. The addresses given have covered a wide range of subjects, "Pruning and Grafting of Fruit Trees," "Growing of Fruits and Flowers,"

"The Home Garden," "Banking," "Conveyancing," "School Nursing and Public Health Nursing," etc.

The work accomplished has included several improvements to the Town Hall, a new steel range, new cupboard, new rug for platform and extension to platform. Twenty dollars was given to the Belgian Relief Fund, about half of which was collected through Lenten mite boxes. A lawn social in September netted \$15, half of which was given to the Women's Patriotic League for Red Cross work.

Prizes were given for the best essays on "Why I am Proud I am a Canadian," the competition being open to the pupils of all the public schools of South Crosby Township. At different times during the year, committees for visiting the sick were appointed, and, in one needy case, the members in turn sent provisions each day until the need was over.

In February, we entertained the members of the Delta Branch, who, this month, very pleasantly returned our hospitality.

In June, we had the honor and pleasure of entertaining the delegates and visitors to the South Leeds District Convention. The attendance was unusually good and the meetings most interesting and full of enthusiasm.

The girl's work in this institute has been embodied in a separate report at the request of Mr. Putnam. The Girls' Sewing Club is thriving and doing good work, as the report will show. Elgin has no separate report of Red Cross work, as nearly every member is a member of the Women's Patriotic League, which has been doing splendid work.

MABERLY WOMEN'S INSTITUTE SUNBEAM CLUB.—MRS. W. COLES.

The Maberly Sunbeam Club is one of the younger branches of the Women's Institute, having been organized in July, 1915, and has now 27 members enrolled. Meetings are held regularly each week and are well attended. This young Branch has all its own officers and conducts its own meetings, but, thinking it advisable to have one member of the Women's Institute belong to the club, they elected Mrs. G. A. Duffy as Hon. President.

To Mr. H. Wesley, we are indebted for the free use of his vacant house for our meetings during the summer months.

Owing to the war, we have confined our efforts to Red Cross work, which consists of rolling bandages, hemming towels, handkerchiefs and face cloths.

To accomplish the work during the past three months it was necessary to find some means of raising funds. The first method employed was selling ice cream and cake two Saturdays in the month; this netted us \$3.45. On the day of our exhibition we sold home-made candy, which brought us in \$4.78.

We are now preparing to have a patriotic concert at which the entire programme will be given by local talent, and we hope to realize a good sum to help carry on the work during the winter.

In conclusion, I may mention that as well as keeping ourselves in material to work with, we donated \$2 to the British Red Cross Fund. We are sending in a contribution of 100 articles to the Red Cross Fund in Ottawa this week.

BROMLEY WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.—MRS. KIRK.

Our Branch consists of only 20 members, seldom more and never less. During the season of 1914 and 1915 a large open-air skating rink was built and lighted by gasoline which proved a great source of enjoyment to our young people

during the winter. At all hockey matches the players were served with luncheon which helped to bring the young people to a more intimate acquaintance. The cost of this was in the neighborhood of \$160 and was raised by the Branch by means of entertainment and carnivals after the rink was opened.

In September, \$20 was paid to the Red Cross Society; also shirts were donated by some of the members. In February, a social was held jointly with the Local I. O. G. T. Lodge which netted \$35, which was divided equally between the Red Cross and Belgian Relief.

During the year eleven meetings were held with an average attendance of fifteen members, six papers, three demonstrations and several round table discussions. No delegate was sent to the Convention last year. Printed folders are used for our programme, made out a year in advance, with date, place of meeting and name of person who is expected to prepare paper, also name of topic to be discussed. The Programme Committee is composed of the younger members of the Branch. For the coming winter, yarn is being purchased to be knit for the Red Cross by members or their friends.

DELTA WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.—MRS. W. J. MORRIS.

Meetings were held regularly each month with a membership list of forty-five, and an average attendance of thirty-five. Refreshments are served two or three times during the year. The officers and directors prepare a yearly programme with subjects assigned and a committee of two ladies for musical numbers. The girls have charge of one meeting during the year. Prizes were given at our Fall Fair to girls of eighteen or younger. The final payment was made on our piano in October last.

Nearly all our work has been for the Red Cross work, but Christmas donations were made to the Children's Shelter, Brockville, and to the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto; Lenten contribution of one cent a day was given to the delegate sent each year to the Annual Convention. Amount of cash on hand, \$178.

There were many interesting addresses on various subjects during the year, and the formation of a Domestic Science Class or Home Nursing Class.

SEELEY'S BAY WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.

We have fifteen members. Eleven meetings were held during the year. The boxes sent to the Red Cross Society up to May amounted to \$150. A special programme for August was given, the proceeds of which amounted to \$25 and were donated to the Red Cross Society. Red Cross work has formed the greater part of the programme for the year. In August we sent to the Belgium Relief Fund, one bale of clothing and \$15 in cash. We also sent a box valued at \$8 to the Red Cross, and we have another almost ready to ship.

OXFORD MILLS WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.—MISS C. C. FERGUSON.

Our Institute is very young, and has only 20 members this year.

We held about sixteen meetings, and three special meetings, and during the year, almost every month, we held a house social. This latter was in connection with Red Cross work. Our work has been confined almost altogether to Red Cross work, although attention has been given to the regular work of the Institute. We sent about five bales to the Belgians. We sent about \$400 to the Patriotic

Fund, and \$200 to the Red Cross work. The school children collected over \$50 within the last two weeks for the British Red Cross Society.

Our meetings have not been confined to domestic topics altogether; we have had several people from outside give us lectures on different subjects; for instance, a lawyer gave us a talk on "What Women Should Know About Law." Other subjects were: "Autumn Gardening," "The Immigration Question," "Canadian Poetry and Literature." Then we had a lecturer from the Old Country who gave us his views on the war situation.

SOUTH LANARK WOMEN'S INSTITUTES.—MRS. R. V. FOWLER, PERTH.

I think our motto has been very well chosen and our women all over South Lanark have shown that they appreciate their motto and are living up to it, for we are certainly working for our country. It is very hard to single out any Branch because they have all done so well, but perhaps the smallest Branch in my district ought to have the highest place, for Maberly, with only seventeen members, has contributed over \$200 and made over five dozen articles, and I think that is very good for a small Branch.

Then I think Lanark Village Institute might also be singled out. They have contributed the most money, although not a very large Branch, giving over \$600, besides doing the work. All the other Branches have done excellent work.

Besides keeping up the Red Cross work, I do not think any Branch has allowed the regular work of the Institute to fall out of sight. They have held their business meetings as usual. I am very glad to report we have two new Branches in our district since last year. There are ten now in South Lanark, the membership being 325, or probably a little more.

In visiting the Branches, as I did last week, I was at Elphin and met some ladies from several miles away. They had come over to see the Red Cross samples and to see if they could get anything of interest to girls, as they were forming a Girls' Club. Now they think they will organize an Institute, but that will come in Frontenac County.

We were very happy this year in our delegate, Mrs. Parsons. She certainly gave a great impetus to the work throughout the County and in Renfrew, too. She was instrumental in starting two girls' clubs, one at Maberly and another at Elphin, and these clubs are what we must look to to keep on the Institute work in future.

Our annual meeting was a great success. We held it in Perth this year and had over one hundred members present. We served lunch and had very good reports from all the branches.

DELTA WOMEN'S INSTITUTE GIRLS' CLUB.—MRS. W. J. MORRIS.

Our first suggestion towards interesting the girls is to give them entire charge of one meeting during the year. Our second one is to have them give most of the musical numbers on the programme for each month. Our third one is to have papers especially adapted to interest them, as "Physical Culture," etc. Our fourth is to give them prizes at the Fall Fair for needle work and cooking and other things; this prize to be given particularly to girls of eighteen or younger. Our fifth suggestion is to give them the privilege of asking others for musical numbers for the programme by appointing them the committee for that purpose on our programme. Our sixth suggestion is to organize a sewing circle among the girls. We are now trying to organize a Home Nursing Class.

DRUMMOND CENTRE BRANCH OF THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.—MRS. P. S. McLAREN.

The past year has been marked by an activity quite unequalled in the two preceding years. The whole aim of the Institute has been directed toward Red Cross work which at the present time seems to demand most assistance. In January of 1915, the members decided that a concert should be held to raise funds. Committees were appointed at once, and the aid of the young people enlisted. Practice and rehearsals occupied the greatest part of a month; and in February a most successful concert was held in the Orange Hall, which building was kindly lent by the Orangemen, not only on that night but for all the practices. One special feature of the concert was the sale of home-made candy by a number of young girls dressed as Red Cross nurses. The total proceeds, which amounted to \$75, were forwarded to the Red Cross Society in Toronto.

In April, the sum of \$10. was raised from the sale of "Allied for Right" buttons, by the Institute members. At every meeting from April to September, an hour or an hour and a half was spent in sewing, making and rolling of bandages and other work for the soldiers. In July, a social was held at the Town Hall. The night turning out to be wet, the tables, etc., were moved into the hall, and lunch of strawberries, ice cream and cake was served, and the sum of over \$40 was cleared. This was raised to \$50 and sent to endow a cot in the Cliveden Hospital, England.

In September, at the Annual Rural School Fair, held at Drummond Centre, the members of the Institute served lunch in the Orange Hall, enlisting the aid of some of the men in the neighborhood in erecting tables for the purpose. The sum of \$64 was realized, most of which is to be devoted to Red Cross work. The Institute also denoted prizes to the value of \$5 for children's competitions at the Fair.

ALMONTE BRANCH OF THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.

On August 4th, 1914, war was declared and on the following Saturday, we voted \$15 to the Hospital Ship Fund. This marks the beginning of our patriotic work. The same day, twelve of our town boys volunteered for overseas service, and when they left town the following Tuesday, each carried with him a neat and fully equipped housewife, made and donated by the Executive of the Women's Institute. A special meeting was called and it was decided to engage in Red Cross work, and on August 28th, we shipped our first bale of Red Cross supplies. This contained 60 pillows and covers, 10 rubber pillow cases, 16 housewives, 250 cheesecloth handkerchiefs, 12 towels and 24 bandages. Until the end of the year, Red Cross work was carried on by each one sewing or knitting at home. Since then we have met regularly every Monday afternoon from two to five o'clock in the various homes opened to us for such work. We have always sent one bale each month and sometimes more, until at present date, we are able to report seventeen bales sent to Red Cross Headquarters.

The total list of supplies sent is as follows: Shirts, 840; knitted articles, 527; socks, pairs, 720; handkerchiefs, 1,016; surgical supplies, 27,799; housewives, 58; other articles, 1246.

The list is very easily read, when the totals of each bale are added up, but when one has to consider the work of making these and the time spent each week in this work, and we wish you to understand that the women who have done this are not by any means the "idle rich." Not one amongst them but has home

duties, more or less strenuous and exhausting, and all have to exercise the doctrine of thrift which has been preached so constantly to us.

One feature of our sewing meetings, worthy of note, is that at each one we take up a collection which forms the nucleus of a sock fund. This fund has been further augmented by three benefit nights at the local moving picture theatre and by this means we have been able to send 920 pairs of socks.

The problem of all others which has given us food for thought and exercise for our business capabilities was the making of money to buy the necessary materials for work. Many and varied have been our attempts and the list is almost a formidable one. We have had a Hallowe'en Supper, a "Made in Almonte" sale, an afternoon tea, a carnival, two home-made baking sales, a garden party, a picnic, a carload of waste paper, etc., sent to Toronto, dinners served at the N. L. A. S. Fair, and an Allied bazaar. The total amount raised from all sources is \$1,225.

Besides the bales of supplies sent to the Red Cross we have contributed \$125 to the Canadian Red Cross Society, \$25 to the British Red Cross Society, \$25 for a cot in the Queen's Stationary Hospital in the Dardanelles, and one share for another cot in the same hospital, donated by the North Lanark District.

Another Branch of our patriotic work is the Soldiers' Comforts. This had its beginning in the fact that our first volunteers, while awaiting the Government issue of clothing, at Perth, found it necessary to send for certain articles, as few of them had homes or relations here; the matter was brought to the attention of our President and within twenty-four hours we had ready a complete supply for each man. Since then, we have sent shirts, socks, khaki handkerchiefs, towels, soaps, powder (tooth, toilet and insect), foot ease, gum, chocolate, hard candy, cocoa, malted and condensed milk, maple sugar, cold cream, playing cards, note-paper, envelopes, lead pencils, tooth brushes, combs and tobacco, a large amount of these articles was contributed at a "shower" held at the home of one of our members. We sent Christmas presents to sixteen soldiers at Salisbury, England, and a box of dainties to Barriefield. This week we are sending twenty-five Christmas presents to our boys on the firing line.

The Belgian Relief work is one that has had most gratifying success. Our first shipment contained 1,150 pounds of clothing and two bags of beans. Since then, three further shipments have been made. The first of these contained 450 pounds of practically new men's clothing, sweaters and underwear. The second bale contained 112 new articles of clothing for children, three complete layettes, two sets of clothing for children one year old, and a complete outfit for one man. The last which we have made was sent to the Secours National, Toronto, which guarantees safe delivery to Northern France. The bale contained about 250 articles of clothing, mostly newly made up.

We have also given \$12 to the Belgian babies' milk fund, and \$5 to the Belgian Relief Fund.

We might further add that the sewing for these bales has been done largely by our young girl friends and the material therefore donated.

While engaged in so much work for soldiers and sufferers from the ravages of this awful war, we have remembered that true patriotism does not forget the home needs. To meet these, a concert was held in September, 1914, and \$136 realized from this. This sum constituted our Home Relief Fund. Of this, \$45 has been spent and large quantities of vegetables, apples and clothing were given away. We also sent out eight Christmas baskets to needy families in town.

In our own local hospital we have a cot, which is kept in supplies by the Branch. The October meeting day is known with us as "Hospital Donation Day," and most generous has always been the response. Also, we have in this connection a cent a week fund, in which members pledge themselves to set aside one cent a week during the year. This also is received in October and this year amounted to \$12.50.

Our other department of our work is Town Improvement and the chief feature of that for this year was the giving of flower seeds to the school children. Exhibits of flowers grown from these seeds were made at the N. L. A. S. Fair and prizes awarded by the Branch; for these 115 children received the seeds and engaged in the contest.

We are sure that you will agree with us when we make the statement that this has not been an idle year in our Branch. The foregoing facts and figures will surely convince you of this fact. We would not take to ourselves any vain-glorious conceit, but we do hope we have convinced you that we have tried to do our bit.

MANOTICK WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.—MRS. ELLIS.

The past year of Manotick Women's Institute has been the most successful since its organization. The interest taken in the work has been much greater and the enthusiasm with which the members have responded to the several calls has been very gratifying.

Since the outbreak of the war, the business part of our meetings has been largely Red Cross work. We have realized and spent in this way a little over \$350. Of this amount we have given \$125 to the Canadian Red Cross Society, and \$25 to the British Red Cross in response to Trafalgar Day appeal. The remainder we have spent in buying material for work. We have also adopted a "prisoner of war" for one year. This part of our work has really been the drawing card, and has brought us many members, whom, I think, we could not otherwise have reached. Mr. Putnam requested us in making our reports not to say very much about our Red Cross work, but I could not see how I could make a report of our Branch and not briefly mention it.

Besides the business part of our meetings, we try to have an interesting programme. Two or three I might particularly mention. One was a paper and demonstration on "The Proper Care of Suits." This was given by one of our members who thoroughly understood the art. First, she read a paper and explained the various treatments required for removing different spots and stains on cloth, after which she gave a practical demonstration of making the pads, showing us how to use them and also how to handle the iron in pressing a suit. This was pronounced by all to have been very instructive and interesting.

At another meeting, which we are looking forward to, we are to have an exhibition of simple, though suitable Christmas gifts. We help each other along this line by passing on any ideas we may have.

As we are fortunate enough to have as one of our members a professional nurse, we get ideas of the uses of many of the articles required by the Red Cross, which we otherwise would not have. Quite recently she gave an excellent demonstration of the uses of the triangular bandages.

Until this year we have never taken any interest in the financial side of our work, but now we have grasped every means afforded to raise money. We gave a supper at the time of the Farmers' Institute meetings in our village,

assisted in furnishing dinner on the 12th of July, had Mr. Robbins of Ottawa give a lecture, held a concert on the 24th of May, and also held a garden party. By these means we have succeeded in raising money to keep us busy and the interest in the work has neither had time nor opportunity to die out.

MRS. GEO. CLARKE, Manotick: We had a shower last week for stockings for our soldiers and we realized 51 stockings. We kept out 19 to send to boys connected with members of our own Institute. We then collected 85 jars of jam and sent them to the Women's Canadian Club, Ottawa, and two boxes of clothing, composed of night shirts, pyjamas, shirts, etc.

THE BURNSTOWN WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.

During the year we have discussed and planned many things, but perhaps the end of the year does not bear witness to many things done. This year we decided to have written, instead of printed, programmes as one system of economizing. Several interesting papers have been given by members of the different professions. Dr. Wade spoke on "Health," and Mr. Chown on "What Women Should Know of Law." Mrs. Parsons, the delegate to our Branch, gave a delightful paper on the "Magnetism of Personality." Early in the year we talked of helping to establish a rest room in Renfrew for women driving in from the country. However, nothing definite has been done, although in this same class of "proposed, planned and deferred" is the organization of a brass band among our boys. We have found one part of our work very much appreciated, that of sending flowers to the sick and visiting them.

We also gave a prize for a plucking contest at the Rural School Fair in our community, and had an exhibit in the County Fair. We have tried to remember and help our soldiers. We held a lawn social to get funds for a camp kitchen. As we did not realize enough for this purpose, we have given the money to help purchase the Witness Motor Lorry. We have also kept our dead soldiers in remembrance by wearing the purple and white ribbon with the society pin.

Among our purely social activities of the year, we have had the rink and a carnival.

The greatest gain we find from our Institute is the development of the "clan spirit," which people formerly thought was totally lacking in women.

MR. PUTNAM: There was one clause in that report from Burnstown that is really quite striking, but it does not apply to the Institute in general. It says a certain thing is classed among the "proposed, planned and deferred." That does not apply to the Institute work in general, especially this last year because, if there is any class in the Province which has planned and carried out these plans and exceeded their anticipations, it is the Women's Institutes, so I do not think we can class many things among the "proposed, planned and deferred."

SOUTH GRENVILLE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES.—MRS. A. S. FAIRBAIRN, SPENCERVILLE.

We have a very encouraging report to give you regarding the Branches in South Grenville District. All Branches show increased membership and increased zeal, especially in Red Cross work.

One Branch, which had partially disbanded, was re-organized by Miss Gilholm, and is taking hold of the work with renewed zeal.

The District President, Miss Black, and myself, have so far visited two of the Branches, Brouseville and Maynard, when Miss Black gave very instructive and

interesting reports of the Ottawa Convention last fall. We hope before the year ends to visit all the Branches. Miss Black was successful yesterday in organizing a Branch Institute at Algonquin of 27 paid-up members.

Our district decided at our annual meeting to send a delegate to the Ottawa Convention with the understanding that she should visit the Branches who desire her and give her report. At this time, when there are so many calls for money, we thought this the best plan.

GIRLS' WORK IN THE ELGIN INSTITUTE.—MISS KERR.

In order to further the discussion on Girls' Institutes at the Annual Conventions, and knowing that some special girls' work had been done in the Elgin Branch, Mr. Putnam has asked me to report on this work.

I can scarcely present what I have to say in the form of a formal report. What is to be told is hardly what this Institute has done for the girls, but more what the girls have done for the Institute.

In the Elgin Branch we have what is known as the Girls' Sewing Club, all the members of which must be members of the Women's Institute. On the suggestion of one girl, as to how girls' interest in the Institute could best be strengthened and maintained, and through the personal efforts of another girl, a club was formed with the approval of the Institute officers and other members. The chief object in organizing the club was to give a little more social pleasure to the girls of the Institute. The meetings commenced as merely social afternoon gatherings at the homes of the members, each girl bringing her sewing. The kind of sewing was sometimes specified, as hemming, darning, button-hole making, etc. It was their intention to branch out later into more difficult sewing, with the aid of a competent instructor; also at some later date to hold an exhibition of girls' work, offering prizes for different classes of work. Just as the war upset the plans of every woman's organization in Canada, so it upset the plans of the Girls' Sewing Club. Our interests and energies were drawn in a far different direction, and we were moved to do "our bit." A quilt which had been commenced shortly before the outbreak of war, was finished in the fall, and sent to a Red Cross Hospital, instead of to a local hospital as originally intended. The first entertainment given in Elgin in aid of the Red Cross Fund was a Hallowe'en social given by the members of the Girls' Sewing Club. The first bandages rolled in Elgin were rolled by the same girls at a time when the Women's Institute and the Women's Patriotic League were practically inactive along these lines. In the spring a concert was held as a result of which a cot was put in one of the Red Cross Hospitals in the name of the Girls' Sewing Club, and, in addition, a goodly sum was added to the general Red Cross funds. This concert was put on for two nights, and without a ticket being sold in advance, the hall was filled both nights, and the entertainment was pronounced to be one of the best ever given in this place. With the exception of one man's help in training a drill, and the help of two young men in a farce, all the work in connection with the programme, the decoration and cleaning of the hall, arranging the stage and papering the scenery, was done by a few girls. I am inflicting these details on you merely for the purpose of showing what willing and energetic workers girls are so long as they get some credit for their work. Helping the married members of the Institute with an entertainment would not have called forth nearly so much interest and enthusiasm.

At the beginning of this report, I intimated that this Institute was not doing a great deal for the girls. Now, I will try to explain that statement. Before the formation of the Girls' Sewing Club not much had been done to stimulate the girls' interest in the Institute (and we had more girl members than the average Branch) outside of having one regular meeting each year conducted entirely by the girls. Since the formation of the Girls' Club, there has been practically no change in the attitude of the older members towards the girls except to ask more work of them. If a lunch is to be served, someone says, "Wouldn't the members of the Girls' Club do that?" If funds are needed another says, "Wouldn't the girls get up an entertainment to raise some money?" The girls resent this. They are nearly all able and willing workers, but they dislike having duties thrust upon them in this way. The work I have already spoken of was done entirely of the girls' free will, and not at the instigation of the other members of the Institute.

You will already have guessed that this report (if it can be called a report) is written by one of the girls, and being one of them, I find it difficult to indicate along what lines I would have the Institutes encourage the girls and show interest in them, as the ones who in a few years must carry on the work of the Institute. Surely at each meeting some time could be devoted to a subject in which girls would be especially interested. Surely the older members might, on some occasion, entertain the girls in some social way. Surely they might offer a few prizes for sewing, baking, candy making, etc. I know some of these things have been done in some Branches.

While I consider that the organization of a Girls' Club was one of the best things we could have done, I admit that it has not stimulated to any great extent the interest of the girls in the regular Institute meetings. Some of the older members complain that the girls are now interested in their own club meetings only. This is partially true, and is due chiefly to the indifference of the older members towards making the meetings interesting and beneficial to girls.

The Domestic Science Class which we are forming this fall will probably bring in six new girl members, and I trust that the time is not far distant when the girls will be even more interested in the work of the Institute than they are in the work of their Sewing Club.

I have been moved to write in this manner, not for the sake of criticizing this Institute in particular, nor any individual member of it, but because I believe that the majority of Women's Institutes have the same shortcomings and because I have great faith in the future of the girl in the Institute, and feel that by expressing her sentiments frankly much good may be attained.

In closing I might state that the Girls' Sewing Club had last year a membership of 23 and that in addition to the work already mentioned, and sewing done for the Women's Patriotic League, they are now working at an autograph quilt from which they hope to realize at least \$25 for the Red Cross work.

THE CHAIRMAN: Will Mrs. Eaton explain what is meant by Red Cross Midgets which she mentioned in her report.

MRS. EATON: There is not a great deal to say about the Midgets any more than that the Institute decided to have a Flower Day, and we thought it would be nice to have the little girls do the selling of the flowers. We thought it best to organize a band of little girls and give them a name, so we called them the Red Cross Midgets. We decided to have our flower sale on a certain day and the flowers were donated by the people of the village and brought to my home. A

number of ladies assembled to arrange the flowers in small baskets. At our Institute meeting a committee was appointed to make the baskets in which to place the bouquets, and another to make the little red satin crosses which were sewn on the sleeves of the little girls who were all dressed in white. The little girls assembled and we filled their baskets with flowers and started them out. The baskets were made from peach baskets or the larger sized grape baskets, covered with white paper, and at each end we put red crosses and tied the handles with a bow of red ribbon. The bouquets were sold at five cents each. As this was our first attempt, we thought it best to put them at five cents.

The little girls started out full of glee and so glad that they were doing something to help along the Red Cross work. We only regret that we had not a camera to take their pictures and sell them afterwards. We would do that another time.

They did very well that day; they did so well and were so happy in their work, they wanted to do something else, so we arranged to have a Penny Day. The ladies of the Institute met and made little boxes and covered them with white tissue paper and put a slit in the top, into which the pennies could be dropped. The handles of the boxes were made by braiding red and white tissue paper and we tied a little bow on each side. The little girls started out again and made a large collection.

When I mention the Red Cross Midgets, I must not forget the little boys in the village. They thought they should do something too, and one little tot said, "We are going to have a fair." And he said, "We are going to give the funds to the Red Cross work." I said, "You are certainly brave little soldiers." They organized with a president, secretary and a committee. They did not receive suggestions from anyone in the village, but just went on as their own little minds dictated. They secured the use of a vacant lot, got a number of big boxes from the merchants and made a grand stand, and by the use of ropes made a race track. They had a pony race, a sack race and running races. They made little pasteboard tickets and wrote on them one cent admission. Then they just went around the main street selling these tickets, and they made \$2.75. After the Fair was over, they wrote out a little address and brought it down to the house and I am keeping it as a souvenir. They wanted to present this \$2.75 to the Women's Institute to go into the Red Cross fund. I said, "I will send this direct to the Red Cross Society, and I will have the secretary write a letter to the little boys." I gave it to the little boys the other day and they were perfectly delighted.

When they paid me the money, they wanted to know if they could not organize and have a club of their own, if some one would supervise the work. They said they would like to put on a patriotic concert, so our secretary, Mrs. Eaton, and I have a plan under way, and we hope to put on a patriotic concert after Christmas.

LANSDOWNE WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.—MRS. R. G. LEGGATT.

Our work in the Lansdowne Branch has been mostly Red Cross work this year. We have sent away a good many different boxes and we have more supplies ready. At present we are devoting all our energies towards knitting.

We are beautifying our school grounds by making a border of geraniums down each side of a new cement walk we had provided leading to the school house. When the geraniums were removed in the fall, they were given to the pupils and they are supposed to bring plants next spring to set out in this same plot. Now we are setting out bulbs so that they will blossom early in the spring, and later we will have the geraniums which the pupils have taken care of.

From October 1st, 1914, to October 1st, 1915, seventeen meetings have been held, with an average attendance of 37, and 30 papers have been given. A concert in October, 1914, realized \$104; a pie social in November, \$19; both amounts were sent to the Red Cross in Toronto.

During the winter, work for Red Cross was carried on. On June 5th, boxes were sent containing: 5,000 mouth wipes, 575 face cloths, 350 glass covers, 18 dozen handkerchiefs, 5 dozen triangular bandages, 10 dozen roller bandages, 10 dozen safety pins, 1½ dozen large dressings, 28 pillow covers, 3 dozen small dressings, 14 pillows, 4 sheets, 29 pairs of socks. On August 6th, the following were sent: 1,128 surgical dressings, 350 roller bandages, 7 triangular bandages, 250 hospital caps, 9 pairs pyjamas, 70 mouth wipes, 150 handkerchiefs, 100 squares old linen, 4 towels, 30 pneumonia jackets, 125 sealers of jam, 2 pounds candy, 2 pipes, 3 red handkerchiefs.

Work is still going on. Ten dollars' worth of yarn is being knit and several pairs of pyjamas are under way; jam is being collected. Twenty dollars has been given the school for flowers and bulbs, and we are buying new window blinds for the Town Hall.

In October, 1915, \$50 in cash was sent to the Red Cross, Toronto.

On September 8th, a regiment of soldiers visited Lansdowne, and spent the night in the Exhibition Grounds. The Institute treated them to pies, cakes, fruit, etc. The pies that were left were sold, realizing \$4.30.

NEWBORO BRANCH.

The Newboro Branch had a membership of 60 for 1914-15. We began our work last year by having the Court House, where we hold our meetings, cleaned and the seats painted. Having taken over the Public Library, we pay \$12 per year rent for a room in which to keep the books.

To the Newboro Fair we give \$5 in prizes each year; \$2.50 for the best exhibit of fancy work; the remainder for the best collection of cooking. We also gave a small cash prize of \$1.50 to the pupil bringing the best plant to school on a certain date.

Then out of money collected, proceeds of concerts, afternoon teas, lectures, etc., we have given to the different societies as follows: Belgian Relief, 2 cases of clothing and \$40 in cash; Patriotic Fund, \$68.51; Red Cross Society, 39 shirts, 59 pairs of socks, 9 pairs of wristlets, 40 pillows, 60 pillow slips, 25 towels, 18 mending kits, 10 rolls bandages, 80 handkerchiefs and \$67.81 in cash.

Besides this, a few weeks ago we held a lawn social in aid of the Red Cross work. The proceeds amounted to \$126.50; of this we have expended \$60 for Red Cross supplies and are busy making up flannel shirts, night shirts, surgical shirts, socks, etc.; and we shall either send the remainder of the money to the Red Cross Society or buy more material to make up for the same.

We have recently purchased a new piano. On this we have made a payment of \$160, and expect to soon pay the remainder.

CLAYTON BRANCH—MRS. M. J. HOGAN.

As our Branch is a small one, having only about thirty members, and, as we have devoted the greater part of our work since the war broke out to Red Cross work, I could hardly make out a report without giving a brief sketch of it.

In October, 1914, we sent a parcel of socks, wristlets and handkerchiefs to the Red Cross, and in December we sent forty pillows, some large bed pillows and

smaller ones, with two slips for each pillow. In January we had a concert, after which we sent \$20 to the Red Cross and \$20 to the Belgium Relief Fund. In April we sent a parcel of socks to the Red Cross and some clothing to the Belgians. In July we had a social and gave \$50 to the Red Cross and \$5 for sandbags. Later on we helped with a picnic and had \$50 out of the profits which we also sent to the Red Cross.

Our village had no street lights. Two years ago we had three lamps put up; last year we put up two more, and about two weeks ago we had three more put in place. The Institute provides the oil and pays a caretaker.

For "Trafalgar Day," October 21st, we proposed having a social and helped in every way we could in making it a success. From this we realized \$100 for the British Red Cross.

SPENCERVILLE WOMEN'S INSTITUTE—MRS. J. C. BYERS.

Our membership for 1914-15 was forty-three. We held ten regular meetings besides an almost weekly meeting for Belgium and Red Cross work. We sent \$122.00 to the Red Cross Fund in Toronto, and also supplies valued at \$260.80. There was sent to the Belgium Relief, \$55.00 and clothing valued at \$300.00, which included forty quilts.

Since then we have sent \$75 for the endowment of three cots in the Queen's Overseas Hospital, and also \$65 to Kingston for Red Cross supplies.

In November last year we made \$100 at a bazaar in the hall. Then last month on the fair day here we had a Red Cross booth, where we exhibited our knitting and sewing and where we served tea and sold flags. At this we cleared \$109.

All the Red Cross work done here and in two adjoining villages is done under the Spencerville Women's Institute Branch, and most of the women in this vicinity have kindly assisted us in every way (we are now receiving all our supplies from Kingston).

MR. PUTNAM: We are planning for demonstration lecture courses for girls and women to be given in January and February at those centres where the District Representatives of the Department of Agriculture are holding their short courses in agriculture for boys and men, and judging from the experience of last winter this feature of work will be very successful. Very often a young girl will be induced to take a short course in domestic science when her brother is taking the course for the boys at the same time and place, while, if she had to go to town alone, she would probably not be able to take advantage of the course.

I would advise that you get in touch with your District Representative and find out where he is going to hold his Short Courses in Agriculture, and in the majority of cases we will have a class for girls at the same time and place.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

MRS. E. EATON, Athens; MISS I. FARLINGER, Morrisburg; MRS. A. V. FOWLER, Perth; MISS M. E. PIERSON, Merrickville.

MR. PUTNAM: I beg to suggest that the representatives from each of the three districts of Eastern Ontario nominate their own representatives to the Provincial Committee at to-morrow morning's session. We think it well to have each group of counties elect their own representatives upon the Provincial Committee. This suggestion met with the approval of the delegates.

AFTERNOON SESSION, OCTOBER 27TH.

Mrs. R. B. FOWLER, Perth, presiding.

After singing "God Save the King," several reports were presented.

PAKENHAM BRANCH.

Since last convention the Pakenham Branch of the Women's Institute has had a very successful year. True, we only number thirty members, but we feel our work a noble one and our motto "For Home and Country" appeals to us more strongly than ever. A great work is at hand and because of the Institute the women are united and never before were in such a position to cope with the many demands to do our "bit" for the great issue at stake, "Our King and Country."

The only work directly bearing on our home surroundings attempted during the past year was the purchasing of a street sprinkler and paying the expenses of running the same for the summer months. This took in the neighborhood of \$225 and the women of the Institute collected the amount.

A destitute family was also provided with food for six months. At the exhibition held in September prizes were offered for the best pair of home-knit socks, the prize socks to become the property of the Institute for the Red Cross supplies; for the best hand-made shirt, flannel, prize shirt to be given to the Red Cross supplies. An appeal reached us through the Institute to help in the Red Cross work. The women of the Institute gladly took up the work and got the sympathy of many good workers other than Institute members. To begin our work we must have money, so ways and means were devised by which we might make the necessary amounts. A progressive euchre was held in the Agricultural Hall and \$65 was added to our bank account. At this euchre, Margaret Francis (aged 4) took guesses on her baby doll as to its name—by this means we were able to send \$10 towards buying milk for the Belgian babes. A sale of home-made baking and a guessing contest, the winner to get a Red Cross pin, were next given, and our receipts totalled \$50. The members next gave a corn roast and sale of foods, proceeds being \$35.

The Scott Bros. generously asked the ladies to take over their store for one Saturday and by so doing the ladies received a handsome cheque of \$50. Another sale of home-made cooking netted \$35.

One of our little girls, Miss Myrtle Laidlaw, donated her violin to be drawn for and the proceeds used for Red Cross purposes; this netted the women \$27. Entertainments held at different times gave \$58.86 to our treasury. One afternoon a week we meet to sew and give out work; at those meetings tea is served and a collection taken up. From this source we have collected in all \$133.12. \$14.70 was the profit from the sale of Red Cross pins.

In all the workers have collected in the neighborhood of \$420 since April, and have been busy using those moneys to the best advantage. With our sister branches in Lanark we shared in buying a cot. From our funds we donated \$50 for the endowment of two cots, known as "the women of Pakenham Village Cot" and "the women of Pakenham Township Cot," for the Queen's Stationary Hospital for overseas service. Thirty dollars was also forwarded for the maintenance of those cots for three months. Arrangements are being made for a systematic mode of giving and the women are making an effort to visit each home and solicit a weekly donation of five or ten cents each.

For the Belgian Relief we have a large bale of clothing for children made from new material.

For the soldiers' comforts we have succeeded in forwarding a large supply.

An appeal from the Almonte Memorial Hospital reached the Institute for jam, jelly, etc., with the result that a few dozen jars were willingly donated.

We purpose, during the continuance of the war, to use our time, our energy and our money in endeavoring to provide comforts for the soldiers, now risking their lives fighting for the preservation of our homes and our country.

THE CHAIRMAN: In looking over the reports that have been handed in to me I noticed that the Carleton County Women's Institute held their annual meeting in conjunction with the Farmers' Institute at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The District Secretary states that while, for the first two or three years, they only had about 200 or 300 present, at their annual meeting this year they had 500.

In another report I noticed one word that caught my eye and that was "thrift." Some years ago, almost at the beginning of the talk in Canada about "Conservation," I had the pleasure of listening to an address by President Falconer, of the University of Toronto, and that was his keynote, "thrift." He said Canadians were so accustomed to everything on such a lavish scale it was almost impossible to inculcate thrift, but now, when everything has to be turned to account, thrift is one of the things we must practise, and I think the Women's Institute can do a great deal along that line.

In our Red Cross Society in Perth we keep a drawer where the people who bring back their knitting put all the little scraps of yarn that were not used. All these little bits of yarn were given to one woman knitter and she brought back three pairs of socks from them. So we want to practise that old Scotch habit of thrift.

QUESTION BOX—REPLIES BY MR. G. A. PUTNAM.

Q.—What is the best method of interesting country women in our Institute work?

A.—Of course, if you are going to interest the country women, you must take up subjects which appeal to them. The women on the farm are practical. They are looking for something of practical value that they can make use of, and they are not going to spend an afternoon once a month for pleasure only; they are looking for benefit as well as entertainment.

Q.—Who is supposed to prepare the report for the annual convention?

A.—The Department writes to the president and secretary and they are supposed to prepare the report between them. I think it is well for the secretary to consult with the president in the preparation of this report. Of course, the secretary is supposed to have a record of the activities and it is natural that she should prepare the report, but she does not necessarily present the report. It is the duty of the Institute members to appoint a representative, and it is in place for that representative to present the report.

Q.—Is it necessary for the president and secretary to be present at all the meetings.

A.—No, I wish it were. It is well, of course, for the officers to be always on hand. The president should notify the vice-president to be prepared to preside. Those in attendance may choose a secretary for the occasion in the absence of the regular secretary, also a presiding officer, if none of the regular ones are present.

Q.—Is the president or the secretary of each branch a representative to the district annual meeting by virtue of her office?

A.—No; neither is necessarily a representative to the district annual meeting. The representatives are appointed by the various branches, the number of representatives depending upon the number of members in the branch, and these representatives have the power of electing district officers for the ensuing year. In the majority of cases the district president is elected as a representative from the branch to which she belongs and also the district secretary, but that is not always the case, and when they are not elected as representatives they are not entitled to a vote.

Q.—How many delegates should be sent to this Convention, and should the expenses be defrayed by the branch?

A.—You may send as many as you wish. Only one from each branch and one from each district organization is entitled to vote at this Convention. It is left to the branch as to whether or not they will pay the expenses of one representative or of two representatives, but this latter seems to be an unnecessary expense.

Q.—Can the president suggest having an entertainment and appointing parties to take part before holding a meeting and consulting the members at that meeting?

A.—The presidents sometimes do such things, but they are apt to get into trouble. It is quite in place for the president or secretary, or anyone else, to take these matters up, but not to make any final arrangements until she has submitted the matter to the executive and, better still, to all in attendance at one of the regular meetings.

Q.—Is it to the advantage of branches to omit their regular business to do Red Cross work, or should it be an extra?

A.—I would not hold many regular meetings if they are going to interfere with your Red Cross work. I believe, however, that, with a little extra effort and bringing to your assistance all local resources, both Red Cross work and a limited amount of regular Institute work can be carried on. Why not consider many of your Red Cross meetings as regular Institute meetings?

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

GEORGE A. PUTNAM, TORONTO.

If I had not solemnly promised, before I left Toronto, that I would give at least a brief address before this Convention, I would ask you to consider my answers to these questions and the remarks I will from time to time make, as sufficient.

The nobility of Ontario womanhood has been shown during the past few months in a way that it has never been demonstrated before, and the women of the Institutes have shown that they are ready to respond to any appeal which is made for the comfort or welfare of others. I am particularly pleased to see in Eastern Ontario so large a number of capable, earnest women as we have to-day. It was suggested by a few, when we spoke of the convention, that we should dispense with a convention this year, but you know that the soldier at the front and the nurse and the officer in command, all have their days off, and I am sure that your work for the year will be all the more effective by your having taken a day or two to attend this convention.

I have two maps in my office at Toronto, one upon which to indicate cheese factories and the other Women's Institutes. For years it was a source of regret that while the tacks representing the factories made an almost solid mass in Eastern Ontario the tacks representing Women's Institutes were few and far between. But now, in the section of Eastern Ontario covered by this convention, we have ninety-four Institutes with a membership of 3,500. We expect that the good women of Eastern Ontario will, without much assistance from the Department, extend the work to new centres. Your ability and experience will enable you to do this, and we should have at least one hundred and twenty-five branches next year by this time. Mrs. Fowler has been so energetic in her own district that she now has ten branches, and there are many other districts in which this number might easily be equalled or exceeded.

The balance of address was practically the same as delivered at the Toronto Convention. (See page 117.)

RED CROSS NEEDS AND METHODS.

MRS. J. A. WILSON, OTTAWA.

I have been much impressed by the wonderful amount of Red Cross work that your Institutes have done, and not only am I impressed because I have read it in your reports and heard from some of your reports to-day, but in the Ottawa Branch of the Red Cross, where I have the honor to work, I often come across bales and boxes and parcels bearing the names of various Institutes, many of which are represented here to-day. So we know how good is the work done by the Women's Institutes of this end of the country, and we know that is only a small part of the work you are doing, for much of the material and funds go to the other branches of the Red Cross Society in Toronto.

I noticed this afternoon you were told that the members of the Women's Institutes were very practical women, always wanting something definite to do; it is a splendid thing when we all want to do something, but in that particular outlook don't let us lose sight of ideals and spirituality, because it is very often the ideal at the back of our work that helps us to do the finest work, and I think more shirts will be sewn and better socks knitted by the woman who does it with a high ideal, than the woman with the prosaic mind just fixed on the war. We will take it our enemies are a most practical people; they have done things in a most amazing way. They have gone in for the material side of things, and left the spiritual side alone, with the awful results of which we are only too painfully familiar.

How great must be the needs of this awful congress of wounded. Our own casualty lists are bad enough, but when you see those of Great Britain and France it is staggering. We Canadian women can bravely work, everyone can help, because we know how little we are suffering. Only slightly over two per cent. of our people have gone to the wars, compared with ten per cent. of the British, and, although we think our food prices have been raised, they are not anything like what they are in the Old Country. Our taxes are a little more, but nothing like what they are in Great Britain. And when Britain takes the war so seriously and conditions are growing so hard, what must it be like in Belgium where only a few miles belong to her monarch, and what must conditions be like in Serbia where, before the last war, half the country was devastated and where 20,000 children

were left without father or mother? What would we feel like if our children were murdered, if our daughters were ravaged and our homes razed to the ground? Then indeed it would be war, and it is not so very far off from us either. Just a few little things stood between us and those conditions. If the British navy had not stood its ground, if we had not won here and there, we would have been overrun and have known the terrors of war. Since we do not know these terrors, it is up to us to help in every way possible within our power those who are fighting our battles.

Do not misunderstand me when I speak like this, because I know many have done their part nobly, only I want you to feel and realize we have a very good cause to work for.

Now just a few words as to the methods of getting money with which to satisfy the needs. Perhaps you want to send money, and certainly you want to work yourself, because every woman wants to sacrifice herself, spend her own time and energy, which paying a dollar or sending a cheque would never do.

I like straightforward collecting the best. When you have a good cause I think it is better to go to a person and say, "I want you to give money for this cause." It is very easy work now-a-days because people know what a splendid cause it is. Some people prefer indirect methods of raising funds such as concerts and suppers, and they are all excellent, but I am perfectly certain all of you could give me pointers on that subject.

Then showers are very useful. It is wonderful what has been given by way of showers—towels, sheets and other necessities, and the total forms a very fine collection to send in boxes for the comforts of the soldiers.

Before the war there were a great many of us who had lived, perhaps not richly, but we had three good meals a day, and all the clothes we wanted. Do you know there is a lot of that we can do without, without really feeling it? We can have a less expensive pudding and have fish instead of meat, and not go to so many entertainments, and have no new dresses, or only one instead of two, and, in that way, not only will we gain quite a little for the Red Cross, but we will gain a splendid education in economy which is going to last us all our lives.

The speaker then referred to the pressing need for money for nurses and supplies, including such expensive equipment as ambulances, motor lorries, hospital train, etc.

The idea we must all hold to is the need for more work and more giving. If you have done well up to the present you know you can do better. If you are busy then you are the very woman to give more work to, because it is the busy people who always can do the most, for they usually have the more system and spend their time the most wisely. And, as our brave soldiers have to get better of their wounds and return to the front, so we must start again and go right ahead and do more, determined to do our share in this terrible struggle which was none of our making and which must be won by us.

RED CROSS WORK AND OUR ALLIES.

DR. JAS. W. ROBERTSON, OTTAWA.

You know so much more about doing Red Cross work than I do that I have to apologize for letting my name go on the programme to speak of it. But I know so much of the good work that the Women's Institutes have done that I want, in the name of the Ottawa and Ottawa Valley Branch of the Red Cross Society, to express our appreciation and thanks—and our expectations regarding what you

will do in the future. Mrs. Wilson has covered the ground so fully that I shall take only a short time on an "Allied" theme which may encourage you to do Red Cross work with more understanding and satisfaction.

RED CROSS WORK IS AUXILIARY.

The responsibility to provide for the care of the sick and wounded among our Canadian soldiers falls upon and is discharged by the Militia Department. Probably nine-tenths of the work is done by the Government. The Government of Canada and the Government of Great Britain do all they can, and they do at least nine-tenths of all that is done for the sick and wounded, but at some places and in some respects they have not been able to obtain enough materials and help; and the Red Cross Societies have volunteered to supplement, in the care of the sick and wounded, what the Governments have been unable to do. We are not a war-like people in the sense of being prepared for great numbers of casualties; and, therefore, if the women had not worked, no matter what the Governments were willing to pay for, our sick and wounded would not have been taken care of adequately. Now, I think they could be. Even if the Red Cross Societies work should cease I believe the two Governments could now look after our sick and wounded and would do it. Why do we keep on? Because our work frees the Governments in some measure to do other things and we need to do Red Cross work for our own sakes—for the finding of our souls and our salvation from selfishness in this time of sifting and stress.

The Canadian Government provides over 9,500 beds at its hospitals. It provides 725 Red Cross nurses. We have sent from Canada through the Red Cross Society something like 70; and the Government has sent over 725. Ours is a good work and is needed to fill up the gaps and complete the service; but the burden of the responsibility is with the Governments and they meet it.

I might say that the comforts for the "well" men in the training camps and the comforts for the men at the front are not provided by the Red Cross Society. That is not Red Cross work. It might even be regarded as contravening the International Convention that gives protection to Red Cross workers by its flag. Red Cross work is volunteer aid for the sick and wounded and prisoners of war only. But, if the women, out of the wealth of their affection and desire to do good, want to supply some comforts for the soldiers, let them do that. There is a Canadian Society in England for that purpose—the Canadian War Contingent Association to which the Red Cross Society sends the boxes we get that are marked "Field Comforts." But do not deflect one pair of socks that you can send to the Red Cross into the Field Comforts box. Never before were there put in the field armies so well equipped as the British armies and Canadian armies are now, in clothing, in comforts and in everything needed. If you wish to give some extra comforts to the men—and it heartens them to be remembered—let it be out of the abundance of your good will, but do it in addition to the Red Cross work.

I have talked to many men who have come from the front where they were wounded. Take a definite case: Lieut. Kidd was torn in the head by a bit of shrapnel. He got first aid in the trenches before he was removed. He could not be moved until dark came on. The Red Cross is supposed to protect motor ambulances, but they have been shelled so incessantly that no wounded are moved until after dark. When he got back to the dressing station it was found that he was not very badly wounded but his clothes were caked with blood. They ripped them off, and he said he would not have had any undergarments if they had not been

supplied by the Red Cross Society. When he got as far as Boulogne and was to be transferred across the channel to England the nurse asked, "Where is your cap?" He said, "I have not seen that bit of cloth since the shrapnel took it." The nurse got a scarf from a Woman's Institute box and wrapped that about his head. Lieut. Kidd said, "God bless the Women's Institutes and the Red Cross." All along the route the French Red Cross have rest stations where hot coffee and beef tea are given to the wounded soldiers.

In the French hospitals there are more than 80,000 French Red Cross Workers. In many places the school boys wait on the tables and the girls wash dishes. The French were taking care of 600,000 wounded, and there are no whimpers. They are bound to win for the cause of liberty, humanity, and fair play.

IN THE SAVING LINE.

May I say one thing more? Get the men who are farmers to give more money to the Red Cross. I do not say that because I think the farmers ought to give more than the city people. The city people are doing something; in this city on Trafalgar Day we turned in over \$46,000 in cash for the British Red Cross Society. The other day the workers in the City Post Office—the letter carriers and others—subscribed \$2,300 for a motor ambulance for the Canadian Red Cross. Then at Winchester lately at a public meeting the community of farmers and others presented to me a cheque for \$1,000 for the Red Cross. That was over and above the things the women had bought and were making themselves. Five farmers got certificates and pins as life members at \$25 each. I could give you many instances of this fine spirit and action on the part of the farmers. They want to get the spiritual benefit of being partners in the saving line in this great war. The farmers can afford it better than any other class of people at present. This year the farmers in Canada will get at least twenty-five per cent. more for their crops than in all probability they would have got if there had been no war. That is the bald truth—cheese at 16c. a pound; hay much higher, oats higher, wheat higher. People say, Look at the financial stringency. Think of what it would have been in Canada at this time but for the war. If the farmers got twenty-five per cent. more because of war prices, and gave the whole of it, they would just come out even, and that would be an enormous gift. It would meet the needs of the Red Cross work and all other benevolent patriotic work in the most abundant, lavish way.

You cannot afford to stay out of Red Cross work any more than the men, can you? It keeps alive the best things, the things we must preserve, even in war time. You have read the story of Edith Cavell. I heard a clergyman say the other night, in that connection, that because he was a Christian he still loved the Emperor William and the Germans, though he regretted their crimes and prayed for them. I am not that kind of a Christian. I hate their brutal ways. There is a righteous wrath against atrocity and the man who has done the wrong. And the brutal murder of Miss Cavell will stiffen the determination of every Briton and every allied soldier to see things through. But we need to preserve the saving sense of mercy with justice; and the Red Cross Society helps us to do that. It nourishes the real Christian spirit—not the false straining of words. "If a man smite thee on one cheek, turn to him the other also." Yes, but if that man is a brutal bully and attacks a child or a woman we not do that; and the good Lord does not want us to do that. We have to conserve the love of fair play and if need be fight for it. We need mercy in the presence of justice. The Germans seem to know nothing of either. We are fighting for a great cause; we are fighting for humanity and fair play and a little more than justice.

BELGIUM.

Some people say, "Are our friends the Allies worth while? Have we not tied ourselves up to some allies in this war of whom we have reason to be ashamed?" Ashamed of Belgium! "Greater love hath no man than this that a man lay down his life for his friend." And Belgium has proven that love in a national sense more than any other nation has ever done in the history of the world. It was not for her own sake, but for honour and France and Britain, that she was torn and bled by the ruthless invader. She did not want war, she was not prepared for war, but, lest the invader should get through quickly and strike us before we could be ready, she stood by her honour and her friends and took the awful punishment. When the Belgium Relief Fund comes around let us not forget that she was a friend in our need. We ought to play the friend in every way in her time of need. We can never bring back those civilians who were stood up against walls and shot. We can never restore those broken women. We cannot now save those innocent children. We cannot pay the debt, but we can do much to lessen the present want. The Belgians have been worthy of our admiration and gratitude all the way through. I remember as a boy learning to read Latin in "Caesar" who fought battles in that region. Caesar tells the story himself in simple Latin: "The Belgians are the bravest of them all," That was written years before Christ was born, and modern Belgium has proven that her people have kept their glorious inheritance undimmed.

FRANCE.

Then there is our friend and ally France. Her enemies have called her decadent. Travellers and the newspapers have called her gay, frivolous, and inconstant. They now speak of a new France born out of adversity. But France has not changed so much as our knowledge and understanding of her have been corrected. They were based too much on superficial impressions and on histories written to present dramatic stories. For over a century France has gone on steadfastly and impatiently, but tenaciously, towards liberty through self-government, equality before the law and fraternity among all the people. She has been a great leader in civilization.

How can I bring home to you in a few minutes an appreciation of something of her worth and her power? May I take you on a journey by road from Boulogne on the Channel, through the valley of the Marne to Nancy, near the border of Germany, on through the valley of the Moselle to Switzerland and note only a few of the things we shall see?

The roads are wonderfully good. The landscape is rolling and beautiful beyond anything we have in Canada. To the natural features of land surface, forests, trees, rivers and streams, centuries of intelligent labor have give a humanized expression of rare beauty. The farms are well cultivated and almost free from weeds. There are orchards and vineyards in plenty. The fields are dotted with sleek cattle and horses, solemn sheep and pretty poultry. Most of the country houses are half covered with vines and stand in neat gardens full of flowers. The well-kept homes are the crowns of all their surroundings. The French are notably a home-loving people. The children are the pride of the nation. The villages and towns are numerous. Each has its place of historic interest and native beauty. You do not find checker-board plans covered with buildings put up in packing-case style of architecture.

On the journey we saw soldiers in training—infantry, cavalry, and artillery. They fairly glistened with alertness and cheeriness. I saw only one huge shed for an airship. When the French found that was not the best aerial engine for

defence, they did not develop it. They were preparing for defence, not for raids with Zeppelins on unfortified towns.

We shall go back to Rheims. Meanwhile a few items at Nancy.

There is the Grand Hotel, once the Palace of King Stanislaus. Close by is the great garden park of the city. It reminds you of Dore's pictures of the trees, glades and atmosphere of Paradise. Everybody may wander in it.

At one of the schools for industrial arts, I found boys of seventeen to nineteen taking one of the examinations at the end of their four-year course. It was the examination for those who might win scholarships to attend the highest technical schools. Each candidate got a blue print, a brief specification and a piece of steel, perhaps six inches long by an inch square. The task set was to make the article as drawn and described. Four hours was the time allowed. The pupils who did the best work in the least time won the scholarships. How keen those boys looked, how hard they worked, what fine faces and bodies they had! France is not lacking in trained leaders and leadership.

In the higher schools for girls the pupils spend about half the time at some form of constructive, vocational, physical training and the other half at sedentary studies. The schools seek to train the hands toward the useful, the intellect toward truth and the imagination toward beauty.

France has the great Cathedral at Rheims, built two hundred and fifty years before Columbus discovered America. The glorious window in the end would be twice the size of the end of this hall. The building had five thousand figures in stone and wood, and its resplendent windows. It stood for centuries. It was not of any military value, but it was the pride of France. Her people had thus shown their reverence and devotion to the Almighty and their love of the beautiful. And when the Germans could not break through the lines in their effort to reach Calais, when, numbering three to one, they were baffled and beaten, because the Cathedral was the pride of France, they used their heavy long-range artillery to smash it. At a time when German wounded were inside the shells fell fast. The French did not leave them to their fate. They were enemies, but they were wounded prisoners of war and so they took them out. Some hot-headed individuals said, "Let us kill the Germans now; they are destroying our church." But the French officers, priests and nurses protected them. "They are wounded and they are in our care." That is French chivalry. It is worthy of our highest admiration.

The French nation has enriched and advanced civilization by contributions in every field of endeavour. As you know her people are noted for their industry and frugality. They have been foremost as exponents and producers of things beautiful. Their list of great names is a roll of honour. Foremost among these is the name of Pasteur. He was a great benefactor. He scorned to make himself rich by his discoveries. It was enough that he toiled and gave freely to mankind as the Almighty has given talent and genius freely to him. The honour is to him, the glory to France and the gratitude to God, the Giver of every good and perfect gift. Pasteur was among His best. I regard him as a typical Frenchman. The French temperament may be volatile and impulsive, even explosive at times; but the French character is a compound of mobility, solidity and nobility.

In the war France stands as a glorious woman smiling through her tears. With probably 5,000,000 men called to the colours she bears wounds undismayed. Her gains are greater than her losses. Her objects, which also are ours, are justice, freedom, self-government, fair-play; she pursues them with heroic steadfastness to the end.

One of hundreds of such incidents shows her spirit. After one of the fierce

battles in which the Germans had been driven back, a French regiment was to move to another place—somewhere in France. The wife of one of the soldiers learned that the regiment would likely pass through a town near by. She took her three-year-old boy and stood on the sidewalk to catch a sight of her man. By and by his company came. Her eyes were searching the ranks. A corporal, a comrade of her husband, recognized her. Quietly and quickly he slipped across to her side. "Courage, Madame, courage, he fell in the hour of victory for France." A quivering of the countenance, a trembling of the lips, a gulp in the throat, and then holding her boy aloft she gave voice to the dominant passion: "Vive la France!" So say we all, "Long live France!"

RUSSIA.

I want to talk to you for a few minutes on Russia. Russia—is not that an awful country? Some awful things have happened in Russia. We hear only of the exceptional occurrences in Russian and Siberia. As Tolstoy says, "Russia is not a state; it is a world." There are lots of good and lots of bad.

Let me tell you of two young Russians, typical of thousands more. In 1887 when I was professor at the Ontario Agricultural College a friend of mine in Copenhagen sent a Russian student from the Province of Samara. His name was Rebakoff. I can see him now—a young Russian farmer who was sent by his Province to learn all he could in Canada and the United States to carry back to his people. He told me about the people in his Province—there are 78 Provinces and 23 Territories in Russia. They lived in as clean houses as those about Guelph and had organized cheese factories, creameries and other industries. He was about the handsomest man I ever saw, with a wonderful complexion—all the glory of health, with some tints of the soft skin of a child of three and the toughness of a man who could endure everything. In the morning, when he would meet me going to work, he would take off his hat, bow in the most courtly manner and then shake hands. He had perfect manners and wore better clothes than I did. These are relatively unimportant matters in themselves. But they indicate a good deal. He was sent abroad by the Government of his Province to gather information for the benefit of the rural communities. He was a young Russian farmer, typical of Young Russia at its best, seeking knowledge, getting fuller understanding and standing for liberty and intelligence and co-operating good-will.

In 1908 when I was Principal of Macdonald College a young Russian woman, sent by the Department of Agriculture from St. Petersburg, came to learn all she could of the domestic science classes and the training of teachers for school gardens and elementary agriculture, to take it back to Russia. When she spoke to the students in the Assembly Hall, she had a little book printed in Russian. She whacked it on the reading table and began by saying: "You do not know what that is, but I shall put the title of it in English for you. It is, 'How to Keep Poultry Profitably on the Farms'; and its author's name is James W. Robertson, of Canada. The Russian Government has distributed many hundred thousand copies of it, sending it to farmers all over Russia." Of course, we were quite delighted with the Russian woman; and I knew that Russia was sending ever increasing quantities of poultry and eggs and butter to England. The Russian Government is trying to help the men and women to understand and manage farm and home affairs.

We have a pretty big country. I hear some people say we have a great country; but Canada is not yet a great country. It is just a large country with great opportunities. Russia is a very large country, 7,000 miles from the Baltic

Provinces to the end of the railway on the Pacific coast. That is about twice as far as from Halifax to Vancouver. It stretches 3,000 miles from the northern boundary down to the cotton fields of the Caspian. You could plant on it three countries each as big as the United States—from Maine across to California and from Dakota to the Gulf of Mexico—and you would have covered its area. That indicates her size. And she has been invaded. Her armies have been pushed back, but not broken up. How far back? You know the map of this continent. You take a point between Quebec and Montreal, about Three Rivers, and run your pencil down through Connecticut to the Ocean. The Germans have not taken any larger portion of Russia than the area lying east of that. Do you see any sort of comfort in that? These valiant armies had been going back for five months because they had not ammunition. Where else could you find soldiers—even our own of whom we have all reason to be proud—that would take this pounding with shells, this battering with the accumulations of years of aggressive preparation, for four and five and six months and then hold and come back with their courage not the least bit shattered, their spirit not the least bit dismayed? That is an example of Russian courage and tenacity. It has not been a disastrous retreat; and Russia is not broken nor disheartened. Now that she has the munitions and machinery of war she may be depended upon for her bit.

I have not time to tell you of the local self-government within Russia. The villages and counties and provinces have large measures of self-government. There are village councils elected by the people themselves. In the village community the head of a family has about 11 acres of land; and every 12 years or so a redistribution has been made for the sake of equity. That is what the old rulers did under theocracy. There are county councils elected by the people—about forty members to a county. They meet once a month. A doctor in the community is a member of the county council *ex-officio*. The doctors are trained and have skill. The Russian doctors are reputed to be the best educated physicians in the whole world. We here might take a leaf out of their book, and inscribe on it for every county council in Canada the name of a doctor, an engineer, and an educator.

There are also elected bodies which are somewhat like our Provincial Legislatures, but to which the majority of members are elected by the County Councils—the district Zemstvos. Russia has seventy-eight such Provinces or Governments besides twenty-three Territories. The bureaucracy and nobility are said to control too much of the power. Who are the nobility? Russia has not a political nobility like the House of Lords in Britain, which is a small body with about 700 members. In Russia there are 600,000 members of the nobility. Any youth in Russia by his education, intelligence and public service may rise through all the grades except the few highest.

As to common public schools, the Russian Government gives \$200 a year to any locality which agrees to provide within three years adequate teaching accommodation for fifty children. At the rate of construction and progress before the war, it was estimated that by 1920 there would be a school place for every child in all Russia. In Siberia about 23 per cent. of the people can read and write and in the Baltic Provinces, about 80 per cent. There are ten large universities in Russia, and the largest is two and a half times larger than the University of Toronto—with over 10,000 students.

In Russia there are 35,000 co-operative societies with 12 millions of male members. There are 2,700 co-operative creameries managed by farmers. There are 10,900 Consumers' Leagues through which the people club together to buy on the best terms and get good values. Russia is by no means all a big, crude,

uncouth country, but is a great liberty-loving people, full of devotion to the noblest of ideas.

You will recall that the use of vodka, their strong drink, was abolished by Imperial Ukase at the beginning of the war. Drunkenness was threatening national disaster. The Czar enacted prohibition. That was autocratic but it realized the will of the people. The improvement in national efficiency has been enormous. It has been estimated at from 50 to 100 per cent. Then when a vote was taken, in one large and important district, as to how the people regarded it, this is what their vote revealed. "Do you want prohibition made permanent?" Eighty-four per cent. voted "Yes." "Have you tried any substitute?" Eighty-six per cent. voted "No." In this great field of social reform Russia leads the van.

The outstanding characteristics of Russians are perhaps common sense, kindness, a willingness to let things wait till to-morrow, unflinching courage, and deep religious feeling.

I shall tell you but one thing more, which shows the quality of Russia's soul better than anything else I could tell you. It is one of the events which, as in a flash, bring out into clearness the qualities of life that at other times are not perceived. You remember when the "Titanic" went down—the biggest ship that our nation had built, the last word in construction and comfort and safety and luxury and speed. She was on her first voyage across the Atlantic when the hard knuckles of an iceberg ripped the plates off her ribs. And hundreds of men and women on the decks said she could not sink. Were there not water-tight compartments and was she not the last word in ocean safety as well as luxury and speed? But when she began to settle slowly, the conviction grew that she was doomed to sink. Strong men and rich men, men who were fabulously rich, helped women and children into the life boats, and then stood back to bide their fate. A few of them had money enough to buy such a ship outright, and then have plenty to spare; but not a man of them offered to buy a life-boat seat to save himself so long as a woman or a child needed a place. These were the men of our own breed and race.

That was an awful calamity. There was no Russian aboard and therefore no Russian lost. But a short time afterwards the Russian Government called for a great memorial service, a religious service of sympathy with those who were bereaved. The finest church in St. Petersburg was packed full, and the square around it was packed full, and the streets adjacent were packed full. Some 70,000 people stood in the cold spring day bowed and bare-headed until the bell tolled the last note of the service that was over. There were two guests—the British Ambassador and his staff, and the American Ambassador and his staff—representing the two nations which had lost the most. That shows the Russian spirit. There was not any publicity in the newspapers, but the American Ambassador himself told the story in my hearing, not as an exceptional manifestation, but—speaking as a man who knew Russia—as a true manifestation of their qualities of life and their feelings towards other peoples.

Do you remember the "Lusitania"—a ship that was known to be unarmed and to be carrying hundreds of peaceful citizens? The German submarine aimed twice to make sure that this vessel carrying innocent lives, hundreds of them women and children, would sink quickly. Then you turn to the other capital, Berlin, claimed to be the city of Kultur. What happened there upon the news that the "Lusitania" had gone down, and carried down with her those innocent people—those women and children? It is reported that the schools got a half holiday and that the bells of the city were rung in jubilation. Which nation would you have as a friend if the choice were open?

Thank God we have, in our Allies, friends who stood for the good things of civilization. There is not time at this session, to let me pay my tribute to our mighty and faithful allies, Japan and Italy. They are with us heart and soul with all their resources for triumph in the great conflict. We fight together for justice, liberty and order through self-government, humanity, and fairplay. We are sure we will win.

ADDRESS.

W. B. ROADHOUSE, DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE FOR ONTARIO, TORONTO.

After the very interesting, instructive and inspiring address to which we have just listened, I feel that there is little left to be done unless it is to pronounce the benediction on this afternoon meeting and adjourn to be refreshed for another session of this very interesting convention. However, it falls to my lot to detain you only a few moments before performing that purpose.

On the programmes which you have in your hands you possibly noticed a paragraph to the effect that the Minister of Agriculture for Ontario would be present at one of the sessions and address the delegates. Unfortunately the Minister of Agriculture found himself detained by an engagement in Western Ontario, which made it absolutely impossible for him to be in Ottawa on this occasion, and hence it is that the Honourable Mr. Duff has asked me to convey for him his greetings to you in this Convention and his best wishes for your success. He has also asked me to convey to you his appreciation of your efforts, and, in this, I need hardly say that I speak for myself, as well as for the Minister, because I can say in all sincerity that, while the Department of Agriculture embraces many activities, there is no branch of the work in which it is engaged which has closer sympathy or more hearty good will of both the Minister and myself than the work of the Women's Institutes of this Province. I say this, not by way of praise, but rather by way of recognition; and in the same connection may I mention another instance which came to my attention only a short time ago. There came to the office an enquiry from London, England, as to the nature of the Women's Institutes, as to their method of organization and their method of work. This inquiry came from one of the most prominent organizations in Great Britain, bearing the names of persons who are leaders in the public life of that country. I take it, and I think I am correct in the inference, that that enquiry was prompted by the news of the work you have been doing along patriotic lines during the past few months. I take it that that was the outstanding feature which had attracted their attention, and I feel that, possibly, it will result in the organization in the British Isles of institutes or gatherings of a nature similar to this, and there again, we feel that, if we, as a loyal outlying part of the Empire, have been instrumental in supplying ideas or suggestions which will be practical, we are only fulfilling in another sense our duty as part of that Empire. I feel, also, that it is an indication that your work is not only attracting Province wide and Dominion wide attention, but is rapidly assuming an Imperial aspect and Imperial recognition.

These few words of encouragement are due to you because of the sacrifice and efforts that you have put forth in devoting your time and abilities as you have done during the past months. It has always seemed to me that the one explanation of the great success which the Women's Institutes have attained, has been that they have done the thing that is needed when it was needed. In the piping times of peace, which had been with us so long that we thought they were here forever, you took up the problems which lay nearest to your door, and, applying your efforts

to your ideals, you have been, as you are all aware, successful in all parts of the Province of Ontario, in improving the local conditions, in enlarging the community life and in improving the surroundings in various ways, by school gardens, public halls, playgrounds—in dozens of ways which it is not necessary for me to mention at the present time—which have been the most practical manner of translating the ideals which you have at heart.

Then when this calamity, this awful war burst upon us, you immediately recognized that the thing to do was to direct your efforts to aid, in every way possible, the success of our cause at the present time. In so doing, I feel sure you have been guided by the highest wisdom and the truest patriotism. While it is true that you might find it necessary to devote some effort and some attention to the various lines of activity which have occupied your time in the past, while you are keeping alive those agencies which brought you into being, still I have no hesitation in commending your decision which is illustrated by this programme and the character of the subjects this afternoon, which means a decision to give prominence to the work which will contribute to the comfort of our boys at the front and the success of the cause which we have at heart. May you have the most abundant success in those efforts, because, in the final analysis, that lies at the root of all the work which you have done in the past year and which you may do in the future. Without success at the present time your efforts, as the efforts of us all in the work we have been doing in trying to develop the resources of this young country, must be largely neutralized.

We have been told, and I think we all realize it, that this war is a war of civilization, but I sometimes wonder whether we entirely appreciate just what that word "Civilization" means. Is it just some high-sounding, nebulous something which is of importance in general, but means nothing to us? Do we see it only in that sense? Then I think I may point out that civilization in its final analysis and highest form is merely the unit, the home, the right of each individual to have his home, to enjoy his home and go about the streets and have an equal opportunity in acquiring success in life, to have an equal opportunity for prosperity, for comfort, happiness and the realizing of the ideals which he has at heart and which characterizes him as an individual as well as in a national sense. That, I take it, is really the concrete meaning of the word "Civilization," and that is, after all, the basis of your organization.

The stirring address to which we have just listened has given us a new realization of the importance of that word. A touch of nature, it is said, makes the whole world kin, and a bond of sympathy binds us together in a common cause. Through the very instructive and striking phases of the address of Dr. Robertson, we have been given a larger vision of the nature of the nations which are associated with us at the present time and given us a keener appreciation of the bond of sympathy which binds us together in this struggle. It is not merely our country alone, not merely our nation or our Empire, but it is that aggregation of nationalities which make up the vast majority of the world's population which are striving for one set of principles at the present time against another set of principles which we feel will be an element of danger to ourselves and to the world at large.

In this sense then, may I merely add in conclusion that you have a great work in hand, and, if you continue as you have been doing, you will realize the highest ambitions, both of home and country. You will be doing your part and will be entitled to a large share in the success which we trust and pray will ultimately crown the efforts of the nations who are associated with us at the present time.

EVENING SESSION, OCTOBER 27TH.

Mrs. J. A. WILSON, Ottawa, presided.

ADDRESS.

Mrs. CHAS F. YATES, ATHENS.

After listening to the splendid reports given this morning, we cannot but feel that service is the basis and the real foundation of the Women's Institutes—service which is promoted and inspired by our love for humanity and our love to help each other, and the great interest which we take in home and country. Service, real service, means sacrifice, and that is the key-note of the Women's Institutes, and, if we, as Women's Institute workers, strike this note in unison, it will vibrate throughout eternity, and only God himself can weigh our influence.

A great many nice things have been said about the Women's Institutes, but let us not rejoice because of this praise; let us rejoice because we are of some real service to humanity—that is the thing that counts—and let us go home to our Institutes with greater zeal and determination to do even more to be worthy of the comments that have been made in our favor.

It is a great joy to me to notice that the people of the rural sections and of our villages and towns have such great educational advantages, so much greater than our grandmothers had—so many opportunities to develop mentally along different lines, and these opportunities have been given us mainly through the Women's Institute organization, I believe. But we must remember that, because we have increased opportunities, we also have increased responsibilities, and, until each individual member realizes and feels—I think feels is the word—these responsibilities, and only until we thoroughly understand the meaning of our beautiful motto, "For Home and Country," can the Women's Institutes achieve the very highest possible influence. As members of this organization, let us do our utmost, and this organization will be a credit to our Dominion, this Dominion of ours which, from coast to coast, pulsates with a new life, with a greatness yet unborn. We cannot help but feel that Canada has a great future before her, and let us, as Institute workers, do all we can along all those lines of work which fall upon us. Not the least of these is the interest of the child, child welfare and the place of the child in the community. We should take advantage of every good inclination we see in the children and make the best of it. We should show the child that we appreciate every little endeavor it puts forth. We should make the child feel it is a force in the community—something which we cannot get along without. Make the child feel that in a short time it will have the reins of power, because upon the boys and girls of to-day depends the future of our Empire.

The principal thing for us to do is our duty along the lines in which we might specialize, and then we will, as an organization, go down through history as a great and worthy factor in the moulding of Canadian ideals. If we would add together Canadian possibilities and opportunities, energy, thrift and so forth, and multiply these with Women's Institute influence, we would have ideal Canadian citizenship.

ADDRESS.

MAJOR STETHUME, OTTAWA, (returned from the front).

I have spoken occasionally since my return, so I cannot say this is my first speech, but up to the present I have been calling for recruits, and to-night I will have to drop that question and try to do two things: one, give you a little idea of what is going on out there, and the other, to tell the ladies of Canada how much the men out there appreciate what they are doing for them. I have often been asked, "Do the men really appreciate all that is being done?" And I always tell them the same thing: "If you could only be out there in France in some little farm house within sound of the guns, when the quarter-master brings along a couple of cases, you would see a number of men gathering together. They sit down in the farm yard and open up the parcel; sometimes it is a bale of socks or tobacco. We used to get cigarettes." I think the men enjoy the cigarettes more than anything else. And, if there are any members of the W.C.T.U. here I would just like to say—and probably you will think me a very naughty man—I would certainly advise you to let the men have cigarettes. It does not do them half the harm that the nerve strain does under heavy shell fire. They say a lot of young chaps who never smoked before learn to smoke. There may be a few who do that but there they are under a big nerve strain; they have nothing to occupy their minds but to wonder where the next shell is going, and, if a little cigarette will take their minds off that, let them have the cigarette.

The life out there is not too unpleasant, except in the trenches. The men live around the farm houses five or six miles behind the firing line. Others exist two miles from the firing line. That, of course, is not quite so pleasant, because the enemy have a habit of sending shells to see which farm house they can hit. However, these men are billeted in these farms along that district from Bethune to Ypres. The farms are all pretty much the same. The buildings are in the form of a square; the farm house, the chicken coop, which is usually for the non-commissioned officers, the barn and out-buildings, probably another barn or stable. In the centre is a brick courtyard with a large hole in the middle where they throw all the straw and garbage, and when we are reading our letters we sit around that hole and talk. The officers get a room in the farm house—about nineteen officers to a room is the general average. You must all get in early, because once all the officers are in you cannot get in unless you walk over three or four. The men stay around here for three or four days.

The rations consist of beef—not bully beef—and occasionally we get rations of canned meat and vegetables, which make a very good dinner if you are a good cook. You have to take a little water in a tin and put it on the fire, and, when it gets hot you dump in the contents of your can. On Saturdays and Sundays you have a two-course dinner: you put a little more water in the tin and you have soup. For dessert you may have had a present of a little chocolate, or you can buy a pie, or, if you have made friends with a little French girl, she will give you a pie. The French farmers will certainly do anything in the world for a British soldier.

One time I was in M— before the big bombardment. We were billeted in a large brick building, and you would think nothing short of an earthquake could shake it. About three o'clock one morning my bed was shaking and things were rattling and I did not know exactly what was going on, but when I rubbed my eyes and listened I discovered there was a bombardment starting up, and that lasted until five or six in the evening—just one continual dull roar. The only

gun you could distinguish was a fifteen-inch British gun replying, but the rest was just one continual dull roar, and the ground was shaking. When it stopped you wondered: everything was so still.

You may be in billets and hear that kind of thing and then the same afternoon get an order to fall in at five o'clock. You take a day's rations and see that you have bandages, and have a look at your respirator and attend to all the little things; probably get a few cigarettes and some chocolate and a little ration of rum, and about five o'clock start off. You enter the trenches by dark and sometimes you get right up to the reserve without anything occurring. Other times you have some excitement in the form of German shells bursting around you and some of the men going back to the dressing stations. Eventually you get into the reserve trench or firing line trench and you start digging. You may have been a bank clerk or a farmer, but you all dig: it is dig or die. You have to fix up your little dug-out because you live there four or five days. At night you have to fix up the barb wire. There are no visiting days there so you put up barb wire at the front door. The next day you rest but you sit in the mud and listen to the shells, and the most interesting thing is to watch them going over your trench into the reserves and sympathizing with the fellows over there. You pass the day like that, and possibly that night you pay the Germans a friendly call after a bombardment, and possibly you stay in their trenches and possibly you don't. It all depends on how hospitable they are when you get there. After four or five days you come out.

Of course you don't sleep very much and you are rather tired, and you march back to the billets. The next day you have a shave, and, if you are lucky enough to know someone there, you have a little wash up. Possibly you go into the city and talk to all the people there and have a little coffee and odd things, and possibly you will be marched in, 150 men at a time, to have a bath: 30 seconds each for a bath—and you get a change of clothing and that kind of thing. Then you march back again. And after a five mile march through the dust you might just as well not have taken a bath at all.

Then you have a church parade. They are practically voluntary, but you never see a man decline to go because, although he may have thought religion was an extra piece of kit in peace time when he gets out there he thinks perhaps it is more important than his water bottle, and that is pretty important. Chaps that have never seen a church in the last twenty years are the very first ones to get out to the church parade. You then probably have a little football game and probably march 15 or 20 miles to another point to have a look at the scenery there.

Of course the Canadians have been resting for a month. On the 26th of May the Canadians were taken out: that is the day I was wounded, and they were given a rest for over a month. The only sunshine a man gets are the letters and gifts from home, and I can assure you the men appreciate more than I can tell you what the women of Canada are doing for them, and they know the women are doing everything in their power to do their bit, and they appreciate it.

RURAL LEADERSHIP.

DR. G. C. CREELMAN, PRESIDENT, O.A.C., GUELPH.

It is always a source of pleasure to me to receive an invitation from any number of women, from one to 30,000, to talk with them and discuss matters with

them relating to their work and mine. It is always a source of pleasure to me to meet in particular the members of the Women's Institutes, because I remember long ago, when much to my dismay in arranging for two meetings in the Town of Brampton, one in a large hall for the men and another in a small hall for the women, we had to reverse the order, because there were only enough men to fill the small room and there were enough women to fill the large one. Then I began to see there was something more in the Women's Institutes than we saw when we started out, and I began to see that when the women of the country started to move, we have to make way because they are going to move solidly forward in the direction in which their consciences lead them.

I have been following the direction of this work since Mr. Putnam has had it so splendidly in hand. I have been watching the trend of women's work all over the world, and as a climax I was chairman of a meeting last week when Mrs. Nellie McClung addressed a large audience of men and women, and after listening to that excellent address, that most splendid series of facts, good-naturedly delivered, of woman's sphere in the concrete, and the necessity of organization for women all over the country, I came to the conclusion that she had convinced that entire audience of men and women that there were things women can do if they were allowed to do them, and there were things women are doing now, and that converted me wholly to the side of the woman question.

Therefore, to-night I am going to discuss the problems of rural leadership as I would discuss them before any body of intelligent people who are interested in rural affairs. If I may seem at times to be saying some things that apply directly to the men and the work you think they ought to do, then remember that while you have been timid and keeping yourselves in the background during all these days of construction in city and rural affairs, the day has come when you must take your place, or these things that I am going to discuss with you will never be done at all, in my opinion. Through the influence which you have and must exert on the men, you must try to clear up some of these things which are not in as bad shape as some people say they are. I want to prepare you for what I am going to say and I want to leave with you this rider to the statements—that I am afraid these things won't be done unless you use your influence to have them carried out.

NO RURAL DETERIORATION: NO RURAL DEGENERATION.

The consensus of opinion of town and city people seems to be that there is something wrong with country life at the present time. Everybody is talking about it and if the farmers take it as seriously as they would like us to take it, I am afraid we would all be on the mourner's bench several nights in the week. The fact is our farmers are not alarmed about some of the conditions we are told are very bad in the country places, and so before taking up the rural problem as I see it, of farmers' life and work in rural places, I am going to talk about some of the things that are not problems which we might eliminate from our curriculum or from our calculations from now on. In the first place *I am convinced that the rural problem is not one either of rural deterioration or of rural degeneration*, that is, mentally and morally; the people in the Province of Ontario in rural places are not going back. That is not the problem, as a matter of fact, and you know it. You are better housed and better clothed, better fed and better informed; our farms are more productive and our crops produced more easily, and we have better implements and agencies and our women have less drudgery than our city people would have us believe.

You know that our rural people are better informed and the people are taking a more personal interest in our agricultural and home-making meetings, and more farmers are appearing on our programmes than years ago. There are fewer teachers and preachers doing the talking than formerly.

We are producing more crops and producing them more easily, and our farms are more productive. To illustrate that, take one of our crops like oats. We are producing a very important crop from the standpoint of home consumption and we are producing over 20 per cent. more on the same ground every year than we did 15 or 20 years ago. That is, by better cultivation and better selection of seed and better handling of the crop. Truth compels us then to recognize the fact of a great advance in country life.

RURAL DEPOPULATION IS NOT THE PROBLEM.

In the second place, the rural problem at the present time is not rural depopulation. That is serious, but it is not the problem. It is not the country people who are filling up our cities at the present time. This is a strange statement for one to make when our papers are full of everything to the contrary. City growth has four factors. It is made up, first, of the incorporation of towns and villages in the neighborhood; second, city growth is made up from natural increases, births in the city; third, city growth is made up from migration from the country, and, in the fourth place, from immigration.

Incorporation is inconsequential. You cannot estimate it. Natural increase in the cities is about 20 per cent. of the total, and rural migration only 10 to 15 per cent., whereas, you may be surprised to learn that our cities get from immigration 65 to 70 per cent. of their total population. More farmers move to new localities and to new agricultural districts than to cities and towns at the present time. Again, if this were the problem, the depopulation of the country to the towns, we could not do very much about it, could we? We have been talking about why the boys leave the farms and why the girls leave the farms. We are not capable of doing much to interest the young man who is ambitious to change his occupation. We cannot do anything else except talk about why he should stay on the farm, and most of us who are doing that talking did exactly the same thing as he when we were boys or girls. We left and went to the towns and cities and we now lament that the other boys and girls are doing the same thing. We are practically at a stand-still in that respect. Another reason why we cannot do much about it is because the best farmer produces more than his family need. And supposing he doubles his capacity, then some members of the family would be crowded out. Therefore, the question is not as important as has been considered.

NOT INCREASED CROP PRODUCTION.

Third. It is not a question, in my mind, of increasing production. We have increased production very materially and this last year I have statistics from the Deputy Minister of Agriculture in which it is estimated that this year the Dominion of Canada will produce (with all the rain and all the grumbling we hear about the bad season) \$250,000,000 worth more crops than she did in the best year in the days that have gone by. Thus we have solved this question of increasing production, but that is not solving the rural problem. If by increasing production, however, we are prepared to put that money we get from the increased

crop towards a higher standard of living, or a better education for our children, or for improvement in the methods of our living, it would help, but that is another question.

MARKETS AND CO-OPERATION.

Fourth. The markets and co-operation in buying and selling are very important, both from the women's standpoint and the standpoint of the men on the farm. They are important, but not essential to the problem. Therefore, it leaves me to say that there is nothing, if you will believe me, nothing critical in our present methods on the farms. We are not threatened by famine, we are not nearing bankruptcy, and yet the problem is not solving itself.

A NEW VIEW-POINT NEEDED.

Now, then, may I come to what I consider the real problem, the real positive problem? The real centre and essence of the rural problem, in my opinion, is the necessity for securing the establishment of a new point of view, a wider and more vital outlook on the part of the representatives of rural districts in Ontario. We want new ideas practical enough to attract the enthusiast. This is not a problem that can be solved without enthusiasm. Enthusiasm is needed more at the present time in the management of our rural affairs, both in men and women, both in the Farmers' Institute and the Women's Institute, and no one word is more essential, will go farther or carry the same weight, than that one word "enthusiasm." (Applause.)

TRANSPORTING THE FARMER TO THE CITY DOES NOT HELP.

We want a new view-point, a new outlet of life itself; its meaning, its possibilities of enjoyment; its possibilities of satisfaction. The farmer's life too often is a round of eating, working, sleeping, saving and economizing. Also, the putting up with inconveniences which bear on lives seriously, especially the inconveniences in the home. What makes an unhappy retired farmer, do you think? People have said to me, "Why do you talk about the retired farmer so harshly?" and I say I do not mean to be harsh. I mean to be kind in everything I say and I have no business to be harsh with any class of men, more particularly with farmers, who, by their hard work, by the sweat of their brow, have (and this cannot be said of every class of industrial workers in this world) absolutely earned every cent which they have made. No body of men have a better right to retire or do anything else that they fancy. No class of people has a better right to retire than the man who has earned it. What makes them unhappy? I claim it is because, first and most important, they have left their life-long friends. Secondly, they have still to practise stern economies. Thirdly, they are still living in houses without conveniences. Fourthly, they may even have to keep their old rag carpets. Fifthly, they can attend no lectures or theatres with their limited income except free lectures which are sometimes held in towns and cities. I want to say that a man who has built up a reputation for honesty and industry and for strong self-development, and for moral fibre, and who has given to his sons and daughters that strength which has made Canadian boys and girls from the farms what they are, boys and girls who can take hold of things in towns, cities or any place, and make them go—I want to say to you that that man has no business to place himself or to be placed

in such a position that he cannot afford to do the things that he wants to do, and which the people immediately around him are doing every day. By not being able to do these things, he is called mean, when he does not deserve it at all. He goes about as a man without friends or as one with a starved soul. I wish the farmers of this country, when they come to retire, and turn over the farm to the son or son-in-law, would stop to think of retaining a small corner for themselves with a good house and barn and all conveniences such as the Women's Institutes have been talking about. It is not expensive or extravagant for a man who has had his own farm. He could then give a hand to the son or son-in-law in the busy season and, from his long experience, he could come to be a social leader in the church and in the school. Particularly a man with a little leisure—one good man could do so much. He could do a great deal toward beautifying the school building and grounds. The labor of one good man who had nothing else to do could make them beautiful. Can you conceive of anything better for a man who had theories on agriculture all his life, but never had time from his plowing or sowing or his spraying, or his feeding, or his harvesting, to try these things—can you conceive of anything better than being able to try these things which he has always wanted to try, right on the soil with which he is most familiar? The retired farmer who has money could carry out some of his fads, some of the things he has always wanted to do, and that would not prevent him from doing the things in his neighborhood that I have just outlined.

Transporting him, therefore, to the city does not help. Farmers need to have developed the sentiment that the fullest and most successful life is the one that obtains the greatest and most successful ones in passing, but how prone they are to put these things off to some other time? You have heard the wife on the farm say, "John, let us do so and so next Thursday. Let us go and do so and so next Sabbath," and John says, "All right." And from that time John begins to find excuses and to make excuses and to practically put things in the way of doing that very thing. We miss on the farm so many things in passing. I have heard a farmer's wife say, "My husband has never for ten years proposed to do anything for the good of us both." I have got to go to town to-morrow and I go to the Women's Institute on Friday, and that is all right, but, "What are we going to do, you and I together?" Oh! the things we have under rural conditions that they do not have in the city. In the city they live principally from day to day. Perhaps you and I would not like to live that way with only half a pound of beefsteak in the cellar? Perhaps you and I would not like to buy eggs in less than dozen lots? Perhaps you would not like to be in a position where, if your husband brought home a friend for dinner, you would not have enough to go around until you sent somebody out to get another supply. But, on the other hand, the city person who is living from hand to mouth can take advantage in many ways of the things that make life—they can go to the theatre certain nights to hear certain renowned actors and they can go to a certain concert. They have all these advantages in passing that you and I hope for all our lives but which, when we get to forty years of age, we have not got; we have then lost the taste for them, and we cannot see why the boy and girl want to do these things. After we pass the age of thirty or forty we come to the conclusion that they are not worth the time anyhow, and that the boys and girls are silly if they want to do them and we do not see why the boy could not sit around whittling in the wood box and the girl drumming on the piano without any taste for music. We should try, if possible, to realize these things in passing.

WE SHOULD TRY TO GET WHAT WE WANT WHEN WE WANT IT.

Somebody said to me the other day that a hat would not be much good four weeks after Easter Sunday, to bring it out and "spring it" on the congregation when everybody else did that four weeks previous. If this is so, what is the use of planning to go to the theatre when you are sixty when you have never been to one up to that time. The farmer lives to-day, in my candid opinion, too much to himself. The social life has never been opened to him. He has never been taught that he was part of a human society; that politics and markets work under strict laws. You will see what I mean by that. I mean that the farmer should control the markets and politics of his county and province. He does not think he is part of the social system. He votes as he sees fit, but he has not much choice because he does not start early enough to get the right candidate. The farmer does not control politics in this country and he does not control his market. He has never had a teacher since childhood, and then probably sat under immature minds. His universe is bounded largely by physical laws; sunshine, rain, frost, his own family and one or two neighbors. He and nature count for what he has obtained and there have been very few interlopers, excepting on rare occasions, such as when the doctor comes in. That is pretty dry.

That is not exactly true, but, when you apply it to his life work as a business of agriculture, he has not had much of a part. When he is busy his neighbor is busy and there is no time to apply the things they have talked over in the winter, so he has to put them off and talk about them next winter when he is not on the job.

A GREAT SOCIAL CLASS.

Our farmers sometimes fail to recognize that they, first, are a great social class and that they have a worth and dignity as such. You will remember that in the Old Country it is the ambition of most of the people, merchant princes of the cities of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham and other large places to amass sufficient wealth that they may go to the country and buy farms and live on them, ride to hounds and raise cattle and horses, and drive their own teams the rest of their lives. In this country we often feel that to go back into the country is to degenerate in a social way and our farmers have helped to make that feeling. The farmer's work is worthy, his position is secure, his future is promising. What more should he want? But, having no organization, he has been victimized by politicians, by trusts, by railways and by the middlemen. What we need is to develop a class consciousness which is self-respecting, powerful for organization purposes in its relation to Government and market (not a third political party) and which operates to secure the greatest regard for its own rights and possibilities.

RURAL LEADERSHIP.

Now, then, that is what I wanted to say with regard to the farmer's work and life. You may not see how it touches your life but I want to spur you on. Farmers should have a more wholesome respect for themselves, more faith in themselves and a greater desire to assert their rights and be what they are, the leading people of the country. Coming directly to "Rural Leadership," I want to ask you a question. How do you think we got our Farmers' Institutes? How do you think we got our Women's Institutes? How do you think we got our District Representatives? How do you think we got the Experimental Unions? How do

you think we got Domestic Science Courses? How do you think we got Agriculture in the Public School, as far as it has gone? How do you think we got Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations? Did some body of farmers get together and say: "We have to have this and that and that?" Not once; our farmers fought against most of these things, and why? Because all other organizations had been built up in towns and cities in opposition to the farmer and not controlled by the farmer, and the farmer was suspicious of them. They were certainly not brought about by the initiative of the farmers themselves. Leaders must be found if talents are to be discovered and put to work. There is plenty of ability in the country, but no method of bringing it out. We must find a way for the farmers to get together on their own initiative and start for better life and more fun and more games, more music and more play and more life in the home. But, if we wait for him to do these things we will wait a long time, and that is too long to wait.

THE COUNTRY SCHOOL.

We want these organizations to meet together and take hold of the larger problems and see if we cannot get more social life in the country places. We must tackle the thing ourselves and, to come directly down to women's work, I want you to tackle with me the rural school, the village school and the town school, just as well as the one far back in the country. I want you to tackle the building. Somebody has got to do it. You expect the Government to do it. Don't you know the Government has nothing to do with your building? They don't put up the money, they don't hire the carpenters, they don't make the contract and they don't buy the land. You have absolute control of it, and yet you are inclined to say, "We have a poor school in this section. I wonder why the Government does not do better by us." The school grounds are not in very good shape, are not inviting and are not even levelled up. They do not contain some of the most beautiful plants in the native woods nearby. But, there was no one to look after it. Why don't you do it? Why don't you have school yard days? Do it next spring. Get the trustees to give the children a holiday and go out and help fix up these grounds. You will be surprised how contagious this is. I know many places where they have done it and since have started the class in agriculture and have been sending teachers to the Agricultural College and getting them initiated. You would be surprised to find the things that are being done. When one of these school gardens is established in a section then the farmers in the next section get together right away and want to do the same thing. It is the initiative that is lacking and when somebody supplies the initiative it will soon spread. The women have got to be the rural leaders in the school work—the school house and the school grounds.

THE SCHOOL TEACHER.

What about the teacher? How many times have you heard a mother say, "It is a pity we are losing this teacher on the 1st of January, because John and Lizzie and Kate never did so well and never wanted before to study at home, and never seemed to take so much interest in the work." Nobody answered mother a word. I asked a mother the other day the question: "Why did you let that good teacher go?" and she said, "She is not my teacher," and I said, "Why did the mothers of the municipality let her go?" and she said, "She is not our teacher: she comes from the Educational Department." My dear woman, she does not come from the Educational Department at all. She comes from the Normal

School. I said, "We are not all managed by the Government in everything we do." She stopped to think, and it came over her at once that if the three trustees had been consulted and advised they might have paid that woman \$50 more and retained her services for another year. They let her go for \$50 when she had forty children under her, growing up to bigger things and getting a start that was going to make them broad-minded men and women; and they had to settle down under a new teacher and try and tell her how little they knew in order that she would not give them too much to do. Children will do that. The older people must think for them. You have got to look after the teacher. When you get a good teacher don't let her go to another school section for the paltry sum of less than \$1 a household. And yet we are doing that every day and thinking the Government is to blame. We have got to come to consolidated schools. Ontario does not lend itself to it as do the new Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. They don't know how they could get along without them. They have children coming two and three miles to the big schools and they would not have any other kind of school. They have specialists to teach their children carpentering and domestic or household science, and would not go back to the other kind of school on any account. Then, they have specialists in other subjects. In Ontario it is very hard to get enough people to agree to a consolidated school. The Women's Institutes could bring about a longer course in the public schools by getting Continuation Classes, and by this means keep the children at school a little longer, because the children should not leave school too early or they will be children in many ways all the rest of their lives. Why not keep them at school two or three years longer? You can do that by having the Continuation Classes and letting the children take up their high school work at their home school. Do you know what led me to see these things? It has been actually brought about under my own eyes and it came to a head the other day when we were introducing into the Agricultural College curriculum a special course in English for the girls attending one of our short courses at the Macdonald Institute. The director of this class said to me: "Why cannot we have classes in English for these girls, together with the cooking, laundry work, sewing and other subjects, and try and round out their education, and in a course in English see if we cannot give these girls some education to help them through to bigger things in rural life." I said, "All right," and we sent the class over. They were a class of twenty-one girls who averaged twenty-two years of age and came from different kinds of homes and different parts of the country: most of them from the country, two of them from the cities and five or six from towns. The Professor thought he would see what general information they possessed and he set this question:

1. Name the authors of the following selections: "In Memoriam," "Childe Harold," "Paradise Lost," "Ivanhoe," "Sartor Resartus," "To a Skylark," "Hail to thee, blyth spirit," "The Mill on the Floss," "Evangeline," "Recessional," "Vanity Fair," "David Copperfield," "Sesame and Lilies," "The Deserted Village," "Elegy, Written in a Country Churchyard," "The Seats of the Mighty," "The Sky Pilot," "Lead Kindly Light."

From that whole class of twenty-one young women, well-dressed, bright, rosy-checked girls, he received less than one-third of the answers. They could not answer one out of four on the average for the whole class. He then set another question:

2. What, where, and for what noted are the following: Sudbury, Prince Rupert, Esquimalt, Louvain, Gallipoli, Lemberg?

In this class he did not get one answer in five, and twelve of them did not know what any of these places were noted for nor where they were situated.

Listen to the last one.

3. Name the premiers of any six of the provinces of Canada?

The answers to this question were almost a complete failure. Out of the 126 names that might have been mentioned—that is to say, there were six provincial premiers asked for, and there were 21 girls, and, therefore, there might have been 126 answers given correctly—only six of the young ladies mentioned any one and the rest did not mention any at all. There were six who mentioned the Premier of the Province of Ontario, Mr. Hearst, and three of them spelled his name "Hurst." One said that Sir James Whitney was still the Premier of Ontario. Another stated that Borden was the Premier of Ontario, and that Sir Sam Hughes was the Premier of the United States. (Laughter.) There were only three correct answers out of a possible 126, from 21 young ladies averaging 22 years of age, from farms, towns and cities of the Province of Ontario. Now I said that that is ludicrous, and I first laughed and then sobered up. The Professor of English was sober all the time, and said, "What am I going to do? Where am I going to start in a class like that and, in three months, teach them something about English literature?" I said I did not know, and he replied: "I am going to start at A. B. C. and ask them if they ever heard of a man named Shakespeare, and I will find out what they know about him or whether they ever heard anything about his life or works, or his influence on the world."

What have we got to do? We have got to get our organization working on these lines. Is it not time something was done for schools? It is said all over the world that the Ontario system is the best, but you cannot work anything out by system without the help of the people. Do you suppose a Scotchman or a Scotchwoman would be content to let their children live night after night, day after day, month after month and year after year and not know that they are not getting anything, or learning anything or having anything impressed upon them? Scotland was not built up in that way, and we who are Canadian, Scotch, English or Irish bred, are we willing to let it be said that a 17 or 18 year old girl in a public school is to have charge of our school children, and then wonder that our boys and girls are not reading good books at night and that they do not even know the names of the best books; never reading a chapter of *Ivanhoe* to them; never reading *Milton* to them; not saying anything about *Evangeline* to them, although that book was written about life in our own Eastern Canada. It makes us sad to think that this thing has gone so far and that nobody has called attention to it. I am going to sound this up and down the land—that our children are not being helped as they should simply because we have no organization.

THE WOMAN CAN DO MUCH.

Certainly every woman here should be a rural leader. I think you are leaders or you would not be delegates. If you are leaders then I make this call to you clear and loud, to see to it from this time on that education and social life in the country go hand in hand, and I am convinced that with your influence and your inspiration and your enthusiasm you will make it go, and the men will have to stand out of the way if they attempt to stop progress in getting a better education for boys and girls. We have about 300 girls in Macdonald Hall every year and they are going back and helping, but that is not enough. One school is not enough. That only makes leaders. Are you using these girls when they go back home?

We have started branch Macdonald Institutes and there are 23 girls now taking a course at Ayr and doing just as good work as we are doing at the Agricultural College at Guelph. You can and should have one of these moving schools in every district.

SUGGESTED LINES OF WORK.

Now, then, might I suggest one or two lines of work? First, may we have some play days on Friday or Saturday afternoons in the country, with a programme arranged beforehand? We had a Farmers' Plowing Association at Guelph last week and we prepared lunch for 400 farmers. Because there were only 27 entries, I thought there would not be more than 400 of their friends present, but 3,000 people turned out, by automobiles, horses, carriages, etc., to see that plowing match and they stayed all day long. There were over 1,000 people there at half-past eight in the morning. The farmers want to get together, and all you have to do is to announce something and they will be there. Let us announce some play days in the country, and the farmers will be ready.

Let us have a tree-planting day for the schools. See if you cannot work that up next spring. Don't be satisfied with sticking in the stump of a tree, but pick out some trees in the bush and get them ready. Plant some sugar maple, the emblem of Canada; that will be something to look at as you drive along the roadway and a monument to those who planted them.

And, let us have Christmas trees in plenty this year. You may say it is not a year for celebrations. Don't forget that the children cannot take this war as seriously as you and I. Let us, with our brains and with our sense and with our money and with our might, do everything we can to help the Empire now, but don't let us forget that the children must be entertained, and let us have Christmas trees and Thanksgiving and harvest homes, real Thanksgiving and real harvest homes. There was never a time in the whole history of Canada when we had more reason for harvest festivals than we have this year with our bounteous crops. I am confident it is not the so-called cheap attractions of the city that are taking our boys and girls from farms or to other farms in other countries or provinces, but the meagreness of their lives as young people. They have the same youthful hunger as the residents of the city.

We must take a more just view regarding the improvement of farm life, as a procedure, which of right belongs to that great multitude of good people who will always be rural residents. They have a humanity in common with the residents of the cities. They have need of life and work which they might realize if they can only obtain a vision of their possibility and worth. They are the heirs of the products which the myriads of the makers of civilization have created and conserved and should of right come into the enjoyment of them. Country populations have a right in their own stead to enjoy all that life offers, even if they do not contemplate leaving the soil for the city. The great problem is to discover a way by which their outlook on life and society may be transformed into one which appreciates the worth of realizing the greatest satisfactions and possibilities which may come to them as rural citizens of this great Dominion.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28TH.

Mrs. CHAS. F. YATES, Athens, presided.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF DISTRICT SECRETARIES.

Mrs. G. R. BRADLEY, R.R. 2, KARS.

On assuming office about the first thing a district secretary should do is to read and study the Hand Book, so that she may fully understand the work as outlined therein. Not only should she become acquainted with the duties of her own office, but of all other officers connected with the work and with whom she must co-operate. She must also understand the duties of the branch officers, and I think the branch officers should also understand, as far as possible, the work for which the district officers are responsible.

The district secretary should not forget that she is only one of the district officers, and should consult the executive, the president at least, upon all important matters.

The district secretary should look after the unorganized parts of her district, if possible, arouse interest and, with the co-operation of the Department, make arrangements for holding meetings, which may be the means of forming branches. The Department is always ready and willing to send literature to interested persons in those places.

She must also attend to all communications from the Department, and should insist on the branches giving prompt attention to all such correspondence. In many cases the district secretary must wait for information from the branch before she can communicate with the Department.

She must keep in close touch with all the branches in her district, showing appreciation of work already done and giving encouragement in every way possible. This may be done by visiting the branches when thought wise and can be done with a reasonable expenditure, by having programmes and papers exchanged amongst branches, not only in her own district, but by finding out what other districts are doing and, where possible, making use of suggestions given.

She must also keep an account of the membership of each branch and forward the same to the Department at least once a month. How much work would be saved if each branch secretary would send in names plainly written and alphabetically arranged and, in the case of renewals, using the same name or initials as previously given.

The district secretary must make all arrangements for any special series of meetings held in the district by seeing that proper advertising is done, entertainment of delegate is arranged for, all necessary information given the delegate as to these arrangements, and, when convenient, she should attend these meetings.

She must also see that all arrangements are made for the district annual and that each branch is properly notified in good time. As soon as possible after the district annual, she must send to the superintendent a complete annual report, with the financial statement properly audited. This report must contain a separate statement of the district work, also a combined statement of branch and district funds. If the branch secretaries are not very careful about having their financial statement correct in every detail, it means a great deal of work for the district secretary. This report must be accepted by the superintendent before it is considered complete.

The district secretary is also responsible for the proper expenditure of the district funds, under the direction of the district executive and directors. She must see that they are spent so that all branches may derive benefit, and also procure vouchers which must be given auditors for all moneys spent.

She must report to the superintendent, at least once a month, all meetings held in her district. In order to do this she must have all reports from the branch secretaries properly filled in and sent in promptly. Should a branch secretary have any difficulty in filling in the report forms the district secretary should be able to give any needed assistance regarding same.

The secretaries, district as well as branch, should not allow the impression to get abroad that the Institute is merely a money-making organization. It has a much nobler and loftier purpose. Although just now, when our country is passing through this terrible crisis, and so much money is needed, and when every person is considering how best she can serve her country, I think every encouragement should be given in that way, for are we not working for our Home and Country by so doing?

The district secretary should also be on the lookout for new features which may prove of interest. Lastly, she must not try to do everything herself, but encourage others to do their part.

MR. PUTNAM: Practically all correspondence with the Department is carried on through the district secretaries. Of course we write to the branches, but in nearly all cases the branches are requested to send the information desired through the district secretary, for it is essential that she should know the desires of the branches before she is able to plan the work to the best advantage.

We usually send the letters addressed to the district secretary to the district president as well; then the district president knows what is in the hands of the secretary and she can consult with her at once if necessary and thus complete plans without loss of time.

Mrs. Bradley said the branch secretaries should be prompt. That is quite true: we should all be prompt. We in the Department are not always prompt, and some branch secretaries are *never* prompt. But the secretaries and the presidents of the Women's Institutes have demonstrated that women are possibly a little more energetic and prompt than the men in carrying on work such as you have in hand. The women of Ontario are learning largely through the Institutes to write letters promptly, to keep to the point, and to do business in a business-like way. If the Institutes do not accomplish anything beyond that they have justified their existence, and, while a few of the secretaries do not seem to appreciate that they are holding a responsible position and do not answer letters promptly or fully, the great majority are fully awake to the importance of the work.

I do appeal to the branch secretaries and presidents when they get a letter from the Department to read it and re-read it, if necessary. If the members are concerned let them know what the business is. You should look upon the correspondence not as a personal matter but one in which your organization is concerned. Try to view this correspondence from the standpoint of the responsible position which you occupy. If you are not prepared to do that tell the members of your Institute that you do not want to remain as secretary and would prefer that they appoint somebody else. This Women's Institute work is of sufficient importance to require a secretary who is capable and willing to do the work, and I find that usually it is the busy woman who has many other things to do who gives most prompt attention to these matters.

It was suggested that the district secretary attend all meetings, that is, the meetings to which departmental speakers are sent. That is really not essential although it is desirable. If the secretary has time and can do it it is of great assistance to her in her work and it is an encouragement to the branches concerned. In some localities the district president and secretary always consult and arrange for one to go. In many localities the president attends all meetings and the secretary very few, and in others *vice versa*.

If there is anything of an unusual nature in the way of expenditure it is the duty of the secretary, for both district and branch, to have instructions from the executive, or from the whole membership in the case of a branch, as to the expenditure under consideration. Be sure that you are doing that which will meet with the approval of the Institutes which you represent.

MRS. FOWLER: Another matter that district secretaries should look after better in these scattered eastern sections is the sending of lecturers hither and thither. One lecturer last June had to go to one place five times to get to the different places at which she was to speak. The district secretary ought to arrange that, because they cannot, in the Department, be expected to know the easiest ways to get from one branch to another.

MR. PUTNAM: When we get out the provisional lists we send them to the branch and district officers and ask them to suggest any arrangement of places and dates to make it more convenient to get from place to place. I wish the district secretaries would make it their business to advise as to the re-arrangement of meetings. I do not think they appreciate the importance of it. We try to arrange the meetings in the best order possible, but we do not always succeed, and we want your co-operation in the matter.

Dr. Helen MacMurchy's address on "What We Owe to Our Country" was much appreciated. An address on somewhat similar lines delivered at the convention held in London.

The delegates were asked to subscribe to a fund to be used in purchasing an air craft to be called "Canada." This appeal met with a generous response.

OPPORTUNITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF DISTRICT PRESIDENTS.

MR. PUTNAM: District officers have certain definite duties as outlined in the Hand Book. I need not repeat these. You have opportunities—the great opportunity of being of service to your community. It is not your whole duty to keep in touch with the branches already existing. To keep the branches already organized active and aggressive, is good work. Suggestions should be given from the district president and other district officers as to the planning of the monthly programmes and special work.

As a district officer you have a great opportunity in surveying your own district and even outside your own district. Wherever you learn of a community which you think would be benefited by the organization of an Institute, please send us the names of two or three women who should be leaders in the work and we will gladly send them literature. Then you, as a district officer, might well direct

them how to take the matter in hand. It is not necessary to have a Departmental speaker in attendance to organize.

Mr. E. K. Hampson, Assistant District Representative for Lanark County, delivered an address on School Fairs.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

MRS. EATON: Your Committee on Resolutions beg to submit the following resolutions:

(1) That the Department of Education be asked to urge school boards, especially those in rural districts, to co-operate with committees appointed by the Women's Institutes in bettering school conditions.

(2) That the Department of Agriculture be asked to co-operate with the Women's Institutes in formulating plans for the organization of the Girls' Institute Clubs in affiliation with the Women's Institutes, and that provisions be made for directing and instructing the members along vocational and cultural lines.

(3) That a most hearty vote of thanks from the delegates of this Convention be tendered Mrs. J. A. Wilson, Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Dr. Robertson, Dr. Creelman, Major Stethume, Mr. Roadhouse and Mr. Hampson for the excellent assistance they have rendered in making this Convention a decided success; to the Mayor and City Council for their courtesy in granting the use of the Council Chambers, and to the Orme Piano Company for the use of their piano.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Fowler and carried unanimously.

INSTITUTE WORK IN NOVA SCOTIA.

MISS JENNIE FRASER, SUPERINTENDENT OF WOMEN'S INSTITUTES, NOVA SCOTIA.

Mr. Putnam, your Superintendent, thinks I keep speeches on tap. Just a few minutes ago he came down and asked me if I would speak to you. I do not know why I should be called upon to come from Nova Scotia to speak to the ladies of Ontario. I might tell you something about the work we are doing in Nova Scotia and have done since we took up the work of the Institutes. We are only about two years old, and we have something like forty-six Institutes. We consider that excellent work, because until this year we only had two people doing the work—that is, two people out at the same time organizing and keeping up the interest in the older Institutes. This year we had two persons on the road, one in Cape Breton—I suppose you have all heard of that beautiful place—and one in Nova Scotia proper. Our memberships runs from a minimum of 15 to a maximum of 70. Of course this past year, ever since the war started, Red Cross work has been our chief aim. Last winter, right from the early autumn, we did a great deal of Belgian work: we feel, down in Nova Scotia, that we were the starting point for Belgian work. We had come in touch with more Belgians than any other part of Nova Scotia. I live in an industrial centre of mining and manufacturing, and the coal mines there have been operated practically by a Belgian company,

and when the war came we were willing to help them all we could. So the work really began in New Glasgow. The Institutes took that work up last winter besides their Red Cross work.

This year twenty-three of the Institutes banded together and raised enough money for a motor ambulance. We felt very proud of it because we are very young in the work and our people are not very rich—just comfortable; and, in giving anything we find we have to sacrifice a great deal. One little country place, just the smallest you can imagine, raised \$418 by subscription. I do not believe there was any subscription larger than \$10, but they went through the surrounding district and that is what they sent to the Motor Ambulance Fund.

This last year we have been given the second floor in the New Science Building at Truro for Institute offices, and we have a splendid hall for our convention and for domestic science classes, and we hope to put on short courses of two months starting in January. In March we hope to start a six weeks' short course and see if we can make it attractive enough for the girls to come to us.

The work in Nova Scotia in the future looks very rosy. We hope in a few years to be one of the strongest and most progressive among the new provinces in the work. What a power you are for good! And that is what we hope to be and are to-day in Nova Scotia. The Women's Institutes in the two years and three months that we have been organized, stand for more than any other society in the Province.

THE CHAIRMAN: We are always glad to hear from the sister provinces. Wherever you hear of the Women's Institutes you find they have done good work; they have brought the women together as no other organization has ever done and rubbed off the sharp corners.

MOREWOOD INSTITUTE: We have had a Young Girls' Exhibition for two years. We endeavored for quite a while to find in what way we could get the girls interested in our work. We found among the high school girls that scarcely one could sew, and we decided that the members of the Institute could help them by getting up an exhibition. We had a number of different classes on sewing: we had hand-made handkerchiefs and embroidery work, and pieced quilt tops, quilt blocks, and almost every article like that that girls could do, and prizes were given for these, which were donated either by the members of the Institute or some of the citizens of the community. Now we have started classes in cooking, and we are also giving prizes for the best basket and other art work.

We found last year there were not a great many entries in each class: in a great many of the classes there was just one entry, and we have now made a regulation that there must be three entries for each class. So now, if one girl decides to do a piece of work she makes sure that there are three in the same class before she starts. Our exhibition this year was a great success; in fact was so successful that we are going to continue it.

OXFORD MILLS INSTITUTES: Almost ever since the Institute was organized here the young girls have been helping with the work. At the present time we have four girl members and others attend most of the meetings. At one meeting the girls, including those not members, were asked to give a demonstration of fancy dishes such as salads, etc. Besides this, the girls of the Institute were asked to give papers and all were asked to help in concerts or entertainments given for the Institute or Red Cross.

THE CHAIRMAN: It seems to me that in the smaller centres we should make the Institute so attractive to the girls that they will be satisfied to help with the mothers in the Institute. Too many organizations in one place is not a good thing.

In our Institute there were about a dozen young girls all the way from 18 to 22 years who came and joined the Institute at the beginning. They gave us papers on various subjects: they sang for us, played duets and solos, and one young lady gave us a demonstration in physical culture, and we just thought we could not do without those girls. However, there were other people who could not get along without them either, and one young man after another took the girls away, and we began bringing in the younger ones. I always made a point of saying to the mothers, bring your children with you; if you have not children you should have; and if you are not used to their noise you had better get used to it. So the women brought their little girls, and it was not very long before those little girls were big girls, and now the first dozen or so girls are all gone, because it is very seldom that a girl belongs to our Institute more than two or three years at the outside when she changes her name. It is a very curious thing, but it seems to happen. A good many of them go away, but the younger ones are coming in and doing just the same things that the older ones did. They are making the Institute so bright and attractive that we could not do without them, and I venture to say they could not do without us.

MR. PUTNAM: I had the names of a number of Institutes which had endeavored to make their meetings interesting to the girls. Of course none of them have Girls' Institutes as yet. In one or two places they have formed Girls' Clubs as a branch of the Institute, but the work has not developed extensively. We have not much to point to as a guide to the other Institutes. I am convinced, however, that we must formulate plans whereby we can make the work more attractive to the girls, and I quite agree with our Presiding Officer that, in the majority of sections where you have not very many girls and not many women, it is much preferable to work together, but, when you do work together, see to it that it is not a case altogether of what the girls can do for the Institute, as in Elgin, but a case of what the Institute can do for the girls. Where you have girls and women—and you should have both in all the organizations—see that the programmes are made of particular interest to the girls at three or four meetings throughout the year.

We cannot lose sight of the fact that we should do something for the girls, and in some of the larger centres, I am convinced, it would be well to have a separate organization for the younger people. I would advise that it be in affiliation with the Institute and joint meetings held occasionally.

MRS. BILTON: The regular meeting of our Institute is on the first Wednesday of the month, and we have an afternoon tea on the third Wednesday of the month. One lady gives her house and two ladies provide the refreshments, and the young girls serve at them. There is an admission of ten cents for each member attending, and we raised quite a nice sum in that way which was devoted to Red Cross work, and we also sent a number of packages to the Belgian Relief Fund.

During the summer we had a social; one lady gave her lawn and we interested all the people around the community to attend this social and it was a great success. We made over \$100 in that way and also had \$25 donated. Most of that money was spent in buying goods to be made up for the Red Cross.

A MEMBER: Is it wisdom on the part of the president to allow the convener of a committee to ignore her in as far as her rights are concerned? If a convener is appointed to arrange for a social affair is it wise for the president to allow her to take full charge and not consult her at all?

MR. PUTNAM: In the hand book it says, "The President and Secretary shall be, ex-officio, members of all committees." The convener should call her committee together to discuss plans. When these are decided upon a certain person or persons should be named to carry out the plans. It is not the place of the president, or anybody else, to interfere with a committee which has been given certain work to do. Each person should do the work she has been appointed to; if she does not do it right she is responsible to the committee, but not to the president. The president is there as the servant of the Institute, and it is her duty to carry out the wishes of the Institute members, and, in like manner, it is the duty of the chairman of a committee to carry out the wishes of that committee.

You will be interested in a case which came to my notice not long ago. In this particular instance the president of the Institute, when business was brought before the organization, said, "We have decided to do so and so in connection with this work. I hope that meets with your approval." The president thought that what she and two or three others had decided was the very best thing to do. She was really a dictator. She should have said, "It has been suggested that we take some action regarding this general campaign in the interest of Red Cross. I would like to have the view of this meeting." And it took one lady, who had had experience in Institute work, fifteen minutes before she could convince the president that a motion should be made and submitted to the members, and, when that was done, the president only had one or two supporters.

In a number of societies that mistake has been made. The president unintentionally has taken the attitude of dictator. She has discussed the question with one or two ladies in the Institute and they have decided that a certain course would be the best thing to take and she goes to the meeting and says, "We have decided to do this. I suppose it is agreeable. All right we will go on." That is not business-like.

THE CHAIRMAN: And it does not tend to draw out the ladies and bring out their power of oratory and get them in the way of discussing things. When a subject is brought up for discussion think it over. Do not just decide on the spur of the moment; think it over for yourself and sift it. You have just as good a brain as your neighbor and just as much right.

In our Institutes let us avoid all friction. If we find that some one lady is a kicker why next time just arrange it so that she is quietly dropped off the committee. After being left out a few times she will be ready to come in and work with the rest, and after we have belonged to the Institute quite a while we will take little rubs that are given us easier than when we first joined. I think that is one way in which our Institute has been a power for good; it has helped us to take things as they come.

MRS. LESTER: I would like to ask if there is any way of bringing the farm women into the work. Our Institute is in a village and I think about nine-tenths of the work is done by the village women. It seems to me the farmers' wives should be doing more Red Cross work. I know we have farmers' wives who are helping all they can, but I think there are so many who do not. I would like to get those women interested.

MRS. GEO. CLARKE: In our locality I find that the farmers' wives do just as much as the village women do. I live two miles out of the village and my neighbors for three miles around are doing splendid work.

MRS. RENDER: I am a farmer's wife and I am very proud to say it. Our village is very small and the farmers around are very generous in giving produce off the farm, besides paying money to everything that comes around.

MISS J. FRASER: The great majority of the members of the Institute in Nova Scotia are farmers' wives, daughters, aunts, etc. They all belong to the agricultural districts. We have no difficulty in getting the farmers' wives to come in. We never mention work in connection with the Institute. We say, "Come out to the Institute and get a different viewpoint." We have no difficulty in Nova Scotia getting the farmers' wives to work.

MRS. R. V. FOWLER: We find in our Institute that our farmers' wives give us our best papers and do the best work in the Institute. We hold our meetings early in the afternoon to suit our rural sisters' convenience, so that they will get home in time to look after the evening meal.

DR. HELEN MACMURCHY: If I might add a word to the discussion I would like to say that in organizations there are two great rocks upon which they split; one is, when you have a good organization and good members in that organization, do not forget that at least one-half of our lives ought to be devoted to training our successors. It is not a very palatable doctrine, but none of us have more than a life lease of one position, not even of our own part in the work, and I was delighted to hear what the ladies were saying about getting the young girls in.

I have a great friend who is head of a boarding school for young ladies, and she was claiming my sympathy because nearly all her teachers got married. I said, "Do not ask me for any sympathy. You will find you will always be able to have the best staff of any in the city of Toronto if the impression gets abroad that your teachers always get married." And I think it is the same in the Institutes; if that impression gets abroad it will help the character of your work. I am a great devotee of the holy estate of matrimony.

Another point is, when you have good officers you think it is a compliment to keep them in. It is and it is not. I used to think you had better never change your president and always have the same secretary, and keep to your treasurer and your board of directors. I believe that is a wrong idea. As Mr. Hanna says—and I am sure you will think his advice is good: "You can always get anybody you want in a big crowd." His reference was to our population in the reformatories. There are no prisoners now in our Province, they are "reformatorees" or else inmates. Mr. Hanna was speaking of our inmates in the reformatories: you can get a lawyer, sometimes a doctor; you can get a carpenter, a plumber, an engineer, an expert mechanic, if you only have enough to choose from, and a long enough time to get him.

It is just the same with officers. It is a good thing to let people have their turn. It has a slight resemblance to kaiserism when the same officer remains in office, and we are very apt to repeat in a small way the mistakes the Kaiser has made in a large way.

The Convention closed.

WESTERN ONTARIO CONVENTION.

The Western Ontario Convention was held in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, London, November 3rd and 4th, 1915.

The territory embraced in the Convention district of Western Ontario was well represented at the second annual convention, the number of delegates being about two hundred, and the average attendance of members being about three hundred and fifty. As indicated by the reports presented by the various branches the Institutes are doing splendid work, devoting most of their energies to the present time to patriotic work.

MORNING SESSION, NOVEMBER 3RD.

The Convention was opened by the singing of "The Maple Leaf," after which Canon Tucker, of the Diocese of London, led in prayer.

Mrs. D. O. WHITE, Mapleton, presided, and expressed gratification in the fact that the Institutes of the Dominion have, during the past twelve months, established a precedent. Woman has come into her own, and I am sure that all doubt will be forever laid at rest as to woman's ability to cope with the issues of the nation.

It seems now, in looking back over the splendid organization of the Ontario Women's Institutes and its rapid growth under the wise and efficient leadership of our director, Mr. Putnam, that its formation was as a prophecy in our national life, a forerunner of the time when women would be needed by the nation. In no other way could every woman have been reached, and her time, ability, means and interest centred on her country's glory. Of all the various women's organizations in Ontario no other could have reached that remote country woman with her home-knitted socks, her pint of jam and glass of jelly, the product of her own hands, and laid them on the altar for the cause of patriotism and the good of all. Woman's best and grandest work has been done for her boys in the trenches, for the sick and wounded ones in the hospitals, and in the mother's heroism in giving up her sons for the glory of her country.

Mrs. K. B. COURTS, Thamesville: The Committee in charge of the reports to be read from the districts and branches has made a selection from those submitted, and it has been thought well to mention upon what basis this selection was made. The reports are uniformly good, but almost all of them deal with the work done along Red Cross lines. This, of course, is greatly to the credit of the Institutes and we are proud of the work that has been done. A summary of this work will be given later by the Superintendent, but just here we thought it well to sound a note of warning. The Women's Institutes have been able to do the work along Red Cross lines on account of its peculiar organization which has been reached after seventeen years of building up. While we have been doing Red Cross work, we must not forget the distinctive features of the Institute; there seems to be some danger of this. A number of the branches have dropped all their other work. We must not lose our individuality or we will lose the very spring of the usefulness that we have shown, the very spring of the benefits we have been able to confer upon the country during this crisis. Consequently, we

have selected from amongst the reports those which have shown some new feature and indicate that they are still mindful of the work which has made the Institutes what they are: the work of bringing out of each district and branch the very best that is in it, of evoking the individuality of the branches and the women belonging to the branches.

LUCKNOW BRANCH—MRS. R. T. PHILLIPS.

Lucknow has a thriving up-to-date branch of the Women's Institute with about seventy members. Our Institute used to hold its meetings in the homes of the members, but last year it had grown so large we were compelled to rent a hall as a meeting place. We hold our meetings in the Council Chambers of the Town Hall every second Friday afternoon of each month; every third meeting three of the ladies provide and serve lunch. We always have one or two good papers on some interesting subject taken by members of the Institute, readings of helpful extracts from books or papers, and instrumental and vocal music. At the annual meeting we always appoint six directors, who, together with the officers, make out programmes for the year, two directors being responsible for seeing that the programme is arranged for each meeting.

We always have the lecturers who are sent by the Department both summer and winter and look forward to their coming with keen pleasure. During the winter we have an "At-Home," to which all the members, their families and friends, are invited. This is held in the Auditorium of the Town Hall and is generally well attended. The first part of the evening is given over to games, then a splendid programme of readings, recitations, vocal and instrumental music is rendered.

Last winter we had something unique in the form of a drama, the outline of which was thought out by one of our members. A number of others took it up and developed and acted it. The idea was to show those present the working of the Women's Institute from the regular meetings to the work done by the society. It was in five acts and was woven in with so much humor that the audience applauded time after time. This brought out a great deal of favorable comment. Refreshments were served at the close of the evening.

We do other things in our Institute beside enjoy ourselves. At our Fall Fair we had a booth where we sold home-made bread, buns, pies, cakes and candy. We also sold ice-cream and grapes and served light lunches. We made \$120.50 profit, which we sent to the Red Cross Fund.

Last fall we undertook to clothe two families with five children in each. We had sewing bees in the Hall and made up the outside garments and bought the underwear. We engaged a nurse for two weeks to attend a poor woman during her sickness; also a woman to do the washing. We sent a box of preserved fruit to the soldiers valued at \$30 and now we have sent two more barrels of preserved fruit valued at \$34. During the winter we also undertook work for the Belgian and French relief. We made quilt blocks in our homes and had quilting bees. We made twenty-eight good, warm quilts. We received donations of good second-hand clothing and these, with the quilts, were packed in a number of bales and forwarded to the Belgian Consul in Toronto. These bales were valued at \$172.

We had a booth at the Fair again this fall and sold much the same kind of things. We decorated a large basket with flags and bunting and asked the people to drop into it comforts for the soldiers. The day turned out very wet but we realized enough money to buy \$20 worth of yarn for knitting socks and to give

\$25 to the Trafalgar Day Fund. Besides this work which has been done by our Institute we are almost all members of the Patriotic Society in our town and we have been doing a great work for the Red Cross.

There are many other features of work which we take up, such as having contests in baking, making salads, darning, sewing, etc. We give prizes for the best.

We have a box into which we drop pennies and the money obtained in this way is used to buy fruit and flowers for sick members. We also have a "Wreath Fund." This is to buy a wreath in case of the death of one of our members.

For a number of years we have had a vacuum cleaner which is used by the members. It is usually busy all the time.

HOLYROOD INSTITUTE, MRS. GRAHAM, HOLYROOD.

The following is the work our Institute has been doing since the Convention last year:

On February the 19th we had a Patriotic Concert and, with the proceeds from this concert, we bought flannel (grey and white); also cotton for bandages and yarn for socks. There were 57 bandages, 33 shirts and 16 pairs of socks made. In August we had a "Pillow Case" shower and received 25 pairs of pillow cases. In September we had a "Fruit" shower when we received 32 quarts of fruit. In October we had a ten cent tea and bought cotton and cheese-cloth and made 25 bandages and 22 handkerchiefs. We also took patches to our October meeting and we have two tops for a quilt which are to be quilted on Thursday next. This stuff was all sent to the Red Cross Society.

WEST HURON DISTRICT—MRS. A. M. KIRK, DUNGANNON.

The West Huron Institutes are all doing Patriotic Work, and many ways are made use of to raise money. Clinton Branch made an autograph quilt which brought \$50 and the proceeds were used to buy comforts for the boys in the trenches. The quilt is to be placed in Shorncliffe Castle. Lonsdale Branch buys blankets for the soldiers and also sends barrels of jam for hospital work. Goderich raised money by catering for the Fall Fair; also by a box social and selling home-made baking. They furnished the Y.M.C.A. rooms. Wingham supplies a number of poor families with apples and clothing. They also raised money by serving meals the 1st of July and by an autograph quilt. St. Augustine is a branch that does wonderful things for its membership of thirty-three. They have raised \$184 by having a lawn social and by serving meals on Fair Day. They are using this for Red Cross work and also for relief work. Blyth Branch distributed seeds to five school sections and gave a prize of \$5 for the best exhibit. They did well also by holding a concert. Dungannon Branch had an average attendance of 60 at the monthly meetings. At these meetings twenty-two papers and addresses were given. \$341.69 was spent for Red Cross and relief work. They are also sending a barrel of jam and jelly and 50 lbs. of honey for hospital work. And so the work goes on.

WEST KENT DISTRICT—MRS. JNO. FLEMING, CHATHAM.

The district of West Kent includes thirteen branches, two new ones having been added this year. The membership is about 440. The District Annual meeting is held each year at the Children's Shelter, Chatham. These meetings

are proving very beneficial, the members of the several branches exchanging ideas in Institute work, for, while there is a unity of plan, there is a difference in work according to environment. This year a splendid shower of soldiers' comforts was given our heroes at the front by the branches. The branches are all in a flourishing condition and busily engaged in Red Cross work, for, since the war began, we find the latter part of our motto "For Home and Country" by no means an empty one.

A number of the Institutes have been successful in the purchase of a Mitchell-Lewis machine gun, at a cost of \$1,000, for the 70th Battalion. While all the Institutes did not assist in this, nevertheless they are doing as noble a work in continuing their aid to the Red Cross.

The Cedar Springs and South Harwich Branch has shipped three boxes of hospital supplies to Shorncliffe, valued respectively at \$114.88, \$105.22 and \$117.65: they donated \$241.25 towards the machine gun, while \$21.50 was raised for Trafalgar Day. They have assisted the Children's Shelter and have done local relief work, also cheering the sick with flowers.

The Irwin Institute has assisted the Red Cross with hospital supplies and with proceeds of a Tag Day. They are now working for the Home Guard. The proceeds of a social evening amounted to \$12.21 and \$15 has been given for Trafalgar Day.

The Wheatley Institute has been busy in its work for the Empire by knitting and sewing. At the annual district meeting the members donated a box of goods and rubber sheeting amounting to \$14 to the soldiers. They contributed \$75 towards a grandstand at their fair grounds and realized \$14.72 from a St. Patrick's concert, and \$11 from a booth fitted up at the fair. They sold \$14 worth of patent buttons and used this for socks for the soldiers; they donated \$10 towards the machine gun and a barrel of fruit and some clothing to the Children's Shelter. They also sent flowers to sick and bereaved members.

The Tilbury Institute has assisted the Belgians with boxes of clothing and the Red Cross with hospital supplies and soldiers' comforts, also donating \$25 worth of rubber goods. They have aided the Children's Shelter at Chatham and have donated a box of clothing to the Deaconess' Home in Toronto, together with local relief.

The Rondeau Branch, which is very recently organized, has about thirty members. This branch promises to become one of the strongest in the district. Its members contributed \$100 towards the machine gun and they are faithfully engaged in Red Cross work. Their hospital supplies amounted to \$102.17; collection at meetings, \$70.54; collection for Trafalgar Day \$5.20, and \$10.50 has been given to the Red Cross Fund.

The Wallaceburg Branch has donated \$15 to the Belgian Relief Fund, \$5 to the Children's Hospital, Toronto, \$10 to the Highland Relief, \$40 to the Red Cross and \$14.45 to the Patriotic Fund. It has also sent supplies to the soldiers and collected \$29 for Trafalgar Day.

The Thames River Branch is also nobly assisting the Empire in her time of need. During the year \$103.80 has been realized from cooking sales, \$84.24 from a box social, \$23.25 from a Red Cross supper, while \$526.75 has been collected by personal canvass. The Branch has contributed \$506.65 towards the machine gun purchased by the district, the balance being used for Red Cross work, including the endowment of a cot, with equipments, in Queen's Canadian Military Hospital at Shorncliffe. Local relief has also been given.

The Eberts Branch has also been doing splendid work along patriotic lines. Boxes of hospital supplies and soldiers' comforts have been shipped and the Branch has contributed \$122 to Canadian Red Cross and \$43.75 to British Red Cross. Money has been raised by personal canvass, a patriotic concert and a social.

The Harwich Centre Branch is very recently organized and good reports from it are anticipated. Just one regular meeting has been held.

The Valetta and Fletcher Branch is holding interesting and profitable meetings. From a lawn social and the serving of meals at Valetta School Fair \$133 was realized. Gifts of money and rubber goods contributed to the Canadian Red Cross Society during the year amounted to \$95. Gifts of garments for Canadian Red Cross and for needy Belgians and comforts for soldiers were valued at \$175. \$21.00 was given to the Canadian Club at Hamilton to assist in the fruit preserving campaign. \$70.00 was donated to the British Red Cross on Trafalgar Day, and the ladies have been busily engaged in making up raw material supplied by the county.

Port Alma Branch donated \$100.00 towards the machine gun.

SOUTH BRUCE DISTRICT—MRS. E. MORGAN, WALKERTON.

This district comprises five branches—Lucknow, Teeswater, Walkerton, Belmore and Holyrood. The first three have been organized for a number of years; Belmore and Holyrood have been organized more recently.

The fact that all of our branches are so widely separated, and none of them connected by railroad, makes it very hard for the district officers to visit the branches as often as they should. It means a journey of two days to visit some of them.

Since the war began all of the branches have been particularly active along patriotic lines and some of them have done extensive work in their own localities as well.

Lucknow Branch this year is the largest. They have most interesting meetings and entertaining as well. They have a "Question Drawer" and occasionally have contests and offer prizes. They raise their funds by having a booth at the Fall Fair, by a St. Patrick's social and they also hold an annual "At-Home," at which they have all the members of their families. This is quite an event and from 250 to 300 attend. They have sent a large box of jellies, jams, socks, scarfs, etc., valued at \$70.00 to the Red Cross Society. They have sent clothing and quilts to the Belgians and also helped an English family in their locality when the husband had gone to the war.

Teeswater Branch has done much of their work the past year in connection with the Patriotic League of their town. They also buy bulbs and distribute them to the boys and girls, and in February and March the plants are brought in and judged and prizes are given. The plants are then sold. They had also a most successful "Grandmothers' Day." The programme was taken entirely by the grandmothers. Over eighty grandmothers attended.

Walkerton Branch is also very active. They donated \$25 to the Red Cross Society; collected \$170, which was also sent to the same Society, and at each meeting a voluntary silver collection is taken up. This has amounted to over \$25.00 and is to continue as long as the war lasts. Lately they have started a fund to raise \$1,000. \$650 has already been raised. \$500 was expended for a field kitchen and utensils and presented to the 71st Battalion. The balance is to be expended for

Red Cross work and comforts for the soldiers. Last night a "Pumpkin Pie" Social was held at the home of the District Secretary and \$40 realized. Also \$28 was raised by the sale of ice-cream at the annual meeting.

Holyrood Branch, the "baby" branch of our district, although small, is doing a good work. They have sent comforts to the soldiers, quilted quilts and held a "Pillow Case" and "Bandage" shower, the proceeds of which are to go to the soldiers.

Belmore Branch is doing its share also. They collected about \$100 and also sent a bale of clothing, socks, etc., to the Red Cross Society. These articles were contributed by members. A grant of \$10 was given to Belmore village towards building public sheds. Another bale, containing quilts and garments, was sent to Toronto, for the needy. An oyster supper was held, the proceeds amounting to \$49.65, and they collected in Belmore and vicinity \$96 which was sent to the Red Cross Society. \$31.35 was sent to Nation Service Committee, Toronto, and also \$4 was collected from members and sent to the Salvation Army. A garden party was given, the proceeds amounting to \$85. This Institute also undertook the collection of Trafalgar Day donations.

EAST ELGIN DISTRICT—MRS. W. J. DUNN.

We, the members of the Women's Institute of East Elgin, feel proud to think that we help to represent the largest organization or profession in Canada, and one person in each household devotes her time to directing the performing those numerous duties connected with efficient home-making. Our district have seven Women's Institutes, namely: Aylmer, Bayham, Lyons, Luton, Kingsmill and Mapleton, Springfield and Straffordville. The members of these Institutes have been doing a great deal of patriotic work the past year, also for the poor Belgians and our Canadian soldiers who are at the front fighting "For Home and Country," and we, as Institute workers, are trying to perform our duties on this side of the great sea in giving our brothers, husbands and fathers, which is indeed a hard sacrifice. In January and February of this year the district gave a four-weeks' course in domestic science in Aylmer and each branch was well represented. From 50 to 70 were in the morning class, which was for the young girls, and about 200 in attendance in the afternoon, and we had one of our superintendent's teachers. Now in regard to the work which each branch is doing.

Aylmer has 92 members and have been very busy the past year making for the soldiers: shirts, socks, wristlets, bed-socks, woven cholera bands, night shirts, sheets, pillows, pillow-slips, bandages, old linen, tobacco, gum, razors, jams and jellies, fruit and \$15 in cash have been sent and \$25 donated for a cot in Queen's University Medical Hospital overseas. They have pieced and quilted eleven quilts which they are selling to raise funds, and also have \$85 for their patriotic work with \$50 in Institute funds. They have also co-operated with the public school teachers to give elementary sewing lessons to the pupils once a week and still they find time for the development of home ties.

Kingsmill and Mapleton have a very prosperous Institute. Last September this Institute canvassed for Red Cross Society and realized \$87 besides a number of pillows, sheets, shirts, handkerchiefs, etc. \$50 was given to the Red Cross fund and \$30.00 spent on night shirts. They also supplied a poor family with clothing. They had an entertainment and supper in December and realized the sum of \$43.45. They had a shower for the soldiers which consisted of 96 towels, 18 sheets, 4 pair socks, 35 handkerchiefs and one pair pillow cases. In August they had a

food sale in St. Thomas to raise funds and realized \$34.51. They also donated \$10 to the Red Cross Society, and made three of their ladies paid members of the Red Cross Society in Aylmer. They ordered 100 Red Cross buttons which are being sold for 10c. each by the girls to raise funds. Also, an autograph quilt is being made for our Canadian soldiers.

Luton members are doing their part in the patriotic work. About a year ago they started to work for the Belgians and, with the aid of the Township Council, they raised \$115, besides clothing. Of this \$115 \$65 was spent for condensed milk and \$50 for wheat. At the December meeting they had a grab-bag. Each member contributed some little inexpensive article and then each one paid 10c. to draw from the bag. The proceeds of this went to the Belgian Relief Fund. When the C.W.C.A. started in St. Thomas they pledged themselves to four flannel shirts and six pairs of home-knit socks every four months, but they have always sent more than they agreed to. In July they gave a shower for the soldiers and had a splendid contribution of towels, sheets, pillows, pillow-cases, socks, and old linen, besides comforts of gum, stationery, tobacco, candy, soup cubes, soaps and various other articles. A copper collection was taken up and some of the men contributed money and comforts. This money was spent for the soldiers—to send a couple of daily papers for three months to one of the Luton boys who is in France, stationery and yarn for wristlets. They are now making an autograph quilt which they will sell, the proceeds going towards an invalid chair for the Canadian soldiers. At a School Fair a short time ago they had a home-made candy booth and the children sold flowers and a nice sum was realized. The proceeds will also go towards the invalid chair. This branch is very enthusiastic in the work and will continue as long as war lasts, which we hope will not be long.

Lyons' members just as busy in the patriotic work as any of the rest of the branches and are raising funds in various ways, such as canvassing the different homes and by concerts and food sales. They have been building cement side-walks throughout their village, which is a great improvement. When the C.W.C.A. started in Aylmer they also pledged themselves to make shirts and a number of socks every four months, and are also sending jams, jellies and comforts for our soldiers.

Springfield has thirty-eight members who are taking a great interest both in the Institute and patriotic work. They have, in addition to their Institute work, taken over the cleaning and repairing of fences of their cemetery and the permanent care of plots which have no one to care for them. They have been knitting and sewing for the soldiers, have sent boxes of socks, bandages, wristlets, handkerchiefs, jams, jellies and syrup. They have also sent \$21.35 to the Red Cross Society at Toronto, and have a bolt of flannelette to make up at their next meeting. On Trafalgar Day the local Patriotic Society canvassed the village and the Institute donated 10c. per member towards this fund for our worthy cause.

A Women's Institute was organized at Strathfordville by the district officers on Trafalgar Day, Oct. 21st, 1915, with a good attendance, and they hope to have a good report hereafter, as they are busy in the patriotic work and are very enthused and anxious to combine the two institutions.

Bayham has a membership of twenty-four. Although they have a very small membership they have been busy workers the past year. They raised \$25 to buy wheat for the Belgians and two large boxes containing sixteen quilts, coats and wearing apparel in general. They pledged themselves to the C.W.C.A. in St. Thomas to make 6 pairs of woollen socks and 6 flannel shirts every 3 months.

They have also collected \$18.10 to buy more material to make up for the Red Cross Society, and have jams and jellies ready to send to the front. This Institute is building cement side-walks in the village, and I think this goes to show they are busy in their little village and intend to keep up their work for the Red Cross Society as long as the war lasts. At every one of the meetings of the different branches there is a good attendance and I am proud to say they are all eager to work "For Home and Country."

We believe our Institute has been beneficial to more than our members and we are all willing to help in the patriotic work, also for the betterment of our homes. For the six branches we have a membership of 254.

GRANTON BRANCH—MRS. JOHN MIDDLETON, GRANTON.

The first patriotic work of this branch was to send away for the Belgian relief a bale of clothing, including many new, warm flannel suits of underclothing. A cash contribution of \$25 was also made for the same object. \$50 was given to Western Ontario Motor Ambulance Fund. A gift was also sent to the War Contingent, London. A good supply of flannelette has been made into shirts and pyjamas for the Red Cross. The proceeds of a lunch booth, \$37, was given toward a machine gun. An invalid chair was also the gift of this branch.

DUART BRANCH—MRS. J. H. E. JONES, DUART.

A piano was purchased by this Institute and placed in the township hall and rented for concerts, etc. \$25 was given toward the renovation of this hall and the Institute members gave their services in cleaning the same.

The call for the Hospital Ship Fund was responded to with a gift of about \$16. The first bale sent to the Red Cross Society in November last contained 5 blankets, 21 night shirts, 3 day shirts, 2 bed jackets, 4 scarfs, 7 pairs mitts, 7 pairs wristlets, 8 pairs socks, 3 pairs bed socks, 185 handkerchiefs, bandages, wash cloths, one pair sheet, one pneumonia jacket, 2 pillows. A second and a third bale have been sent, also a barrel of jam and \$26 in cash. Yarn has also been bought for knitting. Two bales were sent for the Belgian relief.

During the past summer plans were made for a school fair which was held in September and was a decided success. This fair gave pleasure to the parents as well as to the children. Another fair will be held next year.

KINCARDINE BRANCH—MISS J. S. MACGREGOR, KINCARDINE.

The past year has been a very successful one for our branch. After the war broke out in August, 1914, we sent our first box of supplies to the Red Cross Society early in September. This was followed during the year by five more boxes, one barrel of fruit, along with a donation of \$10. Our members, too, assisted with the funds of the Hospital Ship and British Red Cross Society and also co-operated with members of the neighboring branches in a bazaar for the Kincardine General Hospital, as well as re-furnishing the cot originally furnished by our branch in the same hospital. The meetings have all been well attended and the interest kept up.

WARDSVILLE BRANCH—MRS. WILSON.

The Women's Institute of Wardsville has worked steadily this year, knitting, sewing, making bandages, wristlets, shirts, pillows, sheets and mouth wipes. A picnic held in Henderson's Grove cleared \$43. The ladies gave a banquet to the

Farmers' Club which was thoroughly enjoyed by all. The rural school fair was a most gratifying success. Five schools were represented. The children assembled at the town hall and marched to the high school grounds. The pupils gave interesting addresses for which prizes were awarded. The ladies of the Institute served meals in the school, the proceeds of which were \$106.71. A patriotic concert at night realized \$92 to be sent to the Red Cross.

AYLMER BRANCH—MRS. GEO. MCCONNELL, AYLMEK.

The Aylmer Women's Institute has been very busy for the past year. Our patriotic work has consisted of sending to our boys, shirts, socks, wristlets, woven cholera bands, night shirts, bed socks, sheets, pillows, pillow slips, bandages, old linen, tobacco, gum, razors, jams, jellies and fruit. They have also sent \$15 in cash and \$25 in cash for a cot in Queen's University Medical Hospital overseas, and have packed and sent goods for several different societies. Still we find time for the development of home ties. In January and February we gave an invitation to the six different branches in our district and had cooking classes of from 50 to 70 in the morning, which was for young girls, and about 200 in attendance in afternoon classes. We had one of the best instructors from the Department. We have pieced and quilted eleven quilts, which we are selling to raise funds for our work. In our meeting each month we try to have demonstrations of some kind that will help the housewife, and we try to get the things which do not cost too much so everyone can be benefited. We are co-operating with the public school teachers to give elementary sewing lessons to the pupils once a week; it will take about ten teachers. For our patriotic work we have on hand about \$85 and \$50 in Institute funds, so our work will still go on. We want to live up to our motto "For Home and Country."

REPORT OF SHETLAND SCHOOL GARDEN.

The Shetland school children have just finished harvesting the products of their fourth garden. The results in one way were the most satisfactory yet shown. For the first time the children, almost without exception, kept their own plots well cultivated throughout the whole season. On the other hand the season was such that no garden could be a real success.

The school yard contains one acre and a quarter of ground. The garden is situated at the rear of the grounds. At first it was ten rods long and two rods wide. Last year, however, another small plot was cleared, making the garden now about forty feet wide. A wide border of flowers, six feet wide, extended the entire length of the garden along the rear fence of the school grounds. The rest was divided into plots, 3 feet by 8 feet, with paths 2 feet wide between them, and the remainder into experimental plots each containing one square rod. Besides this there are flower borders in front of the school house.

It has been found that each child likes a plot for himself rather than in partnership with someone else. So each from beginners to fifth class pupils is given a small farm three feet by eight feet. Then the pupils of each class decided what they would grow. This year all the little folks up to the second class grew two kinds of beets—Detroit Red and Crosby's Egyptian. The second class pupils chose carrots—Chantenay and Danvers. Those in the third class grew white and yellow turnips. The fourth class took yellow Danvers and Red Wethersfield onions, while the fifth class tried growing celery seed by transplanting and by

putting seed in open ground. The results, they find, depend a good deal on the season. For instance, this year the red onions were bigger and yielded better; last year *vice versa*. The yellow turnips were good while the white ones rotted. The children try to find out the best yield by actual comparison and also the best kind when cooked.

One experimental plot was sown with a mixture of oats, red clover and sugar cane. This was sent from Guelph to show its use as a pasture. A collection of small evergreen seedlings was also gotten from there and planted in the garden. Almost all lived and have made rapid growth. Besides a war plot of potatoes several plots had oats in, including O.A.C. No. 72 and different kinds used in the section were sown. The O.A.C. No. 72 was by far the best.

The children are interested and doing their best and are now looking forward to their next garden.

CENTRAL DUMFRIES BRANCH—MRS. WM. ELLIOTT, GALT.

I was just thinking what wonderful work the various branches and districts have been doing. I suppose you all feel as I do that we have given a great deal more than we ever thought we were able to give, and we feel we have more to give yet along the lines of work and money for the Red Cross and other patriotic work.

We have in South Waterloo eight branches; one was just organized last year. One or two of these branches have done a great deal of patriotic work; in one they made \$1,600 for patriotic and Red Cross purposes. It was in a small village where they also have a Red Cross Association and a Patriotic Association. I am very proud of our own branch, Central Dumfries, a little country branch that does a lot of work although we have a scattered membership. We cover an area of about ten miles and have a membership of twenty-two, but, as there are two or three from some families, we represent probably only sixteen families. We cater to our Farmers' Association at a plowing match once a year; this year we cleared over \$40 at the match. Then we have little social evenings, bazaars, in our little hall and in our homes, and we clear between \$150 and \$200 a year to devote to such work which we think advisable. We never forget the Sick Children's Hospital in Toronto, and we also help our own hospital in Galt; last year we furnished a room at a cost of \$250. We also remember the Red Cross and the different organizations which you know we have been called upon to help.

RIDGETOWN BRANCH.

Ridgetown is a place of probably not over 3,000 inhabitants and our Institute has been organized for two years. The first year we thought we would beautify our little town by putting in a nice clock, so we have raised 640 odd dollars for that purpose. Since the war broke out we have united with the W.C.T.U. and our work is sent in as Patriotic and Red Cross work.

QUESTION DRAWER.

Answers by Mr. G. A. PUTNAM, Superintendent.

Q.—Should district officers force their opinions on the local branch, or should their word have any weight in the branch meetings, they not being officers of the branch?

A.—Sometimes district officers take upon themselves, even though they have no official position in their local branch, to tell the local branch what they should

do and how they should do it. This is not according to our rules and regulations. It is well for the district officers to keep in touch with all the branches and to be active in their own local branch, but not to try to force their opinions upon the members of the local branch. They have the same right as other members to express their opinions, make motions, and vote, but have not any special right or privilege because they hold a district office.

Q.—In a family where the mother and three daughters wish to belong to the Institute should a membership fee be charged each one?

A.—No, I think not, although all should be given the privilege of joining by paying 25c. If they do not join they still have the privilege, as every person has, of attending the meetings. If one wishes to take part in the business of the meetings, if they wish to vote, then, of course, they should be members.

Q.—If the president resigns during the early part of the year should the first vice-president take the chair for the balance of the year?

A.—It is the duty of the first vice-president to take the place of the president, until such time as the members at one of their regular meetings appoint a new president. If you are planning to make a change in your officers notice in writing should be sent to each member as to when and where the election is to be held.

Q.—Where does the District Institute get its funds from, and is it sufficient to supply the officers with running expenses throughout the year?

A.—No; it certainly does not in some cases and in others it is quite ample. I must say that the work of the district officers is generally carried on at a minimum of expense. These women have the real interest of the Institutes at heart and they use their own horses and spend their own money, and they go to a friend's to get their dinner instead of going to an hotel, and altogether the expense connected with what the district officers do is very, very slight, except in a few cases where the district secretary or the district president think it would be very nice to get an auto and make a tour of the branches and charge it up against the district funds. That is very pleasant, but it exhausts the finances very soon. In the expenditure of the district funds you should be sure that you are complying with the desires and wishes of the majority of the directors. It is well at your district annual meeting to discuss the expenditure of funds and make definite plans so far as possible.

Q.—Is it wise to have the same district president year after year?

A.—We cannot say yes or no to that. In some districts I know it would be a great loss to the Institutes as a whole if the district president were to resign, while on the other hand in many localities where you have a first-class district president, if she would only step out and let some other good woman take her place, it would be a real benefit to the organization. We have so many capable women that it is not well for one person to hold any office too long, although that seems a wise policy in a few districts.

Q.—Should a district president visit the branches without an invitation?

A.—(Mrs. K. B. Coutts.) Well, I should certainly say it is her business to visit the branches once a year if at all possible, and I cannot conceive how any district president could be fulfilling the work she has undertaken to do unless she does so.

Q.—Would you change your branch secretary?

A.—I always object to changing the secretary if a good woman is found who will keep the position, I would like to keep her indefinitely. The branch secretary has technical work to perform, and if you get a good one you have a treasure.

Q.—Is it advisable to serve luncheon at the regular Institute meetings?

A.—That will vary according to the circumstances. I gathered from what I learned while serving as District President that in most of the purely rural branches it was good to serve luncheons. In the small villages I do not think it is amiss, but I would like as much as possible to differentiate the Women's Institute meetings from afternoon teas, and where the branches serve luncheon there is a tendency to forget the distinction.

MR. PUTNAM: I will answer just this one question before dinner and the attitude I take is not based upon any personal opinion I have, but entirely from the standpoint of the greatest good to the Institutes.

Q.—Would it not be possible for the Institute to do something in the interest of that great missionary movement "The Suffrage?" Should our Institute members not be prepared to meet the responsibility the suffrage will bring us?

A.—The attitude of the Department is that we cannot afford, when there is so much work to do along lines approved by all and of general interest, to take up in the Institutes any line of work which is going to antagonize even a small proportion of the people in the community. I know districts in the Province where they will not listen to the suggestion that they form a Women's Institute because they think that the Women's Institutes stand for Woman's Suffrage. That, of course, is not true. We do not want, at our conventions especially, to take up this question or any other controversial question which is or is likely to become a political issue. It would weaken us in our appeal to all classes of the community. Do not think that I am opposed to Woman's Suffrage, or do not think I am in favor of Woman's Suffrage, in making this suggestion to you. My only aim is to get the organization working along lines which will appeal to all classes and all sects in the community. I have thought it over carefully and discussed it with many of you, and I have yet to be met with a strong argument why we should take up Woman's Suffrage in connection with the Institute work.

Q.—Should our Institute members not be prepared to meet the responsibilities the suffrage will bring us?

A.—Allow me to state that the Women's Institutes are doing more, I believe, Madam President, than any other organization to educate the woman along lines which will place them in a position to intelligently exercise the franchise if they ever get it; and if you continue along the lines which you are following with such credit your appeals will have great weight.

SCHOOL GARDENS.

DR. JOHN DEARNESS, LONDON.

Dr. Dearness claimed that the school garden may be made to the public school what the laboratory is to the college or high school. "It is difficult to exaggerate the possibilities of the school garden as an educational agency," said the speaker, "but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that it is not realizing these possibilities, and, therefore, it may be well at the outset to inquire into the reasons."

It was pointed out that the grounds used were too often not adapted to gardening purposes and frequently the necessary playground was spoiled for the purpose for which it was intended by being partially utilized for gardening purposes. Under such conditions a small space adjoining the school grounds should be bought

or rented. Many teachers and trustees failed to perceive the educational possibilities in a garden—they consider it a place to raise plants rather than to raise children. Much depends on the teacher to create a proper attitude towards this work in a community, for the teacher who knows how to use the garden educationally will make the operations connected with it the basis of observations, investigations and serious lessons which the parents will hear about and recognize to be very different from the hoeing and weeding operations they may do at home. The rightly conducted school garden may occupy as much time indoors as it does outdoors.

Dr. Dearness laid stress on the importance of providing proper care for the garden during summer holidays; of the child's following up his school work by a well cared for home garden; and in creating an active interest among the pupils in a study of nature. A distinction was drawn between the school and home gardens. In the former *method* was the main thing, while in the home garden it was *results* or crop.

"In conclusion," said Dr. Dearness, "let me strongly commend to your consideration and sympathy, the school garden, the home garden and the school fair, and urge your active support of each and all of them in your respective communities."

Mr. J. B. Whale, District Representative for Middlesex County, gave a much appreciated address on School Fairs. Information on school fairs will be found on page 180.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

GEO. A. PUTNAM, SUPERINTENDENT OF WOMEN'S INSTITUTES, TORONTO.

In the territory covered by the Western Ontario Convention we have 175 branches, which compare favorably in numbers and effectiveness of work with similar organizations in any other province than Ontario. We are glad to say every province of the Dominion has made a beginning in Women's Institute work, and some of them are leading us along certain lines.

We have altogether in this Province a membership of nearly 30,000, and when these women join forces with the other good women of the Province what may they not accomplish? Until recently the efforts of the Institutes were largely along home-making lines, gradually extending to educational questions, public health, community improvement, etc., but we little thought that we would so soon be called upon to devote our energies to patriotic work in which the whole nation is concerned, and we have almost lost sight of the original object of the Institutes. We are not, however, going to drift so far away that we will not be able to come back.

(For full report see report of Toronto Convention, page 29.)

THE SECOND YEAR OF WAR.

DR. HELEN MACMURCHY, TORONTO.

It is just a year ago to-day, November 3rd, 1914, that for the first time in almost 400 years an attempt was made by an enemy to attack English shores: the attack on Yarmouth was just a year ago. A year ago last Monday, November 1st, 1914, occurred that disastrous battle off Chili that cost us so many gallant

lives on the "Good Hope and the "Monmouth," an occurrence you remember that was followed by swift retribution, for it was on the 8th of December that there rose upon the view of the German sailors the gigantic battleships that they so much dread which swept them from the sea.

To-morrow, the 4th of November, will be one year and three months since that fateful midnight of the 4th of August when word went out from the King that a state of war existed between Britain and Germany. Four days earlier, on August 1st, speaking for you and me and all of us Canadians, the Premier of Canada cabled offering Canadian soldiers and adding that the Canadians were all united in one common resolve to put forth every effort and to make every sacrifice necessary to ensure the integrity and maintain the honor of the Empire. Ten days more and the Canadian Parliament met in war session to authorize what had already been done, for already in every Province of Canada our men were arming and our women helping them to go. Another month and 35,000 men were gathered at Valcartier from all parts of Canada. I am sure none of us who have heard the story will ever forget the men from Moose Jaw who were not allowed to join the contingent but who boarded a freight train and came down on their own account and stayed at Valcartier. Another month and a fleet of thirty transports, such as never before was seen, convoyed by battleships, was carrying over 32,000 men to place their bodies a living shield between the British Empire and her ruthless, relentless, remorseless enemies, and they were needed, for even while these preparations were being made it had become only too evident for what a long time, with what diabolical cunning, with what inconceivable treachery, preparation had been made for this war.

What words can tell the great glory of the heroes, who in the first year of the war won the Battle of the Marne, sustained the long siege on the Aisne and held fast to this day the line of Ypres? And then came the days, the 22nd, 23rd and 24th of April, when Canadians showed what they were and maintained the traditions of their Canadian homes. They glorified the name of Canada and did honor to the homes that had nourished them, the schools which had taught them and to all those who had anything to do with their upbringing. You all know the magnificent tribute to their bravery paid by Gen. Alderson.

It is a great story that. It makes every one of us humble as well as grateful and proud. Langemark, Ypres, St. Julien, Festubert, and Givenchy—these names are added to Canadian history and added by our men.

Within the camp of the Allies there is concord. The plans are all the same; everybody agrees. Within the bounds of the British Empire there is peace and unity, such peace and unity that has never been seen in the Empire before. There is harmony—and more than that a home feeling and family feeling, for our affection for the country is a natural affection like the affection you have for your father and mother.

Over the world Germany has not a friend but the treacherous Bulgar, the effete Austrian and the unspeakable Turk. Her flag flies over no ships; her high seas fleet lies hidden; her possessions are hers no longer. Where we had one year ago only 170,000 trained soldiers, the flower of the British Army [we had not an army for a war like this and we shall not need one when this is over; we are a people of peace and we are not going to be anything else] we have now an army of three million. These 170,000 heroes, who were referred to by the Kaiser as "French's contemptible little army," stood between Germany and all the rest of Europe, and it is their example and their courage more than anything else, that

gathered a million of men to fill their places when they fell, and another million men behind these and another million still marching on to the battle front.

When the resources of our Empire and her Allies are counted they are almost illimitable. We have more men coming on, and that is one of the great things we have to thank God for.

These 170,000 not only covered themselves and their profession of arms and the country they loved and served with an imperishable glory, but it is really their example that is going to lead their country to victory. We must now send our share and the first is men. We owe it to the families who supplied the first and second contingent and the third, that the rest of the families should see that the ranks are filled up.

A boy came to see me not long ago and I said to him, "How is your brother?" "He has gone to the front," he said. "That is right," I said. "Yes," he said, "Mother said one of us had got to go and John said he would."

There was another mother—the youngest boy was the first to volunteer, and she was anxious, but one of the other boys said, "Mother, I am going with him," and then she was satisfied. "They will take care of each other," she said.

There was another mother, my own old school-mate, whom I had not seen for such a long time. She has four boys of military age; three are in active service—one in England on the general staff; one in Persia, a flight-commander, landed there last Monday; one in Canada—and the fourth is making munitions. But one night there came another boy to me. He looked rather sad-hearted. He wanted some outdoor work. I said I would try to get it for him, but "You know what the outdoor work for all the men is now." "I know," he said, "I have been trying for seven or eight months to get my mother to consent and she won't." Quite new to me, the first one I had heard of! He gives her \$6 a week. I told him he could still do that, and he said, "Yes, I would do anything to go." General Alderson never could have said those words if there had been many Canadian women like that.

The second thing we must think about—and this is a very influential assembly before which to mention it—is the question of production, especially food stuffs, more especially wheat, about which you have so much influence, and cattle. You know we are a little apt to compare ourselves with the other British Dominions beyond the seas. Let us take Australia and New Zealand and Canada, and see how we stand with regard to this business. In Canada we have just 25 sheep for every 100 people. In Australia for every 100 people instead of 25 sheep they have 1,700, and in New Zealand, instead of 25 sheep to 100 people they have 2,200. Now about cattle—to every 100 people in Canada we have only 75 head of cattle, while they have 300 in Australia and 200 in New Zealand. The moral of that is this: if you have hens, as I know you have, if you have calves, as I know you have, and I know you have a few sheep and lambs and so on, don't kill them all off; make the most out of them, because every head of cattle, every additional sheep that you have is going to be a help to the Empire.

The next about the money! There is no doubt we ought to be saving these days. There is going to be a War Loan called for in Canada. What does a war loan mean? It means that you lend your money to the Government for interest, and they give very good interest. I have seen twice that the Finance Minister of the Dominion has been announcing to the men of the various meetings he has been addressing about the War Loan that is going to be made. When it is declared we want to subscribe it all within twenty-four hours. The War Loan is going to be a patriotic service.

I want to speak about one definite thing. I am going to give the Chairman a quarter and I would like everyone else to do it. It is for a patriotic purpose. The Overseas Club, with the approval of His Majesty, the King, is trying to get air ships from all the Dominions—two from the Straits Settlements, three from Hong Kong, and one from Nova Scotia have gone, and there is going to be one from Canada, but there is \$1,000 yet to pay. Mr. Fane Sewell, Bank of Commerce, Toronto, is the treasurer of this airships fund. You will remember him better when I tell you he was the man who proposed planting maple seeds on the grave of every Canadian soldier in France and Flanders and the Dardanelles. You remember when Premier Borden was over in France he did plant some.

Mr. Putnam has kindly said he would receive the money from the Institute branches, so give your quarter. We said the same thing to the ladies in Ottawa and two of them gave us a dollar, and we got so many quarters that we had something between \$18 and \$19 subscribed on the spot and promises of grants from two Institutes.

The last thing and the thing that makes all the difference is the spirit, the national spirit, the spirit of true patriotism. There is a difference between our spirit and the spirit that has been fostered in Germany and drilled into the German children. God forgive Germany for teaching children to hate anybody. Within the last twenty-four hours I heard a story from a friend of mine for whose accuracy and truthfulness I can vouch. You remember the 15th of April, 1912, the day the Titanic went down. My friend was in Germany with her children for a year: she was living in Dresden. She came down that night to the dining-room and she found them all joking and laughing. She said, "What is the joke?" "Oh," said the Germans, "The British have got a blow! Always want to be ahead of everybody! Built a bigger ship than anybody, and she has gone down and all the people on board have gone down." That moment there came to the door of the dining-room an Englishman, and he beckoned her aside, and said, "I am afraid it is true about the Titanic. I have just heard that the passengers have all gone down." She said, "Yes, I know; when I came into the dining-room I heard them all laughing, and I asked what the joke was, and that is what they told me!"

How terrible! See what wanting to be first and envying other people and being jealous brings people to. We ought to make up our minds that never, never, never, will we harbor such thoughts as that about any human being. Of course one great difficulty is that the Germans are a nation of slaves. They are not all like that. There was the woman who wrote about Capt. Gavin Langmuir, how bravely he had died and was buried by the Germans with military honors. We must remember, when we hear of things like the Titanic story, that there are other things we do not hear.

The spirit of gratitude spoke on Trafalgar Day. That million dollars will always give us more satisfaction than any million dollars we ever piled up for ourselves. The spirit of the Empire was shown by Edith Cavell, and I think no woman is sorry that one woman has been able to do what so many women would like to have done—given her life for her country. Let us keep sacred the spirit of freedom and admiration of free institutions and the desire to share them, nor ever prevent anybody else having freedom. Would you not like to see Poland free? Belgium must be free. Whatever we get or don't get for ourselves, we must see Belgium free, just as free from us as from everybody else. (Applause.) Would not you like to see Alsace and Lorraine free, and every country in Europe under the Government that they themselves want? I trust our statesmen will find some

safe means either of returning to the Germans their colonial possessions or deporting any Germans out of them. We do not want any more possessions: we have made no war for that purpose. What we wish is that all nations shall work out their freedom as God has enabled the British Empire to do. That wish is best shown in the poems that have been written. A great many people realize in these days that poetry is not a luxury but a necessity. Poetry is a form of action; it is the outcome, the revelation of those rare moments when life's every energy is concentrated upon a single issue. No true poem was ever written in cold blood or out of an empty heart.

BETWEEN MIDNIGHT AND MORNING.

You that have faith to look with fearless eyes
Beyond the tragedy of a world at strife,
And trust that out of night and death shall rise
The dawn of ampler life;

Rejoice, whatever anguish rend your heart,
That God has given you, for a priceless dower,
To live in these great times and have your part
In Freedom's crowning hour;

That you may tell your sons who see the light
High in the heaven, their heritage to take:
"I saw the powers of darkness put to flight!
I saw the morning break!"

ADDRESS.

MRS. H. A. BOOMER, PRESIDENT, LONDON LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN, LONDON.

In a report of the Institutes submitted by Mrs. L. A. Hamilton to the National Council annual about four years ago she said, "The last year has seen larger and better things for the Ontario Women's Institutes. If our organization has done nothing else it has taken women beyond, not above things which concern the every-day routine of the home; lives of the members have been broadened and their influence directed to the betterment of morals, education, life problems, community interests, home and public hygiene, water-supply, civic improvement, care and education of the defective, etc., etc." Well, if that could be your record in 1911, what expansion and growth have not the years brought you?

No wonder we rejoice with you, for it is because all these interests are ours too, because it is in these very interests we are all alike so deeply concerned that we claim such close kinship with you and desire to grasp your hands in welcome to-day and to wish you all "Godspeed" as you return to your several spheres of usefulness, encouraged and inspired for the "upward and onward course" which by God's blessing awaits you throughout the coming year.

Dr. Stevenson, Mayor, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the City.

MRS. R. M. GRAHAM, representing the National Council of Women, expressed appreciation of the splendid work of the Women's Institutes and expressed the hope that they would soon be represented nationally on the National Council.

MR. PUTNAM expressed regret that the Institutes were not nationally organized. "Three years ago I attended a meeting at which there were representatives from all the provinces except one, where Women's Institutes and similar organizations have been established, and we formed a Dominion organization. They appointed me as president and Mrs. Watt, of British Columbia, secretary, but little has been done. A year ago this fall I took up the matter of a Dominion-wide organization with the Dominion Commissioner of Agriculture, Dr. C. C. James, and plans were about completed for calling together representatives from all the provinces at Ottawa last January, but the war intervened.

I have no doubt that the Dominion officials will take steps in due course, after the war has ceased, to organize the Institutes nationally. The National Council has asked me from time to time to name representatives of the Institutes on their committees. In naming representatives I have consulted the officials in the various provinces. At the request of the National Service Committee Mrs. E. G. Graham, of Brampton, was named as representative of the Institutes. We should have a national organization of the Women's Institutes.

EVENING SESSION—NOVEMBER 4TH.

MRS. GEO. EDWARDS, KOMOKA, PRESIDING.

After an instrumental selection and "Rule Britannia" by Mr. S. Webster, soloist in the First Methodist Church, Mr. Putnam outlined briefly the demonstration-lecture courses being offered to the Institutes. These embrace systematic instruction in home nursing, sewing or domestic science (food values and cooking). Mr. Putnam added, "We have regretted that the bright young men and women of the rural districts have been compelled to go to the larger centres of population to gratify their desires for a higher education, and the result is that often these young men and women never return to the farm or village, but we trust that in the not distant future demonstration-lecture courses will be held for girls in conjunction with the short courses in agriculture for boys.

"When we introduced this work in the Institutes we had two objects in view: first, to give those who take the course, instruction which would be of value to them, and we wished also to demonstrate to them the value of such instruction so that they would use their influence in making these things possible for all the boys and girls of our rural districts. Those who have taken the instruction appreciate it very much; only a small percentage of the Institutes have been able to do so yet, but we fully expect that when the war is over we will have a large staff of efficient teachers going through the length and breadth of this Province instructing the people along such lines as can be applied to their every-day activities and responsibilities."

COMMUNITY BUILDERS AND COMMUNITY BUILDING.

ALEX. McLAREN, B.S.A., O.A.C., GUELPH.

In presenting my subject "Community Building and Community Builders," this evening I want to draw two pictures to illustrate what I believe to be, not simply "The Rural Problem," but a national and a world problem.

The first picture is that of the old-time home. Out in the woods it stands, built of logs hewn from the trees of the forest which creeps up to its doors, logs hewn by an axe with a home-made handle at that. The labor of the pioneer from morning to night was expended on producing the bare necessities of life for himself and family. If he wanted shoes he made them from hides of his own animals; if he wanted clothes he grew wool, spun yarn, wove cloth and made the clothes; if he wanted furniture he stepped out with his axe and made it; if he wanted a dinner set he carved it. The education of their children was secured through training them in their duties in life—home-making for the girls and farming for the boys. When a servant or member of the family broke the laws of the household the father was for the time judge and dispensed justice, reward and punishment. Then as the evening shadows fell he would become the Priest—and as Burns says in his "Cotter's Saturday Night":

The cheerfu' supper done, wi' serious face
They round the ingle form a circle wide;
The sire turns o'er, wi' patriarchal grace,
The big ha' bible, ance his faither's pride;
The priest-like father reads the sacred page,
Then, kneeling down to Heaven's Eternal King,
The saint, the father and the husband prays;
From scenes like these old Scotia's grandeur springs,
That makes her loved at home, revered abroad.

The particular thing I would have you observe about that picture is that the old-time home was a unit sufficient in itself. It was home, school, church, state and industrial system—all rolled into one. And all these various functions were carried out in direct relation to, and in terms of the life and work of the family and home, e.g., education, vocation, religion. Every need of the human being should be supplied in the home and nothing was produced in that home for the use of any other home. And so the old home stood out independent and sufficient unto itself.

To-day the picture is changed. To-day is the age of specialization and with it has come a dismembered home. It no longer produces all it uses. If you want shoes you must buy an article that has passed through the hands of about fifty different people and so with furniture, bread, groceries, etc. The home has become projected out into the great industrial system. The farmer no longer raises all that the family eats, and must specialize and produce a surplus of one or two products to place on the market, for which he gets cash, which in turn he exchanges for those things he wants. Thus, the home has been projected out into the great business world with its keen competition; combines, transportation problems, etc. The home has said to the school we have neither the time nor ability to educate our children, yours shall be the responsibility; to the church it has said, yours is the responsibility for teaching religion to our children and to us; to the state it has said, you shall legislate and preserve law, order and government; and so out of the simple home organization there has sprung these other great organizations—the Industrial System, the School, the Church, the State, meant primarily to serve the home and community.

What has happened? The Industrial System, blinded by greed and the insistent demand for efficiency, has lost sight of the home, e.g., factory conditions and the farmer and his neglect of education, recreation and personality.

The School, led on by its false theories of education, has lost sight of the home and the life the pupils have to live. Just as you would take meat scraps

and grind them through a machine producing uniform sausages at the other end, so we attempt to take boys and girls with their differing personalities and grind them through our educational system, attempting to turn them all out in the same mould. In our public school system we measure our teachers by the number of pupils they pass in the entrance examinations. You frequently hear it said, "How many pupils did she pass at the last examination?" "100 per cent." "That is the teacher for us." If only 50 per cent., "We do not want her." What does the entrance mean? It pre-supposes that a child is going to pass to the high school. Only a small percentage go to the high schools and the grind starts once again; from there to the university, and the grind once again. What does all this mean? It means that we are drawing these boys and girls higher up into the clouds, and finally they get their B.A., and they are up in the clouds without a parachute or balloon to bring them safely back to earth again. The minute that a student is graduated from the university he wonders what all this training means; he is trained in all kinds of things except the very things he needs for his life. So the school is training the boys and girls away from their life altogether.

The Church, absorbed in its theology and doctrinal arguments, tends to lose touch with life and does not understand the life and temptations of the farmer. And to-day we see sinful overchuraching because churches have followed theories and forgotten life and the battle with sin.

The Home, having thrown off all these responsibilities, is now too often only a place in which to eat, drink and sleep. The condition of things has come to the place where each of these auxiliary organizations regards itself as an end in itself, and not a means to an end—as a separate unit independent of all other organizations. We must somehow or other bring all of them to realize that they are only means and not ends—only members or parts of a larger unit, the community. We must get them to work together for some common end towards the achievement of which each must contribute its peculiar share. The common end should be the strengthening of the home and the knitting together of these homes in the larger social organization—the community. In short, the organizations and their auxiliaries should be community builders.

A mason in building a house must know what a house is and he must have a plan to build to. So we, if we are to be community builders, must know what a community is and have a plan to build to.

First, then, what is a community? Is there such a thing as a rural community? If so, what are its characteristics? Can you cut out of Ontario any section of any shape and say, "Here is a community?" What is the community in which you or I live? Let me suggest how you may determine the boundaries of the community in which you live—and here let me say these boundaries are not political, geographical or arbitrary in any way, but are social.

First. Selecting the centre which, as a rule, will be a small village or trading corner, you find out how far from that centre the various interests extend, such as church, school, cheese factory, bank, grocery, general store, etc. Having established the boundary lines of these various interests, you can place the boundaries of your community on the limits of these interests.

Second. Having decided what the boundaries of your community are, the next thing to determine is the status of the community in regard to the various interests of the community, viz., the economic, social, religious, educational, etc.

Third. We should have a vision or ideal of what our community should and may become when fully developed, say, ten or fifteen years from now. The following are, to my mind, essential characteristics of the ideal community.

1. *A Community Home or Social Centre.* When we think of the Young Men's Christian Association we get a picture of its home or social centre. We think of a building, swimming pool, gymnasium, Bible classes, library, etc. So you must build up your community interests around a community centre; it may be a church. If you live in a community that is all Methodist, it may be the Methodist Church; if it is all Presbyterian, it may be the Presbyterian Church. But, unfortunately, there will be very few communities that can claim as a community centre any church, and we have to pass by the church in the meantime. It may be the school; you may have a big school or township hall or a lodge hall, or you may have a community hall where all the community interests may be centred; it may be necessary to build a hall of that kind. That is the first thing you must have—a community home.

2. *A Definite Community Ideal.* Something to which you can build. I believe in every community there ought to be a community church, not a Presbyterian Church or a Methodist Church or a Roman Catholic Church, but a community church, where all the various elements of that community can be drawn together, instead of having half a dozen pulling in opposite directions. We ought to have that idea in mind when we talk about building new churches.

We ought to have a vision of the ideal business centre. I have dreamed that some day in Ontario we will have centres where all the farmers of a given community will send their produce—butter, eggs, poultry, cattle, grain and everything. They will have a central business institution, they will hire a man to look after their business interests. We should try to get a definite business ideal.

We must also have a community ideal for play and recreation. I have been doing some work in the last few months for the Commission of Conservation in making an agricultural survey. I would like to have a photograph of the expression on some of the farmers' faces when I asked them what games they played. One farmer this morning said, "What is the next thing? The idea of a farmer having time for playing games. We have not got time to play games." I firmly believe there is nothing needed more in rural districts than recreation, and we ought to have a definite community ideal for play, so that every man and woman will have some time every week to play. When we talk about building a new school we should think into the future and ask what kind of a school are we going to have? Will it be a little one-roomed school or a consolidated school with greater efficiency.

3. *A Federation for Community Progress*, including the home, the church, the school, the Women's Institutes, and Farmers' Institutes and Farmers' Clubs, Young Farmers' Improvement Associations and the Girls' Institutes. (I think it is time these Girls' Institutes, which I notice are to be discussed in your convention, were coming into being.) Each one of these organizations should be knitted together in a voluntary federation to consider the needs of the whole community; then when it has decided what are these essential definite needs each one of these organizations can work for that community programme. There should, however, be no legislative power in that federation so that it could say to the school, "You must do this, that, or the other thing." It must only act in a suggestive capacity.

4. *We must work through the organizations already present.* Assign to each its task and have each do its task with the community ideal in mind. If we are talking about building a new school let us build it with the community idea in mind, so that, if consolidation should come we won't have a \$3,000 school standing

in the way of our establishing a consolidated school. I have added a note—kill resolutely every superfluous organization you have in the community. Every church these days has to have a Ladies' Missionary Society, and Young Women's Missionary Society, and a number of other organizations, and other organizations are similarly over-organized. The result is that we have a lot of organizations which are simply added material that the community has to carry like a millstone around its neck. So when you find an organization has outgrown its usefulness kill it suddenly and bury it.

5. *No new organization should be allowed to be set up in that community until we find there is need for it.* Don't let every Tom, Dick and Harry set up an organization in your district and then go off and leave you to carry on that work. First convince yourselves that it is needed and if it is needed keep it going.

6. *The Community should be the field for every organization within that community.* You have a Women's Institute in a certain district; it ought to be conducted on the lines of that community's boundaries and all the women in that district should be in definite touch with the work it is doing. If the work the Women's Institutes is doing is good for you it is good for every other woman in the community. I know the indifference and the worry and the drudgery that is on the shoulders of so many women throughout Ontario. I have seen some of these women working from dawn to dark, "and then some," and these women will say, "I have no time for the Women's Institutes; it takes all my time to attend to my home without gadding around the country." You will have to use patience and love and suggestion with these women until you get every last woman in. Your job is not finished until you get every last woman in and the job of the Farmers' Club is not finished until they get every last farmer into that club.

7. *Professional Leadership.* Professional leaders want to realize that they are not the whole thing. I mean the preachers and school teachers and so on. They should realize that there is somebody else in the community who can do something besides themselves. I know a church in which the presidency of every organization is held by either the minister or his wife. That is presumption; that is presuming there is nobody else in that congregation that has the ability to lead these organizations. The professional leader must stand aside and train local leaders if we are to have the progress we should have. I believe that is one of the great principles that underlies the success of the Women's Institutes, that the women have taken the leadership in various local organizations.

8. *Develop Farmer or Local Leadership.* "A task for everybody and everybody with a task." I was speaking to a farmer two or three days ago and he was giving me information about the crops he was growing, and I said, "Why don't you go out into the community and show other farmers how you do it and give them the benefit of your advice and experience?" "Why," he said, "I cannot do that; I have not got the ability, and I cannot talk." He was a man that could do things; he had ability to lead but he had never been given a chance to lead. We have to develop latent leadership in the community before we can get very much progress.

9. *Every Interest of the Community Must be Kept in Mind.* One man will come along and say, "Education is the thing." Another man says, "Co-operation is the thing. If you co-operate and get your goods on the market you will get the biggest price and you will solve the whole problem." A young lady at Macdonald Hall about a year ago got up and said, "If you men will introduce water systems into our homes throughout this Province you will solve the rural

problem." If you have water on tap you will solve the problem. Each one has got their hobby. Instead of that it is a combination of all these things together that will solve the problem. So we must keep every need of the community in mind if we are going to build up a community, and we must remember the needs of every last person no matter who he is.

The last note I have here is a suggestion to remember the interdependence between the country and the town. We are in great danger of raising class consciousness in the rural districts which will set up an antagonism towards the city people, and there will always be a growing gulf between the two classes. In building up our communities we want to avoid that. Do not let us raise class antagonism such as we see in the Old Country between capital and labor. Let us try and see the interdependence one upon the other and let each have his part to play in this world.

You say that is all very well, but how are we going to realize it? I want to give you a few suggestions for the building up of a community.

First of all, when you go home, you can determine the boundaries of the community. Get hold of the idea that you are living in a social community and determine what the boundaries of that community are; get other people to see the same thing. Go the length of being considered a crank on that thing until you get it driven home that you are living in a community of homes. Then get a name for your community; for instance, the Smithville Community or the Smithville Centre or the Smithville Country—some name to convey to the minds of everybody that this is Smithville. Then get a map of that community and hang it up in one of the main stores where everybody will see it; get the people asking "What does that mean?" When you have a name use it on every possible occasion. Whenever you are having a concert advertise it as "the Smithville Community Entertainment." Use the name until some day everybody in that community begins to realize that they belong to the Smithville Community. You will have to face difficulties; there is the school teacher who thinks he or she has got enough to do, and the Farmers' Clubs will think they have enough to do, and you may have considerable trouble before you get them to give way. It has got to be done by personal work.

The next thing is to make a local survey to find out the conditions of affairs in your own community. For instance do you know how many children you have in your community between the ages of 6 and 15, children who should attend school? Do you know how many are actually going to school? Do you know the percentage of attendance? In Denmark, for the whole country, the attendance of the children at the schools is something like 99.2 per cent. That is simply marvellous when you think of it. These local surveys will tend to show you the actual condition. Do you know how many boys and girls have played in a team game in the last year? Do you know how many have ever played on an organized team in the last five years? Do you know whether there has ever been an organized league of games. A friend of mine tried to organize a league of sport around Clarkson, but found he would get a number of boys who would come around there but who would go home when they had had enough fun, no matter if they spoiled the game: just as soon as they were satisfied themselves they would drop the bat and ball and go off home, never considering the team spirit, never considering that they should give up something to help the others out.

These surveys will give you an idea of the conditions of the home and the school and the church. After you have held these surveys have a conference with the whole community. Get them together and discuss the condition of the com-

munity and the problems that face the community. This conference should be held every year. Then you should hold a series of community evenings in order to get to know each other. I have gone into a farmer's field and said to him, "Where do you think you got these weeds?" and 25 per cent. of them will say, "From the next farmer. I keep a clean farm myself." When you go to the man on the other side of him he will say he got the sow thistle from the man next door and so on. It is always the next door neighbor, and that is very largely because we do not know each other well enough.

I want to tell you how we are prepared to help you from the Agricultural College. First of all we will supply you with survey question blanks. We will try our best to send you along survey blanks to help you to discover the conditions in your community. Second, we are willing to visit you if you so desire and help you organize and conduct the survey; we will give you all the information we have in organizing for a survey and how to get at the information and bring it together. Then we are willing to help plan the community conference on the results of the survey, so as to arouse interest. Then we are anxious to suggest and help in the formation of a federation for community progress as a result of these conferences. Then we will help you plan a series of community evenings, for instance, a Community Christmas Tree, Thanksgiving Harvest Home where the whole community get together at a Harvest Home, debates and lectures, ploughing matches and so on. It seems to me the old-fashioned ploughing match is coming back. Just two or three days ago I was in a farmer's home and each one of the sons and daughters had won a prize at the School Fairs, and one boy had won the ploughing match three years in succession, and he was under nineteen years of age. One of the members of the family gave the thing away when he told me that in the first two competitions his brother was the only competitor, but in the last one there were three and he got the first prize. That young fellow was interested in agriculture; in fact when I got there he was practising ploughing. Some boys have to be driven to the plough. We held a community Play Day in one county and we had 700 people at it. We had indoor baseball and other games going and we had 30 or 40 farmers playing volley ball; they were a little shy at the start, but when they got started we could not get them stopped, and since then they have had two or three games on the Methodist minister's lawn.

We are willing to help if you ever want information, through correspondence and we are training students along these lines at the College. We have 12 or 13 teaching English to foreigners. We have some 15 fellows leading Bible classes in the College every Sunday morning. We have five fellows that go to the Prison Farm and teach a class of prisoners there very Sunday morning. We have several boys going to the City Y.M.C.A. and teaching, we have a number of boys who go to the City Sunday Schools, and we have 10 or 12 boys who are leading tutoring classes for backward pupils. We are trying to get all these fellows linked up to some worth-while task. Last year we had 125 doing some form of service in the College. In this way we are trying to implant in their minds that they are at College, not to get something for themselves, but to go back to their community and serve.

Then the last thing is that our work is rural and by that I mean we want to work for the people whose interest and lives are centred on agriculture and on the farm. Whenever we get a call from any rural community we are willing to go out and help all we can.

The audience was then favored with a solo by Miss Nellie T. Robson, who was loudly applauded.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PIONEERS.

PETER MCARTHUR, APPIN, ONTARIO.

Having had the pleasure of listening to Mr. McLaren's excellent address I feel that you have had an intellectual treat, and, if I blunder along for a while you will likely forgive me. Mr. McLaren's well-reasoned address on the subject of the community spirit touches on a very valuable thing in our country life. I may say that the subject is one to which I have given some attention. We have had some success in that line in our own district and the result has been pleasing. While we have not gone so far as Mr. McLaren proposes, still we have managed to organize a Mutual Improvement Society where all manner of things are discussed. There is a spirit of suspicion in the country; if anyone starts to organize in this way they will say, "Oh, yes, what is he after? Wants to be elected school trustee," or something like that. They are always sure he is after something. It seems absolutely impossible in many parts of the country for the people to realize that it is possible for a man to do a thing from a public spirit; so perhaps the first step to be taken towards a community spirit is to allay the spirit of suspicion and let the people realize that in the country someone can do a generous and public-spirited thing without having a selfish motive.

The next thing comes from a different direction; it is entirely material. It so happened that some years ago I was assigned in a newspaper capacity to study rural conditions, and one of the first things that attracted my attention was the condition of the roads. And do you know that wherever there is any evidence of a community spirit or of rural progress you will find good roads. There is an old saying that "Good roads lead to good towns" or good communities. I think the split log drag would do a great deal to introduce the community spirit, because when people can hitch up their buggies and travel it makes it more natural for them to go and see one another.

But I am wandering. After I got Mr. Putnam's telegram I was driving home and the question arose to my mind, "What on earth will I talk about? What subject shall I take?" I shall tell you a few of the subjects that suggested themselves, and, if you seem to approve of them, I may develop them a little. For instance it occurred to me that one might make a healthful study of stuffed olives (laughter) in the promotion of social intercourse. What would many of our social gatherings be without the stuffed olive? The stuffed olive has really become a significance; there is a certain symbolism attached to it. I know at home when I go foraging around the cupboard to see if the children have happened to overlook a piece of pie, if I see a bottle of stuffed olives on the shelf I know we are going to have company. The next subject that occurred to me was that a possible topic for discussion would be how to get a man to clean his boots (applause), especially the heels of them and the little space under the instep. I am told that this really carries in most of the mud.

After I got home I secured a copy of the report of the Women's Institutes and I turned to the subjects which the ladies habitually discuss, and when I saw that I really was up against it, because in my most daring moments I would not tackle some of the subjects you ladies discuss and that you read papers on. There is an intellectual aloofness about them that is entirely beyond me. I find delight in the common and familiar things—the things about home, but after all when you study it astronomy is not a bit more wonderful than the dew drop on the nearest blade

of grass. The only thing is the dew drop is familiar; but we do not understand it a bit more than we do the farthest star.

One reason why I do not care to go far afield in hunting for a subject is that no matter what subject I take up, no matter how simple it may seem, I find that I get beyond my depth in a very few minutes, but everybody seems to think that distant things are the things that count. I have been deriving some pleasure lately in reading "Plutarch's Lives," and noticing how much of human nature in the old classics can be found right in our own community and in Canada to-day. And it is interesting to find that if you read the poets or the philosophers you will find that right at home you can discover all the things that they deal with. For instance you can find Herbert Spencer's Essay on "Over Legislation" exemplified in the work of any township council. I think you will find that your own community is just as wonderful a world as any other. I think Whitman probably saw as much in life as our greatest philosophers.

Before taking up any serious words about the war I feel inclined to tell you a little story that perhaps will illustrate, as well as anything else, the boastfulness of the enemy and the quiet confidence of the British. It was reported that an arrogant German had said that when the war was over there would be just three places left, Heaven, Hell, and Germany. A farmer to whom this was told paused thoughtfully to consider the matter and then said, "In that case I think we will rent Germany and live in the other places."

I am sure I need not emphasize to you the part that the women in Canada must necessarily play in the war. You were not consulted when the nations went to war; you never are, but not only the wounded who come from the battle field come to you to be nursed, but even the great world itself at this time will need something of the healing touch of the woman. Before you there is a great task, and probably to you will fall the task of organizing the community so as to deal with proper tenderness with the wounds of this war. So astounding has been the distress that has befallen humanity that it seems impossible to find any point of view from which we can derive any solace. We are all confident, however, that there can be but one result. The organizations of the enemy must be crushed and freedom must live. For the past year, quite rightly we have been centering our attention upon the Empire, the fate of the Empire is at stake and we must do our utmost in its service.

For some time past I have been feeling that in serving the Empire and in giving expression to our loyalty to the Empire we must not forget Canada. There is need at the present time for more strenuous and for more unselfish Canadianism than we have yet known. We must not too incautiously sacrifice Canada on the altar of Empire. I do not mean by that that we should not serve the Empire to the utmost, but rather that by giving thought to the needs of Canada we will strengthen her so that she can serve the Empire to the best advantage. We must stop for a moment and say, "What is going on at home?" and see how the work at home is to be carried on. Only by strengthening Canada to the utmost, by giving Canada a cleaner and more unselfish public and private life can we do our part properly within the Empire. There is a further thought. Canada should receive consideration at the present time. Canada is engaged in an enterprise that is for her entirely new. We are not a war-like people; we have no war-like traditions, but here we are plunged into a war to an extent that would be incredible to any of us—to even the most arrogant militarist—a year ago.

I have been gradually forced to certain convictions and the chief of these is that Canada is reserved for a great destiny. No one who believes in the existence of an over-ruling Deity, and no one who understands what the pioneer movement was, can fear for a moment that Canada is to be destroyed, or even deeply injured in the present war. Individual sorrow there will be, for as Agnes Laut put it with such pointed versatility in her article in this week's *Saturday Post*, "The Angel of Death has touched the lintel of the Canadian Homes with the blood of the First-born." We are already beginning to realize what is the price of war. What I want to draw your attention to for a moment is to the origin of Canada and from it venture to predict the future. The pioneer movement which caused the settlement of the new world is probably the greatest racial movement that the world ever knew. All the achievements of humanity in the past are as nothing compared with the settlement of the new world. To these settlers more perhaps than to anyone that ever lived, the hand was reached out to them from the dark which they grasped without question, and they were led to where there was work that they must do for God.

After the discovery of the new world by these humble people in the old world there burnt the spark of the fire of liberty, and they were strongly moved to face the untold terror and if we take their individual sorrows we know the hardships suffered by the pioneer fathers and mothers, but that does not give us the picture. We must try to realize what that movement was. I have become so accustomed to thinking of the pioneers that there are times when I seem to see them as in a vision starting from their homes, from the oppressed homes of Europe feudalism and braving the terrors of the ocean and disappearing in the darkness of the forest which swallowed them, and from which they never returned. Our pioneer fathers moved into the new world and built their homes in the darkness of the trees, and wrought so well that now the sun is shining on their graves. The pioneers of the new world were a race of men who sacrificed themselves so that their descendants might be free. It seems that this new world was discovered so that men might come here, the humble of the earth, so that there might be a new birth of freedom. By magnificent sacrifices our fathers left the Old Land, and it seemed that nothing less would break up the oppression and injustice that prevailed. And in this new land the human race has been given a new opportunity. We have made many costly and bloody mistakes, but on the whole human freedom has been given an impetus in Canada such as the world has never had before, and having studied this movement I can but believe that these people were led by the God of Nations to make a new home, and nothing but ultimate success is before Canada, and that we have yet to play a part in building up the world. This is said in no spirit of flaunting; I have no patience with that spirit which is satisfied with our industrial or commercial expansion, but I have followed in the spirit that was bequeathed to us by the humble believers in Canada and it is on that that I base my prediction and my faith, and I want to say to you, ladies and gentlemen, in conclusion, that at the present time, when the sons of the pioneers are looming heroic on the fields of Flanders, that they are fighting in the mightiest cause for which freedom ever did battle, and we who are at home now when we see Canada taking a new place in the world have a right to regard Canada with no common pride. We are proud of our pioneer fathers who sacrificed themselves that we might be free, and we are proud of the sons of the pioneers who are doing battle so that all men might be free.

The audience was then favored with a patriotic solo by Lady Beck, which was loudly encored.

THE CHAIRMAN explained that new orders and responsibilities prevented the military men expected from being present.

MESSAGES FROM THE FRONT.

EX-MAYOR GRAHAM, PRESIDENT OF THE LONDON AND MIDDLESEX PATRIOTIC LEAGUE.

The reason why Mrs. Edwards asked me to speak to you regarding messages from the front was possibly due to the fact, in the first place, of my official capacity as president of the Patriotic League, and, in the second place, in my canvass through the county, I have been accompanied by some of the boys who have come back from the front, and they have been able to tell us something of what the Red Cross Association and the Army Medical Corps had done for them. One of the most interesting things that these soldiers have told me and the friends to whom they have spoken was the fact that the "Tommy" is just as carefully and well cared for in the hospitals at the front as the General, the Colonel, the Captain or the non-commissioned officer. The "Tommy" gets the first care almost. One returned soldier told me this afternoon that he was shot in Ypres, and four days later he was taken to a beautiful hospital in England. In arriving there with a number of wounded, there was a Quartermaster-Sergeant in the party who had been shot in the shoulder, and they were taken in rotation and prepared to be placed in their cots, and the Sergeant was very indignant to think he was not cared for first. He said to the nurse, "Look here, girl, I am a Quartermaster-Sergeant." She answered, "We treat you all here as men who have done your part to save the British Empire. We know no rank and file here; you are all brave men alike to us." Later on they found out two or three of the men were Canadians, and then they were more interested in them than ever and called two or three nurses to come down and see the Canadian boys. I have yet to meet a boy coming back from the front who has not the best to say of how well he was cared for, and I think that is so much to the credit of our Empire and the women of our Empire to think that the soldiers when wounded are being looked after as never before. And we must be prepared to carry on this work, even though our resources may be greatly depleted.

I feel it would be idle on my part to attempt to tell the members of the Women's Institutes how they should carry on their Red Cross work. I have told the people all over that the great mistake is trying to do too much yourselves and not harnessing up the male side of the proposition to your work. What you need to do in every county in which you are interested is to organize the men for the work at home and organize the young men to be prepared to go to the front now or when they may be needed. Organization is what counts in all parts of the British Empire at the present time for Red Cross and every other work. There is work for every one of us to do. Every man and woman who is not connected with some association which is doing something to help the Empire at the present time, is a person who should be ostracised as not an asset to the Empire. We all have something to do and we should be doing it.

The message I want you to take home is to get your communities organized for their sakes, if nothing else. Get them in this work, heart and soul. It is not

so much the money that you may raise through the different sources, because the Government can get all the money they want by direct taxation, but it is in making the men and women more active British subjects; canvass amongst them and get them to realize that they are personally touched with this great proposition. By giving something of what he has you are making a better individual, who is going to be awakened to the situation and ready to do something more in the immediate future. You have to get them started, because this is a new condition of affairs to you and me and all of us, and we have to be awakened to the situation and that takes organization.

It was my privilege to go out to Dorchester, where it was undecided whether to give \$500 for the British Red Cross from the tax rate or canvass the people for voluntary offering. They discussed the matter and they decided to canvass. If they had raised the \$500 through the tax rate the people of Dorchester would not have gained one iota of good, but through the canvass they raised about \$2,000 without any person feeling any appreciable effect from the amount given, and everyone became so intense in the proposition. They had about 80 or 100 men working on the job who canvassed the whole township in three hours, and created an intense interest and a spirit of closer fellowship amongst the people more than any campaign that had ever been carried on in its history before.

That is what it means to get together and organize. We must get together individually, organize collectively and work out from the best we know how—from our own individual standpoint. Give ourselves up to the work we are best adapted for; fit into the groove where we can do the most effective work at the present time; study the situation and see where you can best be of use, and there will be no question of the outcome of the present crisis.

Q.—How much, in your estimation should a man worth \$50,000 give for Red Cross purposes?

A.—A man worth \$5 or \$50,000 or \$100,000 has to prayerfully and thoughtfully study that question for himself and give accordingly; that is the whole idea of the volunteer proposition—volunteering to go to the front, or giving of what you have got of this world's goods to help out in this great crisis we are engaged in. We must study the difference between *paying* and *giving*. You can pay all you like in the taxes—that you have to pay—but what you decide from your own goodness of heart, from your own conscience and citizenship standpoint to give, that is what you give, and that is what does just as much good as will be got in taxes, for the purpose is mainly the same, but the giving does you vastly more good individually.

Some time was spent in the discussion of Red Cross needs and methods.

MORNING SESSION, NOVEMBER 4TH.

MRS. R. J. GRAHAM, Ripley, in the chair.

The proceedings were opened by the singing of the Institute Ode.

THE NEW PUBLIC HEALTH AND THE HOME.

DR. H. W. HILL, LONDON.

I am to speak on the new public health in the home. The first thing is to know just what the new public health means. Why do we call it new? It is called new because it is a tremendous contrast with the old public health ideas

which have been held for perhaps some thousands of years. Most of these ideas have been completely upset and shown to be diametrically wrong. Now don't say "that is because the men were doing it." As a matter of fact most of the public health ideas that we have held so closely to our hearts never had any basis of investigation or experience at all. They were merely shadows called up out of the "vasty deep." Indeed most of the things which are believed of public health even to-day, even by highly intelligent people, have had their origin in pure tradition, and were never established in any way by any form of careful research.

The war, appalling as it is, bringing so much sorrow and pain and burden to us all, has done one tremendously good thing. It has brought all the nations of the world, and especially those actively engaged, down to "brass tacks." They have had to face actual facts as apart from dreams and traditions. You will see what I mean when I illustrate it by quoting a few of the things which I have picked up at different times. I was brought up in Ontario and I know something of the ideas on health held by the general public to be found here as well as in other places. Suppose Great Britain was meeting the situation in Europe on the basis of such traditions and fables that so many people believe religiously. Suppose we were sending our soldiers protected against disease no better than on the basis of such ideas as the following.

The first one which is quite prevalent right here in London is that gold wedding rings will remove styas from the eyes. It must be a gold ring and a wedding ring and if you rub it on the eye the sty will disappear. Of course the sty will disappear, in time, whether you rub the ring on it or not, so after all perhaps there is some shadow of truth in the statement, although not at all as it is understood.

Here is another: "Green apples produce colic." Almost everyone firmly believes that children must not eat green apples because if they do they will get colic. I have gone over much of Ontario and a good part of the United States trying to find some one person who really knew at first hand of a child having colic from eating green apples. It seems to be all tradition. I asked one of the most noted doctors in Minnesota if he ever knew a child to have the stomach ache after eating green apples. "Well I remember one child that vomited very much after eating green apples, but when I investigated the matter I found that it had eaten ripe apples and that he had bitten them in such chunks that he could not digest them." My children have been brought up on green apples and are very healthy, not because they eat green apples, but because green apples do not produce colic.

Another common belief is that if you take a piece of copper wire and put it tight around your waist you won't get rheumatism. You have all heard this; and also "That sore throat is prevented by red flannel." If you only put it around your throat you won't get diphtheria. Don't you think our Government is terribly remiss in that it does not put a piece of red flannel around the neck of every soldier, and a piece of copper wire around his waist? If these things are true then the Government is absolutely wrong, and if they are not true then those of us who believe them are absolutely wrong.

Another very old and widespread tradition is that dead bodies produce pestilence. But it has been reported on by the Pasteur Institute in France, and the French found it necessary to make a Government report to assure its people that pestilence does not come from the dead bodies lying on the battlefield.

Another very prevalent idea is that back-ache indicates kidney disease. Back-ache arises from a great many different causes, mostly muscular. When you have a back-ache you cannot always tell why, but you can be almost always certain that it is not from the kidneys. The kidneys will do a lot of things, but one thing they won't do is to produce back-ache. People think that because the kidneys are somewhere in the back, therefore, it must be the kidneys that are at fault if there is a pain there. That popular superstition is taken advantage of by many patent medicine advertisements, which cry aloud the absolutely false advice, "If your back aches, have your kidneys attended to." That fake has taken a tremendous amount of money out of the pockets of the people. If you have a back-ache, it may indicate something, but it does not indicate kidney disease.

People say "Cold weather is healthy." Why? "Because it freezes up the germs." Now, these are two big fallacies one after the other. In the first place most of our diseases increase as soon as the cold weather comes; in the second place cold weather does not kill the germs. As a matter of fact the cold prolongs the life of germs. When we want to keep our germs in the laboratory alive for a considerable period we do not put them in a warm place, we put them in a refrigerator. The reason the winter is full of disease is because people meet each other far more in the winter than in the summer, and, therefore, there are many more opportunities to pass infection from one to another. Winter is not the healthy time of the year by any means, so far as disease is concerned.

Another popular statement is that standing water is bad. You must not think that water that has been standing for any length of time will give you Typhoid fever. Yet the fact is that the best method we know of to purify water is simply to let it stand. This method is used in the great city of old London to-day. The old sailing captains knew it and they would take water on their ships, any kind of water, and kept it standing two or three months. They knew that allowing the water to stand purified it.

Another popular fallacy is that grape seeds produce appendicitis. I have not yet seen one grape seed in an appendicitis case. Most people I know swallow grape seeds. They may get appendicitis, but they won't get it from eating grape seeds.

"Pickles affect nursing mothers and will sour the milk and the baby will suffer from it." That is another delusion. One would think that women would experiment and find out. A nursing mother should eat anything she wants, in reason, anything that would be good for her at other times, and the baby will get along all the better for it. If she likes pickles, let her eat pickles. Now just think of making out a set of rules based on such popular fallacies for the conduct of our armies in Europe! Do you not see how utterly foolish such ideas are? If they are untrue, why should we believe and repeat them?

Some people think the only thing they have to do is to put powdered sulphur in their shoes to prevent diseases. But there is another idea that is equally fallacious and yet sounds far more plausible. The idea is that general high health protects against infectious diseases. Because it is so plausible it is one of the worst fallacies we have. If general high health protected against disease then the only people that could contract disease would be the weaklings, the poorest and most miserable specimens of humanity. What is the fact? If I were to take you down to our Contagious Diseases Hospital you would not see a better looking set of children anywhere in town. Healthy children take diseases just as well as the weaklings.

Now I am going to ask you how many have had the measles. (Great showing of hands.) There you are. If only the weaklings have these things you must be a most miserable aggregation. What is the use of taking and saying that general high health protects against disease, when you remember what we do with our soldiers. We pick out the most physically fit and we exercise them and care for them in every way possible. Some of them never had such food and clothing and exercise. Then what? Do we think that is going to protect them against diseases? No, we know that they will take typhoid, smallpox, or the plague, although they are in the pink of health, and knowing that, to our cost, we take every precaution to protect them.

What animals suffer most from infectious diseases, scrub cattle, or high-grade cattle that receive every possible care and attention, pure water and fine barns? It is these high-grade cattle that are most subject to disease. Let us be done with this idea that high health protects from disease. Think what you know about your friends who have suffered. You will at once see that disease does not pick out the weaklings alone, but it picks out the strong and robust as well.

Another great fallacy that causes much trouble is that "General cleanliness protects against diseases." If you will only scrub your hands and your face you will not get this or that or the other. Supposing we send these soldiers across to Europe and provide baths for them, do you suppose they won't take typhoid? How about the South Sea Islanders that live in the water, and who can swim before they can walk. They are scrubbed beyond any scrubbing we ever get, and yet they suffer from disease as much as we do. On the other hand the Eskimo who cannot wash because the water freezes up, and who are caked with dirt were not subject to disease. What did they die of? Old age and accident! But when the white man came up there with soap and towels, etc., and with tuberculosis, and smallpox and other things, now they are dying off like flies and will very soon be wiped out. This idea that dirt produces disease has made more trouble for the human race, especially for the women, than anything else. How many conscientious, self-sacrificing women have spent nine-tenths of their lives scrubbing, sweeping, etc., and then doing it all over again, martyrs to the great thought that they were going to prevent disease for their families and for other people. If dirt produced disease, how many boys would grow up to be ten years old? Boys are naturally dirty, and it is a crime against human nature to make a boy wash too often. Girls are naturally clean. I have three boys and two girls, and I know these boys suffered a great deal by being constantly washed. Why should they wash so long as they haven't anything on them that is going to do any harm. Don't fear that they will grow up dirty. When a boy gets to be fourteen years of age he will automatically turn over and be as clean as he can possibly make himself, and he will brush his hair and sit up nights to press his own pants. It is a proper and normal thing for a boy up to fourteen years of age to be as dirty as a pig, and you interfere with his nature when you make him act too rigorously in a grown-up fashion.

What are dangerous dirties? Not coal dust, mud or ashes! The invisible stuff that does not show, discharges from our bodies that have disease germs in them are the real danger. These discharges are spread from the body in many ways. One of the most common ways in which we spread our discharges to each other is in what we call the mouth spray. I suppose you know that the mouths of all of us contain a great many different kinds of germs. We know of some fifteen hundred different kinds. They are not all in our mouths all the time, but some

of them are there all the time. If you take a little drop out of your mouth and put it under a microscope you will see them wriggling around. In a great majority of cases these germs are harmless. Out of the fifteen hundred germs only seventy-five do harm. When you are breathing quietly these germs do not pass out of the mouth, but the moment you begin to talk or laugh or sneeze or sing or cough the air going from your mouth thus in jerks carries with it little particles of the saliva. If you put a mirror up in front of your mouth and talk you will see these drops collecting on it. When you have a close face-to-face conversation with very energetic people who are fond of talking you will feel these drops fall on your face from time to time. If you take in what they tell you by the mouth as well as by the ears you will get these germs into your mouth and you will also get them when you breathe in the air, which they have filled with their mouth spray. That is one great way in which the discharges of the mouth are exchanged.

But also we put our hands into our mouths at least one hundred times a day, not the whole hand but part of it, and we use our hands in various ways. We say a handkerchief is a clean thing. You blow your nose on it, and the next time you use it what do you get on your hands? What you put on it the first time of course. Is not that true? Is not it disgusting? and then you will shake hands with a dozen people in the day! It has been solemnly proposed that we should keep the right hand for shaking hands and use the left hand for blowing the nose. These things are so absolutely natural and so bound up with our ordinary lives that we do not notice them. The ordinary discharge from the mouth do no harm because most of us are healthy, but if you introduce into your circle one person with influenza then everybody gets that germ. Introduce into a school one child with the measles and a large percentage of the children there will get it. Perhaps many of them won't suffer from it only because they have already had it. How do they get it? The infectious child talks and laughs and throws the measles germs out from his mouth to the neighboring child. Also he wipes his nose and gets it on his hands and then shakes hands with the others, and passes pencils, etc.

When you get back into the home the two great ways in which the new public health affects the homes are these: First, it does away with a whole lot of traditions that wear out people's lives. Second, it turns your attention directly to the real methods by which disease is transferred.

One more illustration of the value of knowing facts rather than fallacies, relates to the spread of other discharges such as those of the bladder and bowels, by the hand. In the old days it was said typhoid fever was not contracted from the patient in the bed, but rather in some mysterious way from the surroundings. As a matter of fact these discharges from the patient in the bed contained these germs. The attendant, who was often the mother or the wife, received these discharges on her fingers. Then she prepared the food for the rest of the family or went out to milk the cow. She put these things into the milk or food and the other people contracted typhoid fever. Meantime trusting to the old fallacies, they blamed some bad smell for it. The discharges from the nose and mouth carry scarlet fever, smallpox, but diseases such as dysentery and typhoid are carried in the discharges of the bladder and bowels and are chiefly carried on the hands. The proper thing to do in a case of that kind is to wash the hands after every time the patient has been touched.

Q.—How is it that some people take measles twice?

A.—The answer as a general rule to that is that they have not taken real measles twice. One time it was real measles and the other time it was German measles, which is quite a different thing.

It is quite true that occasionally people do have measles twice. People have been known to have smallpox twice, although it is very rare. When we contract one of these diseases, smallpox or measles, the body at once resents it and begins to manufacture certain chemical antidotes for that particular germ. If the body does not make enough the patient dies. If the body makes enough the patient recovers. It often happens that the body makes a great big surplus and that surplus remains in the body for the rest of the life and when the germs come again they encounter a body that has been previously ill and has the antidote in great excess, and the germ is done up. Sometimes the body may just manage to recover and not have a big surplus of this antidote and the person may have the disease the second time. In diphtheria the protection conveyed by one attack does not last very long.

Q.—Is it the same with whooping cough?

A.—In whooping cough the protection is not very good. The diseases in which the protection is most complete are smallpox and chickenpox. I never heard of a person having chickenpox twice.

Q.—What do you think of the idea that all children should have these diseases?

A.—A couple of hundred years ago it was thought that everybody "ought" to have nits in their hair and body lice, because they thought it was a part of normal life. Our ancestors had them and not so very far back either. It is exactly so with these infectious diseases. Fifty years hence people will say, as a curious reminiscence of the old days, "Do you know our ancestors back in 1915 had scarlet fever and whooping cough?" We can get rid of these things as our ancestors got rid of nits and body lice. The younger the child is that has these diseases the more sure he is to die. Of the two-year-olds that contract measles twenty per cent. die. Of three-year-olds, fifteen per cent. die. Of four-year-olds, ten per cent.; of five-year-olds, five per cent. After five years and up to ten very few die, and practically none after fifteen years of age.

Q.—What do you think about mumps?

A.—It is the same as with measles. Young children suffer the most.

Q.—What protection do you advise against these diseases?

A.—We have smallpox in our schools and the child stays in school many days and it gets into our homes.

Q.—Is the teacher responsible?

A.—The only thing a teacher can do is to keep tab of all the children, and when one of them shows itself a little off-color, the teacher should not waste three or four days until the rash comes out, but she should send that child home at once. The parents should support the teacher in doing it, and not jump on the teacher and say, "I don't want that kid home anyway."

Q.—How long is the incubation of mumps?

A.—From the day on which the germ actually gets into the body and begins to operate and shows itself in some little definite symptoms that can be recognized? In the case of measles it is ten days. A child gets measles to-day and it will not be sick for ten days. It can go to school and play with other children and not give the disease to them. Then on the tenth day—you can almost set your watch by it—that child will begin to show red eyes and running of the nose, and the rash will come out on the fourteenth day. In scarlet fever it is about five days. In typhoid fever it is two weeks. In mumps about twenty-one days.

Q.—What should school children be taught to protect themselves?

A.—I think the most important things relate to the transfer of the discharges by hands and mouth spray. Every child should wash his hands after going to the toilet, but after all, if an infected child gets into that school these things will not prevent infection; they only minimize the danger. The best way is to keep the infected child out. I do not think this can be done perfectly in the rural schools until we have district health officers, one officer devoted to twenty thousand of the population. We have seven in Ontario to look after a population of two and a half million. What we need is about a hundred and twenty-five such men. Then these infected children would be kept out of school.

Q.—Don't you think the transferring of gum and apples and candy from one child to another is the cause of infection?

A.—That is perfectly true. But remember that you have to educate very young pupils, and you have to educate a new group every year. We who are dealing with infectious diseases all the time succeed in protecting ourselves fairly well, but it is practically an impossible task to teach the ordinary child, or most adults, how to protect themselves and often they do not do it, even when they know how to. Exchanging gum is a very bad thing; but the same children are exchanging discharges by hand and mouth spray, whether they do it by gum also or not.

Q.—What about the care of the teeth?

A.—That is important in many ways but not in preventing spread of infection to any great extent.

Q.—How long should a measles case be quarantined?

A.—Three weeks in any case, and then as much longer as may be necessary to see that the nose, throat, etc., are entirely normal.

Q.—Will diseases of the tonsils cause rheumatism?

A.—Certain diseases of the tonsils furnish the origin of the trouble.

Q.—How can you tell German measles from scarlet fever?

A.—That is the business of the expert, and it would take too long to describe it now. If, however, the person who asked that question will see me after the meeting I will be pleased to explain.

DUTIES OF DISTRICT OFFICERS.

MRS. K. B. COUTTS, THAMESVILLE.

When about eighteen years ago the Women's Institute was organized, the idea in the mind of the Government was to bring to the women of the different districts the discoveries of modern science, and also to induce them to try the benefits of co-operation and to drink of the wisdom that comes to them from conferring together. The authorities of the day did not foresee that they were calling into existence one of the most potent things for public betterment in Ontario. The fact is they tapped a reservoir of many of the best qualities that go to make up civic betterment. In the long years of their seclusion the women of the rural districts had acquired a very strong sense of their duties towards others. They had learned true patriotism—the welfare of the country. They had learned economy. They had in a great degree common sense and good judgment. Encouraged as they have been by a superintendent, at once sympathetic and energetic,

they have progressed until it is not too much to say that to-day the social welfare of the rural district is found in their hands, certainly within their grasp.

It is not, however, to congratulate the Women's Institute upon its achievements that I am speaking to-day, but rather to encourage a wholesome habit of self-examination that will teach us to see wherein we may do better, to see what further progress we can make. I think a very great deal more could be done if the Women's Institute would pay more attention to business methods in doing their work. A knowledge of how to do things in a way that saves time, and makes short cuts. Therefore the greatest work that the Women's Institutes have accomplished is the evolution of the best in the women themselves. The Women's Institutes stand for what they believe to be best for the community. This is a great gain to the women themselves and to the community. They should be encouraged to develop in self-confidence and in ability to give of their experience for the public good.

What I should call business methods in conducting a business meeting I would place in the beginning punctuality. We have progressed along that line. The unpunctual member inflicts suffering upon the punctual one. I think the Women's Institutes should make punctuality its distinctive virtue; and if they could teach their men folks to be punctual they would be the greatest benefactors this country has ever known. They would do more for the greatness of the country than the statesman who talks for hours at a time for twenty-five cents a minute. Think of the loss of time to those whose time is precious.

I do not pretend to be an authority on the habits of society ladies who have nothing better to do with time than to kill it. But I believe an unpunctual woman will soon not be tolerated in society. One of the officials has said that the officers of the Women's Institutes do not read the literature that is sent to them, they do not read their hand books and they do not read their circulars. I agree with that, I do not think they do. I remember one time my husband wrote to a man several times and got no answer, and one day he met him and said to him, "John, why don't you answer my letters?" And he replied, "I did get a couple of letters from you, but I thought I knew what was in them so I did not read them." We should not judge a book by the cover, and we must not judge a circular by the envelope. There is a very great deal of valuable information in these circulars and we should read them. A great deal of lost time in the central offices would be saved if you would read and digest the instructions given you.

A great many officers have not learned to quote a resolution. I have seen a presiding officer, as soon as a resolution was moved, stand up and put it without waiting for it to be seconded, or for the meeting to have the privilege of discussing it. I have seen women second and carry a resolution without giving anybody an opportunity of saying a word. We ought to do things right.

A thing we should frown upon in our institute meetings is the habit of the members sitting around and discussing matters in twos and threes. Nobody should be allowed to talk in the meeting except to address the chair. I have heard some women say, "Dear me, I would not think we had a meeting if we were not sitting around talking." You are not having a good meeting if the members are sitting around talking. They should say what they have to say to the chair.

I think the district officers could do a great deal more than they have done. They are the intermediaries between the branches and the Government. They are the mouth-pieces for the branches to the Government. They are the ones who should gather the Institutes into a unit. The district should have a family feeling

and they should co-operate with the next district. Make your own district an effective one and you will be able to do far more for the general work of the Institute than if it is divided into a dozen separate branches. A district president said to me, "It is astonishing how much a district president has to know. I am asked so many questions." I was very glad to hear that. I hope the standard for district presidents will be higher and still higher. I know that we have women who are entirely capable of coming up to the high standards that can be set and that the higher the standard the more will these women be attracted to the office. I do not mean to say that in order to be a good district president one needs to be a walking encyclopedia of knowledge. She should learn her own duty thoroughly and well, and then she will be surprised how many things will be added to her. If the women who are elected presidents would resolve to do their best for the districts and learn the duties of the district presidents they would soon learn automatically many additional things and thus become the best of advisers for the whole district. The district president should visit the branches without being asked. If she does not how can she know their needs? She should set that down as her duty just the same as getting three meals a day. It has been asked if she should go without an invitation? I think she should consult the convenience of the branches in every way and go to them when they can best entertain her. She should be a "daughter in her mother's house and mistress in her own." The district secretary should give instructions along the line of punctuality. There is no officer who suffers so much from the want of punctuality as the district secretary. The branch secretaries will not send in their reports punctually. The district officers when they visit the branches should instruct the secretaries along these lines.

The Women's Institutes should never be competitive with regard to other women's organizations. The mission of the Women's Institutes towards other women's organizations is toleration, sympathy, helpfulness, and the district president should be a concrete example of all these virtues. She should be known in her district as the woman that no good cause makes an appeal to in vain. She should be the leader of organized womanhood. The district meeting should be a model of business methods.

I would like to say a few words on the absorbing question of women and the war. Appeals are going forth more and more to the women for help. I really think that last year we estimated what we had done more highly than this year, and the reason is that we know more about the needs this year. We have not yet in Canada quite supplied the wants of our own soldiers and we are free from the visitation of war itself, and we ought to do a little more than help our own. We know little of the suffering of the women in the warring countries. It was a southern woman who said, "You know so little about what women may be called upon to do." She said, "We tore up our table linen and our sheets to make bandages for the soldiers, and we gave our carpets to make tents." The more we reflect upon what other women had to do the less we should think of what we are doing and the greater efforts we should make. One call has gone forth and that is the call to economize. If the war is to be a war of exhaustion then the victory will go to the person of the greatest resources and that practises the most economy, and the call has gone forth to the women who are expert economists. It was on the platform of a joint meeting of Women's and Farmers' Institutes that I heard a man say, as his bosom swelled with pride, "I am not one of those who think that women should have no money. I always have from the time I was married

given my wife all the five cent pieces I got in change." This may be an extreme case, but imagine the woman who has to meet one-quarter to one-half of the expenditure of a family on the twentieth part of the income. We have heard of the story of the woman of fashion who spent all her husband could make. There may be a few such cases in the city. There are certainly none in the country. If economy has to be practised we know how to do it better than anybody else. The English women are being told that the person who is staying at home and wasting is as much a traitor as the soldier who deserts on the field of battle. This is the call that has gone forth to us. If we diminish our expenditure on imported things we are leaving just so much more for the national purse to draw on. The more money we can keep in the country the better. During the Franco-Prussian war the boast was made that they would leave France white. It was the savings of France that kept France from bankruptcy.

Q.—Why is it there are certain ladies in the community who are prejudiced against the Institute?

A.—I never met one. I can only say that if the Women's Institute would live up to its high calling and if the officers would remember that they are there as the head of organized womanhood, prejudice would disappear.

THE HEALTHY CHILD.

DR. ANNIE BACKUS, AYLMER.

It is a great pleasure for me to be here to-day. I have been asked by our Superintendent to speak for a few minutes upon "The Healthy Child." Perhaps never in the history of the world has it been more important that we should consider the life and welfare of our children. It is about a year ago when we met here before and the great war was just beginning. A year has fled and the fields of Europe have been scattered over with the dead, the most physically fit of all the members of the belligerents. We know the number of our own Canadians who have been lost. We know the numbers of other countries, and we know that these fit young men must be replaced later on. In the histories that we read the conclusion might easily be reached that it is very little that women and children have to do with war. It is an old tradition, but, like many other traditions a false one, that women do not suffer from war, do not serve in war, and, therefore, there are certain political privileges denied them. Let us study this matter and see whether women and children have in the past had anything to do with war. Let us study a war so recent that there are some living now who can remember it, the great Napoleonic war, of which England is so proud. Let us see what happened to the children of that time. At that time conditions in England were similar to what they are to-day. There was the cry for men, men and more men, who were needed on the battlefield. They could not supply the demand. They had not then, as now, great colonies to draw from, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and India. They were not sending help as they are now, and the men were taken from the mines and from the factories. They were taken from the prisons, they were taken from everywhere to send to the front to fight. The result of this was the shutting down of factories. Commerce could not go on without men. The wages for men soared. Women were taking the places of men. But it differed then from now in that women were not getting the same wages as men for

the same work. We have to thank Mrs. Pankhurst and Lloyd George for the condition that now exists. Women are getting paid just as much for their work as the men. The men who managed the country at that time were manufacturers. We look back and revere the great John Bright and the great Gladstone. We think of them as men who did so much for the country. But listen. The factories were closing down. What were they going to do? John Bright, if he was anything was the business man and John Bright thought the problem out. The factories must not close. And the cry went forth through the land, "Take the children." The result was that they went to those poor houses which were filled with the fatherless children and they took these children out of these places; the guardians of these homes were glad enough to have them taken away and get rid of the responsibility. The children were placed in barges and set down at the great factory towns and they set in these factories, machines so close together that these little bodies could scarcely get in and out between them. Thousands and thousands of children were placed in these factories so as to enable England to win this battle. What do you suppose were the ages of these children? Children of four years of age worked in these factories. Little children of six and nine years of age. They had overseers over them and these overseers were provided with whips, and if the little creatures grew weary and tired they would switch them on to their work. The noise and clatter of the machines set some of the nervous children wild and they would run away from their work, and then they chained them to the machines at which they worked.

These little creatures worked there how many hours a day? Nine hours a day or ten hours a day? The little creatures worked there from five thirty in the morning till eight thirty at night and nobody seemed to care, everybody was so busy. The wheels must go round and the children must be sacrificed. The conditions were so bad in some of these factories that every fourth child was maimed. They were badly fed. They had their hour at noon and they had their porridge, but they had to keep their machines going. This state of affairs went on and no one spoke of it. At last Lord Shaftesbury protested against it in the House of Parliament and moved that there should be some change. He said the hours were too long and moved for a ten hour system. John Bright, the great reformer, rose and said it would be a pernicious wrong if these children were allowed to work *only ten hours*, and he would move an amendment and that amendment would be that the children work from five thirty till eight thirty at night. It went on and the children worked in these factories and nobody could prevent it. When Lord Shaftesbury spoke in the House of Parliament concerning the children there were only two men left in the House to listen to what he had to say. But something happened and what do you think it was? These little children, badly housed in these miserable basement places, wilted and died. They only lived a year or two. Four years at the outside was the limit of their lives under the conditions, and the thing that stopped it was that the death rate among children was so great that there was not space in the burying grounds to bury them. The cemeteries were filled, the children were dying by thousands. Then these commercial men thought they had better change it and the ten hour system of work was brought about, and they limited the age for the employment of little girls in the mines; children had been employed in the mines. They were taken down and put in these mines, where they worked for fifteen hours a day.

Then the law was passed that no girls should be allowed to work in these mines. At that time women were working in the mines, doing the work of mules;

they were drawing coal to the lift and the little boys and girls were working there fifteen hours a day; but when John Bright, et al, saw that the death rate was so great that they had no place to bury their children they thought it was better to let them live even if the wheels did not go around so rapidly, and so it was forbidden that any girl or woman should work in the mines, but that *men of fifteen years* of age could work in the mines, and I believe that law continues to-day.

That is the price that England paid for her victory in the Napoleonic War, *the sacrifice of her children*. War has always been hard upon the children: it is always hard upon the women, because it is sacrifices that win a war eventually, and it is the women who make them.

Don't think England is alone in the abuse of her children or the use of them in war. In the war of the North and South, after it was over almost the same thing occurred in the United States. The negro was free and refused to work and the children were then placed in the factories and the fields of the South to do the work the negroes had done. It is the children that suffer from war. It is the children that pay the penalty eventually. It is the children that won the war for England because it kept England's commerce moving and the children in the United States were called upon to keep the commerce for the South, and even to-day the United States is not quite free from child slavery.

Now, I speak of this because I want you to think of the possibility of what may be before our children. Owing to the fact that to-day women are being paid proper wages in England they are able to keep their children at home. There may be little extra duties or many extra duties for them, but they are enabled to take their school books and go to school and live a fairly normal life, where in other wars they were thrown into the factories and thousands of their little lives sacrificed.

Whatever happens, we, the women of Canada, do not intend that it shall be the children that are sacrificed, and although the war is not by any means ended, and we cannot realize what we may have to go through before it is ended, yet we know and feel that the children must be protected. We must have our children cared for and we must have them strong and healthy. The most beautiful sight in the world is the sight of healthy children—playing, laughing, care-free children.

I want to show you the difference between the attitude to-day and the attitude of the people at the time of the Napoleonic War. There was a committee appointed to investigate the sufferings of the children at that time, and among others there were two physicians—I would imagine they must have been very able physicians—and they were asked to give their expert testimony at this Commission, and one of the questions put to one of them was, "Could a child work twenty-three hours in a day and live?" And he said, "Well, I do not know that, but I do know he could not work twenty-four hours in a day." And the other physician was asked, "Is it not necessary that children should have recreation and amusement?" And he said, "I do not know that it is at all necessary that they should have recreation." We know to-day that if we are going to have healthy children they must have recreation and amusement. It is one of the important features in bringing health to our children, and the child who cannot play and the child who does not play is the sick child and we know it.

How are we going to produce the healthy child? The first thing is the child shall be properly born; it should have healthy parents. I will say, however, this, that nature is everlastingly struggling for the child's health, and the astonishing thing is that you will find the children of diseased mothers—women suffering

with tuberculosis or organic heart trouble or half starved—and their little children will be bright and chubby. Nature sacrifices the individual for the net result and you will find that little children, as a rule, are born healthy, but the chances are that if the parents are healthy the child will be very much better equipped with what we know as a good constitution. When you ask about the constitution of a child then you inquire about the ancestors of that child. Does it come from good stock? And good stock is the best thing in the world from which to spring, good stock physically and good stock mentally. That is the best first gift we can give to the children.

What is health? Herbert Spencer has given the definition of life as “the continuous adjustment of internal relations to external relations.” So long as the internal relationship works with the external relationship we get life, but sometimes we get life which is not altogether healthy, so we will introduce another word into this definition and we will say health is the physiological adjustment of the internal relations to the external relations. The child to be healthy must be physiologically whole. Physiology stands for health, pathology stands for disease. Other things being equal that child will continue to be healthy who has a good constitution, but the things we have to consider is environment. What is the sanitation about the home? How is the ventilation? How is that child being fed? How is it being clothed?

We have found that within the last ten years, owing to medical inspection and medical investigation and the advice of health officers, that we have reduced the mortality of child life; where three died ten years ago only two die now, but it must be less than that before we have the normal, healthy childhood.

The first few weeks of a child's life is spent in eating and sleeping—or should be. If the child eats and sleeps that is all we can expect of it. Keep the air pure, and do not make the mistake that cold air is pure. The little child has come from a very warm place and it requires warmth, and you do not have to have the air freezing to have it pure. Then when the little thing gets its start you do not need to fuss over it. The more religiously you leave it alone the happier is the child and the healthier. Do not let all the relations come in and bounce it up and down and play with it and fondle it if you can help it. Then you will get the child through its first year in peace and health.

There is one thing I want to speak of and that is the absurd way in which we begin from the first to bring up our boys and girls. You would think the boys and girls did not belong to the same race at all. But they are exactly the same species. You have to feed them just the same to make them grow and you should treat them just the same. One peculiar thing you will notice is that when a male child arrives there is general rejoicing. Now if they would use their judgment and consider about how things are carried on they would know that they had a little tyrant on their hands. They would know that for the next fifteen or twenty years of that child's life every female in the home will be sacrificed to him. They would know that the whole bent of father, mother, sisters and friends would be to keep that male child out of mischief, but yet they will rejoice when a man child comes, and when a woman child comes they say, “Too bad; it is a girl.”

Now, I want to get the world to understand that we are human beings and that the same instincts are in the one as in the other. You can talk as you like about it but that is the actual fact. When you have a little girl and she sits down on the floor to play and wants a hammer and stone to pound let her have it; don't go and pick up a doll and put in her arms. The girl from the very day of her

birth is taught repression. She is taught to give up her desires for some other person's. If there is any amusement she must be amused according to traditional ways; she must be amused according to custom. And so you find when a little girl cries out for a hammer she gets a doll; if she wants a jack-knife she gets a thimble; if she wants a little hand sleigh or a little waggon, what does she get? Why she gets a little cradle with a dolly and so it goes. Later on if she wants a bicycle she gets a locket and chain, and so the little woman child is kept down. She must be sweet and pretty and clean, and stay sweet and clean and pretty.

I believe, and I have thought a great deal over this matter, that the whole secret of the wasting physical vitality in the human race dates back to the time when we began that pernicious way of educating our children. Let boys and girls play the same games and develop themselves in the same way if you want to lay up a storehouse of physical strength for them to call upon in the future days. There is no doubt about it you cannot develop children physically any other way. So I say that our greatest mistake in the rearing of our children to produce for them strength and health is the way we bring up our girls.

Women are supposed to be followers of fashion and so we are. Why do we follow fashion in this manner? Simply because we were taught that we must do what other people want us to do and not what we want to do ourselves, and so we wear the crazy things that men produce and then they call us "Silly little things."

We want our children to be normal, strong, healthy; we want them to have normal minds, good mental outlooks, and we want to start with the same normal standpoint. It is just exactly as bad for the little boy to say "Darn it" as for the little girl. And if the little girl, who is brought up with a sense of repression, falls into some wrong later on it is largely the fault of the education that she must be pleasing someone else rather than herself. Let nature have a great deal to do with the physical development of children until the time of puberty. Sex makes no difference whatever, because we can only have a healthy race of human beings by having a healthy race of strong women, and we can only get strong women by making strong girls.

It is not an accident that those European women who work in the fields from their earliest days are tremendously strong. I met a Russian lady some months ago and spoke to her about the physical strength of the Russian women, and she said, "You positively cannot see a bit of difference between the strength of the Russian woman and the Russian man because they are brought up in the fields." We have muscles and if we exercise those muscles they will be strong and active. You can see that when you see women performing on the trapeze.

Now, I beg and beseech of you so far as you have any influence to use it towards the physical development of little girls from the time of their birth up to the age of puberty, because we must have healthy, strong women if we are going to get healthy, strong men, and the only way we can do it is to begin early. The things we require for health are so few and so cheap that you are surprised everyone has not got them. Fresh air is really cheap and it is really the first essential to health. Pure drinking water is cheap, and it is essential to health. Cleanliness is important, and when you are breathing in dirty air you are just as dirty as can be. See that the bedrooms are ventilated. See that the children are properly clothed and fed. The most nourishing foods are the cheapest foods. You may say butter is high and milk is high, but they are the cheapest foods because even though for the same money you can buy a great number of boxes of patent foods, yet you would not get as much nourishment out of them all as out of a quart or

two of milk. See that the children have pure food and keep them happy and exercised.

And another thing, go to the school house. Any mother who has a child at school and does not visit that school is not doing her duty. In the first place you may keep your home as sanitary as you can, bring your children up in the best conditions possible, and it is very discouraging to have to send them to a school where all your work is undone. Follow them into the school house and see that the conditions are sanitary. See that everything about that school is the best that can be for your children so that your good work at home won't be undone when they enter the school. It is very important that the children at the schools should be surrounded with health-giving conditions. Our school houses in many places are a disgrace to and a crime against the country. The out-buildings are a moral menace, and the inbuildings are a physical menace. There is little ventilation. No intelligence whatever has been spent in the construction of the school, and the heating and lighting of the school, any one of those things when not properly looked after may mean that your child is going to suffer physically on account of that lack in the school.

A MEMBER: In the winter time in the rural schools it is customary to have an open pail full of water for drinking purposes, and of course the dust and dirt gather in. Would it not be better if the school trustees could be compelled—if such a thing were possible—to have covered drinking vessels with a tap?

DR. BACKUS: I see no reason why that should not be the law in the land. I believe it is now the law that tanks in the trains must be covered for the public safety, and they also are introducing the paper cups. Mothers must see to it that the school house has a closed drinking tank with individual cups, and I am quite sure the effort would be worth while, not only for the benefit of the children, but it would train them to take care of the drinking water and keep it pure and clean.

Q.—Have you had any experience with a lady on the school board?

A.—Not while living in Canada. When I lived in the State of Michigan I had the pleasure of being associated with the schools there and there was a lady on the school board who had been there for eighteen or twenty years, and they had begun to think they could not run the school without her. Of course it depends largely on the lady and largely on the running of the school board. Of course if a woman enters the school board and the other members of the Board are antagonistic, it may make it very difficult—but just give the boys on the school board a little taffy, even school boards like sweets.

Q.—Will a child suffering from adenoids grow out of it?

A.—It would be advisable to have them removed. Some people think they will improve and that as a child reaches puberty they will disappear, but my experience is that they grow faster than the child and the next thing you know they have shut off the breathing apparatus very largely. He goes around breathing with his mouth open and inhales air which should go through the nostrils and be strained. The nose is lined with a mucous membrane and there are small fine hairs bordering this membrane so that every little particle of dust that enters the nostrils is caught in this passage, but when breathing through the mouth the dusty particles are carried directly down the trachea and that is unhealthy to say the least. These adenoid growths press upon the arteries which supply the brain and they make the child stupid and less quick on account of the poor circulation in the brain. It would be best to have them removed; it is not a serious operation. I never knew of a fatal case.

Q.—Is it possible that they should return again?

A.—Yes, there may be little bits left, but a second operation is a minor affair.

Q.—How is it they are so common when forty years ago they were hardly known?

A.—That is a question that has been discussed by a number of physicians. I believe one of the causes given is the use of the "comforter" which we give our children now. The child sucks this thing and there is more or less a flow of blood which is abnormal, and that part becomes enlarged.

Q.—Is a child apt to develop adenoids after the age of seven or eight?

A.—He is not apt to develop them, but in some cases they have been known to develop where a child's throat was filled with tonsils. Tonsils and adenoids go together. Where a child has tonsils adenoids might be developed as late as seven or eight years of age.

Q.—Do you believe in the removal of the tonsils?

A.—Yes, I do. It is really an abnormal body; there is nothing normal about it. I would advise the early removal of tonsils.

CLOSING SESSION—NOVEMBER 4TH, 1915.

MRS. R. T. PHILLIPS, Lucknow, presiding.

RED CROSS AND OTHER PATRIOTIC WORK.

MRS. SOMERVILLE, LONDON.

I consider it a great privilege to be allowed to address the members of the Women's Institutes on the Red Cross work and other Patriotic Work. The emblem of the Red Cross that is worn by all workers is a red Maltese Cross on a white ground, and wherever it floats it affords protection to all under its shadow. I say it affords protection advisedly, because the Germans alone have violated this international law and the finger of scorn is pointed at them.

This humane work was really begun by the Geneva Convention, and later brought before the world by Florence Nightingale. Its wonderful appeal to the world, and especially women, made the organizing of societies a necessity. As might be expected, the beginnings were very slow, but each decade showed the growth of these societies, and not only the organization was better but every detail was brought out. Britain always had use for her Red Cross Societies, and when the war broke out, it showed her splendid position when she could take care of her wounded and dying soldiers. The Canadian Red Cross is a branch of the International Red Cross, a society that is recognized by all civilized nations as a society for the gathering in of money and supplies in time of war that we might take care of the sick and wounded soldiers and sailors and prisoners of war.

The Canadian Red Cross Society has undertaken special financial obligations for a certain part of this work, namely, the care of the Canadian Army Medical Hospital. I would like to emphasize what our special work is under the Canadian Red Cross. It is the care of the Canadian Army Medical Hospital supplies. The Boer War was the occasion for the organization of the Red Cross Society. At the close of this war a small balance remained in the treasury, but the activities of the society practically ceased. Last year a greater necessity was

laid upon us and from all parts of the Dominion workers came with their gifts and offers of service for our Canadian Red Cross. Soon we were able to send \$50,000 to the British Red Cross; later we were able to send \$25,000 for motor ambulances, and still later money has been sent to the British Red Cross from our Canadian Red Cross.

Many young women offered their services as nurses and were accepted and are now serving in Flanders, France and England and in the Dardanelles. Our Miss McIntosh whom we sent from the London Branch is at Malta, where she reports to us that it is a city of hospitals.

When London formed a branch of this society, it was in a small way, but being centrally located in Western Ontario, many circles in outlying districts send their supplies to us, making the growth of our society enormous. The advantage of working in connection with London is that directions regarding supplies can be easily and quickly obtained, so there need be no wasted effort.

Our output has grown very much. We are now shipping weekly as much as we shipped monthly in the first three months of the war. I will give you one example of our growth. In September, 1914, we shipped 81 boxes, 7 bales, 37 barrels of fruit, valued at \$2,933.04. In October, 1915, we shipped 136 boxes, 8 bales, 13 barrels of fruit and 102 boxes of fruit, valued at \$6,745.75. We have almost trebled our work the last month. The routine work of the society has been the making and shipping of garments and of hospital and surgical supplies and the collecting of money whereby we can buy materials for these supplies. The special work of the society has been to send Red Cross nurses: one I spoke of, Miss McIntosh; the other, Miss Price, who is still in England. We have sent these two Red Cross nurses and forwarded \$1,800 for a motor ambulance, \$1,500 for beds in the Duchess of Connaught Hospital, Cliveden, \$520 for chairs in the same hospital at Cliveden. After the Western Fair, we sent \$1,500 made from showing the war relics. To the Motor Ambulance Fund, which always needs to be kept up, we send regularly, and also a monthly contribution of \$50 to the fund in aid of prisoners of war.

We have opened a Tea-room on Richmond Street, where a cheery cup of tea can be obtained any afternoon between the hours of four and six. In connection with this Tea-room, we have a bureau of information where any business regarding the work can be transacted; also patterns and suggestions for work can be obtained, and I might say that the Red Cross patterns cut by the Butterick Company should be used by all persons. Also in connection with this Bureau, efforts are made to trace the wounded, inquiries made for the missing, and arrangements made for sending of supplies to prisoners in Germany. Anyone going to the Tea Room can get the information that is necessary for the furthering of this work. The work has grown so large and covers so many fields that almost an army of workers is required. Our women have responded nobly, and if any of you were to see Hyman Hall any afternoon, you would realize how much is being done and how business-like are our efforts. The service is all voluntary; there is not one paid official and many women are giving their entire time for the furthering of this work.

With two capable treasurers and a strict auditing of accounts, no one will think that what is given to the Red Cross is lost by the way or administered badly. No doubt there have been mistakes, as we are all human, but, with the extension of work, there comes greater experience in dealing with different problems and providing for emergencies.

With the coming of troops to the city, a new situation arose, we had to become a distributing centre. So many of the friends of the boys in camp wished to send special comforts to them, and it was thought wise that we should put this on a business footing. Therefore, we formed a War Contingent Society in affiliation with the Red Cross Society—a circle within a circle—the Red Cross Society to look after the sick and wounded, and the War Contingent Society caring for the men in the camps and in the trenches.

Later the overseas demand became so great on our Association, that we had to concentrate all our energy to this department of the work. The Daughters of the Empire relieved us of the work in the camp in the city. You will now understand the difference between the work of the War Contingent Society and the Red Cross Society. The War Contingent Association is the channel for the distribution of field comforts. The needs of the fighting men have been ascertained direct by correspondence with Canadian officers at the front, and filing lists are compiled from requisitions which have been made by these officers, and therefore, can be absolutely relied upon. The C. W. C. A. like the Red Cross, always has need for money. We need money for the articles which we call our special comforts, such as towels, soap, powder, handkerchiefs, tooth brushes and so forth; and foodstuffs such as candy, chocolates, plum cookies, dried fruits, tobacco, cigarettes and so forth. As winter is approaching, the soldiers need very warm comforts that the Government does not supply, and we will need to redouble our energies for knitted goods, and I would just like to read you a list we will need for the men in the trenches:

Socks—unlimited quantities. During October we sent 1,200 pairs of socks to the men in the trenches and between 500 and 600 to the wounded men in the hospitals.

Scarfs, in unlimited quantities. The percentage would be about ten pairs of socks to one scarf.

Balaclava caps, fingerless mittens (we need a great many of these), face cloths, small towels.

During the eight months ending with October the C. W. C. A. collected \$5,207.28. Out of this, six beds have been equipped in the Queen's Canadian Hospital at Beachborough Park. There has been a misnomer about the name, so many call it the Shorncliffe Hospital, but it is the Queen's Canadian Hospital at Beachborough Park and it is kept up by the Canadians in the Old Land and their friends in this land. We have another hospital called Shorncliffe which is a military hospital. We also have donated 2 beds to the Duchess of Connaught Hospital, 5 chairs for the Queen's Canadian Hospital, \$137 forwarded for special medicines, and the balance has been used in materials for work. We sent 29,229 finished articles of which 18,899 were for the soldiers in the trenches, and of the total list of things sent, 14,104 were knitted garments; this includes 8,347 pairs of socks.

In addition to this, for the Special Soldiers' Comfort Fund, \$1,466.46 has been collected, nearly all of which has gone forward. We try to send \$200 every month; this month, October, we sent \$375 for special Christmas cheer. We need money for these funds, rather than sending materials.

I would like you to remember if you send the money for these things to the London, Ontario, Branch of the C. W. C. A. you will get just twice as much for it as if you buy independently, as we have special arrangements made for buying in large quantities. Cheques for the special fund can be made payable to Mrs. H. E. Gates, Hyman Hall.

In closing we would like to express our appreciation of the good work done by the Women's Institutes and wish, if it were possible, that the Western Ontario Women's Institutes would rally around the London Branch of the Red Cross and the C. W. C. A. Association. Our work has grown to such proportions and of such a high standard and our shipments are so large, that those in authority over us have given us the privilege of shipping direct to England. For this reason, we can appeal to the Women's Institutes of the western part of Ontario for their co-operation, and if you see fit to work under this branch of the Red Cross Society and the Canadian War Contingent Society, it would be one of the most outstanding branches in the Dominion of Canada.

I would like to say to the Institutes, always buy your materials in your home town if it is suitable, if it answers the requirements for the work that is needed for our soldiers both in the hospitals and in the trenches. We have very often sent out samples of material to outlying districts that they may see what we use, and if you can buy the same in your home town, it is much better.

In connection with wool, if it is possible, do not get it too coarse. Our soldiers complain when they must walk so far, the hard sock hurts the foot, and I would ask that the socks be washed before they are sent in; they are so much softer and better for the foot.

Q.—What sort of material is the surgical shirt made of?

MRS. SOMERVILLE: It is made of factory cotton; white; they are just used in the hospitals. Some are made of white flannelette, but the great majority are made of white factory cotton, not too heavy.

Q.—Should the day shirts be made of gray flannel?

MRS. SOMERVILLE: They should be made of gray flannel, not shaker flannel.

OUR GIRLS IN THE INSTITUTE.

MRS. J. G. EDWARDS.

What do our girls do to help along Institute work in our Lobo Branch of the Women's Institute? I will partly answer that question by asking another. What don't they do. In every line of work our girls are helpers. Our Institute has a membership of fifty-three. Eighteen are young girls, or one-third of our membership are girls. If we did not have them our Institute would be a very dull affair indeed. Three of our girls have held the position of Secretary, and one has been our President. At our regular monthly meetings, which are usually held in the homes of our members, we have an opening and a closing, which is not always, but quite often, played by one of our girls. When the business part of our programme is over, we have a literary and musical programme. Nearly all our girls can sing or play on the piano, and I must say that,

"If for music's subtle power,
That influence so sweet,
We should crave, for one short hour,
We have indeed a treat."

At no time in the ten years that we have been an organized band of women, working for home and country, have we lost sight of the social side of our meetings. Even during this terrible war, we feel that after the musical and literary part

of our programmes is over, we are better fitted and able to carry out the plans made during the business part of our meetings.

If words of literary worth can lift us to a plane of higher thoughts and nobler deeds, then we indeed should be workers in this time of our nation's need.

Our girls write papers on numerous subjects. One paper I remember given on the subject of "Good Literature" was excellent. Seldom have I heard or read anything of greater literary value. Another on "How to Spend Winter Evenings" was considered so good that it was sent to one of our Canadian magazines and appeared in the next issue. Some of you probably have profited by it. Another written by a young girl, who had only been a member of our Institute for a short time, on the subject, "A Girl's Possibilities," showed us only too plainly that if we, the married members, wish to keep up with the younger members, we had better keep educating ourselves along literary lines. Our girls are an inspiration to us. While they are with us we forget the passing years, and realize that—

"Youth is not youth in years,
But youth in heart."

When our monthly programme is at an end, our girls serve us with a light lunch which is provided by the hostess. There is no greater pleasure for the tired mother than to sit and chat over a cup of coffee, while our girls glide to and fro, serving us, and cheering us, with their charming grace and infectious laughter. When a year ago our Institute decided to raise by subscription a fund in aid of the Red Cross Society and Belgian Relief Fund, our girls collected one-half the \$110 collected at that time. When some bales of food and clothing were sent to the suffering Belgians, our girls helped gather and pack the same. Last spring a social evening was arranged which proved a splendid success socially, and also gave our girls an opportunity of sending twenty dollars toward supplies for the Shorncliffe Hospital. Two of our girls have been selling Patriotic Pins in aid of Red Cross work. Others made and placed boxes in the stores for free-will contributions. Some have been sewing, and even knitting, for our Canadian soldiers. They help arrange our programmes and in fact do everything that we, the married members, do.

Now, why are our girls such willing workers? Why do they come to our Institute meetings? A very great deal of credit is due to the mothers who were our Presidents, say for the first five years after we were organized. These mothers seemed to be able to instil into the minds of all members, their duty and responsibility as home-makers and nation-builders. The result is that it is almost unknown, in our Institute, for any member to say "I will not" or even "I cannot." The mothers in our branch have always brought their daughters to the Institute meetings. One mother of ten children has made it possible to come and bring her baby and eldest daughter, and when it is not possible for that unselfish mother to come, her daughter comes and tries to take home some benefit derived from our meetings. This young girl has sung us many a sweet refrain. Another dear mother, who, a few years ago was one of our faithful workers, and who always brought her daughter with her to our meetings, has gone to her reward; and although that daughter was left the care of a home, she always is present at the Institute meetings, doing *her* share of work, and *mother's* too. We also have a few girls whose mothers are not members. Their girl friends are members, and besides we try to make each meeting helpful, profitable and entertaining.

One of our members has been ill for over two years. Many kind messages and flowers from florist and home garden have been sent to the home of this dear girl, who, a few years ago, read us so many humorous selections, and entertained our branch in her home. Four of our girls have seen fit to join the ranks of the married members. At the time of this important event in the life of one of our young members, we remembered her with a suitable gift from our branch. This we are all only too delighted to do, so that we may in some way show our appreciation of their worth.

We do not wait until our children are old enough to become members to train them in as Institute workers. The little tots of four or five years old gather up the questions for the "Question Drawer" and recite us,

"Bobby Shaftoe's gone to sea,
Silver buckles on his knee,"

or some other little rhyme. The school girl helps entertain us in the holidays and also hems handkerchiefs for our soldier boys. At our September meeting the little son and daughter of the hostess sang us a duet. I do not anticipate any scarcity of girls as Institute workers in our Lobo Branch, even after our present girl members are all married. We are seeing that the little tots and the school girls are being trained to fill their places. I have mentioned some of the work our girls have done. If one of our young girls happens to be in this audience, and she knows I have not mentioned what she has done, will she feel hurt? Why, certainly not. Will she keep on working and entertaining? By all means she will. She will work all the harder, knowing that the happy consciousness of a duty performed is far better than the commendation of any woman or man either.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think the Institute should always include the young girls. There are so many things to be learned and they will have to take our places and will do more work than we have been able to do because of what we have done before them.

ADDRESS.

Miss Watson, of Macdonald Institute, Guelph, outlined the special Macdonald Institute course which is now available for Institutes in rural districts. A similar report appears in the proceedings of the Central Convention.

TRAVELLER'S AID.

MRS. REID.

It gives me great pleasure this afternoon to be allowed the privilege of speaking to you about the traveller's aid secretary or deaconess which the Young Women's Christian Association of this city have engaged in their great desire to be of use to the young women and girls of the city and surrounding territory. The salary of the deaconess is met by a committee formed by the ladies of the Y. W. C. A. and the ladies of the Presbyterian Church. Miss Laing meets all important trains at the G. T. R. and she looks specially after all young girls who are travelling, that is her particular work, to see that they are not spoken to by undesirable persons. She also looks after the mothers of young children.

She helps everyone who needs any help. In some cases, young girls have lost the address of the place they are going to and sometimes they have lost their ticket, and she has to help them financially, but we find that money laid out in that way is often returned. In Miss Laing's monthly report we find she helps about 200 women and girls each month. I thought you ladies who live in the country would be pleased to know that there is such a person at the station to look after your daughters if they need help.

Last summer a young girl came from Toronto, and arrived at the station about 7 o'clock. Her friend was coming up from Port Stanley to meet her, but did not arrive, and she had no friend in the city except one family, and although she telephoned, she could not get them. Miss Laing took charge of her, and after she was able to leave the station she found these people were at home and took the young girl up to them. The people did not come in from Port Stanley until late at night. We hope in time to have all trains met on the G. T. R. and C. P. R. as well.

THE CHAIRMAN: A young lady friend of mine went all the way to the Exhibition in California and back again, and almost for the entire journey she was alone. She depended on the Traveller's Aid Ladies at the different stations, and she assured me that their aid was greatly appreciated.

In a discussion as to the advisability of purchasing Red Cross supplies from local dealers, it was the consensus of opinion that a considerable discount should be given by such dealers, especially if goods are purchased in any considerable quantity.

CENTRAL ONTARIO CONVENTION.

The Central Ontario Women's Institute Convention was held in the Central Technical High School, 275 Lippincott Street, Toronto, on November 10th, 11th and 12th, 1915.

This Convention was attended by a large number of delegates from central and northern Ontario, as well as a limited number of representatives from eastern and western Ontario. Much enthusiasm was shown especially in regard to patriotic work which has been so liberally supported throughout the year. The Technical School provided most satisfactory accommodation for the Convention, and the number of delegates was something over 400 and the average attendance about 575. Altogether this Convention was a decided success.

MORNING SESSION, NOVEMBER 10TH.

Mrs. S. G. KITCHEN, St. George, presided, and the Rev. R. J. M. Glassford led in devotional exercises.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

I consider it an honor to preside over this large audience of representative women from the best homes of Ontario, homes made by progressive women of an organization that has one common object in view—the betterment of the home and the advancement of the nation; “For Home and Country” is our motto. Any person who has watched the important work done by the Women's Institutes for the past fifteen years cannot help but conclude that it has been worth while. We have tried to help in every good work that needed doing. We enthusiastically grasped the work in connection with Red Cross, Belgian Relief, etc., work peculiarly adapted for the women to do, and I do not think we need be ashamed of the result. It is fortunate that we were already organized when this work needed doing. We have only to ask ourselves, “Could this work have been done as well if we had not been already organized and prepared for the work?” This organization grows and the work grows whether in peace or in war, and the results cannot be anything but a blessing to the race. This Convention will help and enthuse us to take hold of any future work and give us the ability to do it.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

F. W. WARREN, TECHNICAL SCHOOL, TORONTO.

In the unavoidable absence of the Principal, Dr. McKay, I have been asked by your Director to welcome you to this Convention in the New Technical School.

During the last few weeks this auditorium has been honored by the meetings of several organizations of women. We had a meeting of the National Council of Women, followed by the Business Women's Club of Toronto and the Toronto Teachers' Association, and now we have the last in point of time, but certainly not the least in regard to numbers and influence, the Women's Institutes of Ontario.

Your motto is "Home and Country." Well I am old fashioned enough to believe that the women of our land have a mighty work to do in the home—to make it a joy to men who go out in the morning with glad hearts and return rejoicing in the evening because they know the welcome and comfort awaiting them; to make it a haven for the children where they may come with their hopes and their woes, ever sure of kindly interest and sympathetic understanding.

But I am also, shall I say, new fashioned enough to believe that a woman becomes more and more the guardian of the home love and the source of the home happiness when she takes an active interest in the many affairs in a sense outside the individual home and yet in a greater measure of immense importance to every family. Stevenson, in "An Inland Voyage," says, "To know what you prefer instead of humbly saying 'Amen' to what the world tells you you ought to prefer, is to have kept your soul alive," and I think that idea is at the back of such an organization as this and has much to do with its success. Because of your interest in the affairs of the home, because of your interest in the welfare of the country I most heartily welcome you to the first province-wide women's convention held in our new auditorium.

As some of you know I have not always been a teacher in Toronto, but have spent many pleasant years in some towns outside where the Institute was and is a decided factor in the uplift of the community, so that I am acquainted at first hand with some of the good done by you as an organization. In these days of stress and anxiety, when we rejoice because of the brave deeds done by our boys and sorrow for those who will not return, it was grand to hear President Marshall of the Red Cross Society of Canada tell, as he did from this platform a week or so ago, that the Women's Institutes had contributed \$43,000 to the funds of the Society. If nothing else had been done by you, that, in itself, would be ample justification for your existence as an organization.

You are meeting in the auditorium of a school second to none on this continent and without a superior in the Old Land.

I might, with truth, tell you that there are seven acres of floor space, $1\frac{3}{8}$ miles of blackboard, 1.1-5 miles of corridors, 450 doors, and 1,980 windows; that one contractor had to paint 23 acres and another provide 30 miles of wiring; that there is a construction room large enough to contain two moderate sized modern houses, a power plant producing 1,000 horse-power, a complete suite of rooms such as are found in the modern apartment, separate lunch rooms for boys and girls, accommodating at one time 300 students, where a bowl of soup may be obtained for $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents and a cup of cocoa or glass of milk for a like amount; a gymnasium with shower baths and a plunge 50 ft. x 25 ft. where students are taught to swim, five large lecture rooms, four kitchens, five sewing and dress-making rooms, two millinery rooms, a complete laundry, thirty class rooms besides laboratories, machine shops, carpenter shops, a planing mill, forges, foundry and a complete Art School.

I might enumerate all the different points of the building: but, after all, if the school is not doing the work intended, all this equipment is equipment and nothing else. May I then tell you something concerning the work of the School?

For the boy, because I know the boy, young or old, is dear to every woman's heart, we have the Matriculation Course for the Faculty of Applied Science—the S.P.S.—in which a boy is given, in addition to the work required for the examination, a two years' course in shop work and a three years' course in drafting; the art course in which he may become proficient in art either as a thing in itself

or as an aid in obtaining a livelihood; the industrial course which in many ways is the strong feature of the School. Too many boys passing through the public schools either leave school forever or, going to the high school, soon become dissatisfied, not because the high school is not good in its place, but because it does not fit in with his aims and ambitions. In this course the boy is given a good general and practical education in English, science and mathematics for two years and then for the next two years is allowed to specialize in the line most suited to him, whether it be architecture or printing, machine designing or machine shop work, surveying or electricity, painting and decorating or industrial chemistry.

For the girl we have the matriculation course with work in sewing and cookery, the home economics course giving a good general education including dressmaking, millinery and cookery, the art course similar to that for boys and the industrial course similar in its aim to the boys' course, but training for dress-making, millinery, cookery and catering.

Besides these regular courses we have special courses such as the housekeepers' course, the houseworkers' course, the dietitians' course, the preliminary training for nurses, and special short time courses in machine shop, building construction, dressmaking, millinery, first aid, cookery.

The School also co-operates with the Public Health Department of the city. Two of our domestic science teachers go to the mothers' meetings in the different centres, and, while the tired mothers rest, show them how to cook economically, give short talks on matters of common interest, prepare some little luncheon for them and in many ways try to make the world brighter at least for one afternoon a week.

In the evening school many classes are offered in a great variety of subjects, in architecture, in building construction, in many of the trades, in art, in electricity, in chemistry, in mathematics, English and French, in domestic art and domestic science, in emergencies and first aid, in gymnastics and swimming, in voice culture.

All of our teachers are trained specialists and when I tell you that for October we had an enrolment of 5,889, 4,312 in the evening classes and 1,577 in the day classes, and that our boys and girls, our men and women have attained success in their chosen spheres, I think you will agree that the School is filling a place, and a fairly large place, in the educational life of the city and province.

May I close by again welcoming you to your meeting here, by wishing you every success in your work and by inviting you whenever it is convenient to make a tour of inspection of the School and its work? I thank you for your very kind attention.

REPLY TO ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

MRS. E. G. GRAHAM, BRAMPTON.

It is very fitting this afternoon that our meeting should open with prayer—if there ever was a time in the history of the world when we needed divine guidance, it is the present. We are delighted to meet in this magnificent school. Here we may send our daughters and our daughters' daughters, to fit them to be good wives and mothers. We thank Mr. Warren for his kind words to us as Institute members.

I have a friend whose husband always contended she had done the proposing. She said, "It is not true, I never did, but I won't deny I helped a lot." We have not done it all, but we will not deny we have helped a lot. Over \$200,000 in cash and work was donated by our Women's Institutes during the past year for Red Cross and work of all kinds for the soldiers. At the outbreak of the war when our women offered themselves at once to help in every possible way, I thought of that Scripture quotation: "For who knoweth but thou art come into the Kingdom for such a time as this." The women of the rural districts were already splendidly organized and thoroughly prepared for the kind of work to be done, our motto, "For Home and Country," fitting in beautifully.

Perhaps you do not know that in the last few weeks I have been made your Mother. It is the same position that was held so ably by Mrs. L. A. Hamilton during the past year, as representative of the Women's Institutes on the National Service Committee. Perhaps you would like to know what this means? You all know about the Hospital Ship Fund: \$100,000 was asked for and \$283,000 was subscribed by the women of Canada. (Applause.) It cost exactly \$249.79 to gather that money and send it forward to England. This committee is now called the National Service Committee. It is composed of a representative from every large women's organization in Canada. You know the Institutes are not nationalized, but some day we will be. We are now in every province in the Dominion. I do not know what we would do with a national convention, because in the Province of Ontario alone we now have three conventions. At present this National Service Committee is looking after comforts for the fighting men. At the present time they are asking for 70,000 twenty-five cent pieces with which to purchase leather wallets of stationery with an indelible pencil, one for each fighting man. The delegates were appealed to for comforts for the soldiers. I do not like to say "I did this and that," but I am just proud of the fact that last year I gathered a car load of provisions for the poor of Toronto, valued at \$450. I am doing it again this year, and I want to let you know that you all can do the same. One farmer's wife said to me, "We put away in the cellar just so much in the way of provisions for the winter, and nearly every spring we throw some of it away." Now this year just keep sufficient for yourself and give the rest to the poor. The question of getting help through the Patriotic League has been mooted. It is very hard for them to fill places, but if any woman in the country can take a woman with a child they can supply help of that kind. It is a burning question with them to get homes for these women. On Saturday morning I was reading a Kenora paper in the home of a friend and in it I found this anthem:

"God save our splendid men,
Send them safe home again;
God save our men.
Keep them victorious,
Patient and chivalrous,
They are so dear to us;
God save our men."

When Miss Campbell was up north in the Muskoka region she met a dear old lady of over eighty, Mrs. J. B. Shrigley, of Dorset, who had written a great many beautiful poems. Miss Campbell asked her if she would write a poem for our convention. This is her contribution:

FOR HOME AND COUNTRY.

For Home and Country, magic words
That thrill the heart like song of birds,
No dearer words to those who roam,
Than native land and "Home, Sweet Home";
Beloved in childhood and in age,
Prized by the simple and the sage;
No cot so humble, land so bare,
But some heart turns with longing there.

No silken banner e'er unfurled
A nobler motto to the world;
The chosen motto of our band,
The pride and hope of native land;
A bow of promise and of cheer
That time will purer altars rear
Within the home, from which will rise
The incense of self-sacrifice.

For broader, higher thoughts have sprung,
And grander, truer notes are rung
Since woman has awaked to find
The niche in life for her designed;
A niche no other power can fill—
Since 'tis for her to sow and till—
To sow with careful hand the seed
From which may spring but noble deeds.

As mothers, daughter, sister, wife,
To smoothe the rugged ways of life,
To guide the tender, trusting feet
In sunny paths, life's cares to meet—
For her to make our lives worth while,
To dry the tear, to wake the smile.

Yes! Home is woman's true domain,
But quite too long has hidden lain
Her powers, like mines of golden ore,
Waiting the hand to ope the door;
Or seeds, which wait the sower's hand,
To spring and beautify the land.

All praise to her who oped the door,
Who called the women of to-day
To take their places and their stand
To guard the home and native land—
Not from the foe who comes with swords,
The greedy, world-destroying hordes;
But those who lurk within the fold
And banish peace still as of old.

Yes, hers shall be a household name
Who labored not for worldly fame,
But nobly answered to the call
Which makes for good—the good of all;
No jewel'd crown was ever placed
On worthier brow, where time had traced
With gentle hand the lines of care,
Which loving thought had pencilled there.

The name of Hoodless long will live,
A guiding star to those who give
Their best of life, their thought, their care,
The burdens of their kind to share.

Then may we falter not nor stray,
But onward press in wisdom's way,
And all united, firm and true,
To stand and wait, or dare and do.
Long may our Institution stand
To bless the home and native land;
Aye, stand undaunted in its might
For Home and Country, God and Right.

ADDRESS.

W. B. ROADHOUSE, DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO.

At the request of Mr. Putnam I gladly avail myself of this opportunity of making a few remarks to this gathering. In the past few years I have taken advantage of the opportunity to meet with the ladies of the Women's Institute in different parts of this Province at their local gatherings, as well as at their larger gatherings, and I have come to feel at home with you.

My intimate knowledge of the work which you have been doing has brought me so closely and so fully into sympathy with your work, with the self-sacrificing efforts which are being made to accomplish that work, that I feel that I am one with you in your aims and in your method of accomplishing these aims. It is but natural that any person in speaking at a gathering of this kind and at this time should particularly emphasize the work which has been done by the Women's Institutes during the past year along patriotic lines. It has indeed seemed, as Mrs. Graham so aptly put it in her charming address, that the Women's Institutes came into existence in order to do that work along patriotic lines which they have done during the past year. There is, I say, room for thought that such might be the case, but that would eliminate to a certain extent a vast amount of very useful and very important work which was accomplished by the Institutes throughout the Province in the time of peace. It would preclude this work along the line of united development which so distinguished this organization and which, I think I am right in saying, eventually prepared it for the larger and broader tasks which have fallen to their hands during the past months. It has seemed to me simply being the case of doing a thing which is needed when it is needed.

In the days of peace which had been with us so long that we had come to the conclusion that they were with us to stay, you rendered most distinguished service in your separate communities, and when the call came for service along patriotic lines, the organization was there ready for work, ready for extension to take in all the work from the various corners of the Province. In this regard this Province has reason to congratulate itself for, I believe, there has been no organization and could have been no organization so well fitted to vitalize and organize the efforts in the rural communities as has the Women's Institutes at this time. Think what it means to have an organization so ideally spread out, so closely knit together in its efforts and its aims. Many of you saw, and perhaps all of you read of the splendid parade which stirred this great city yesterday. It was a magnificent demonstration and very properly stirred the city and the Province by its immense proportions. There were in that parade some 10,000 men, and it took one hour to pass the saluting base or any given point, yet do we realize that the membership of the Women's Institutes would make up three parades such as that and would take three hours to pass any point, if it were possible even to fancy a parade made

up of the entire membership of the Women's Institutes. I speak of that particularly by way of analogy and in order to convey to you an idea of the largeness of the organization which you represent here to-day in its far stretching ramifications, of the tremendous influence which it may exercise and which it has exerted up to the present time.

I am glad to note from your programme and from the subjects that have already characterized the opening of this gathering, that the patriotic note is the keynote of this Convention. It is most fitting that such should be the case, for while there are naturally other interests which will attract your attention and be brought before you during your three-days Convention, I think I am right in saying that as long as this country is called upon to participate in the struggle which is now waging, that until that struggle has ensued in a victorious ending, as long as it continues, so long must it have a first demand upon our time, upon our sacrifice and upon our service and so my highest hope is that from this Convention you will go back to your homes and take with you some of the interest, some of the enthusiasm, some of the influence which will no doubt be developed during this Convention, that the work in which you may be engaged in will be continued on an enlarged scale and will be continued so long as there is need, because as we all recognize the cause is worthy and the need is great.

My purpose then this afternoon in saying these few words to you at your opening session is to join with the representatives of this magnificent Institution, in which we are fortunate in being privileged to meet, in bidding you welcome on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture and the Department of Agriculture to which I belong, and in expressing the good-will and greetings of the Minister who is detained by a recruiting meeting in the country from being present in person.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

GEO. A. PUTNAM, TORONTO.

When we met a year ago, after little more than three months of war, you had already demonstrated what the Women's Institutes were capable of doing along patriotic lines. The Institutes, probably more than any other society, have in recent years studied local needs and possibilities and responded to the call for service to the individual, the family and the community. What was more natural than that they should be among the first to respond to the larger need in a large way.

While it is impossible to compile anything like an exact statement of what the Institutes have contributed in cash, goods, and labor to the Red Cross and other patriotic purposes, we have been able to make an estimate which we are convinced, the further the inquiry we make, is below rather than above the actual figures. The total givings in cash and goods by the Institutes of the Province of Ontario is certainly over \$200,000 or about \$7.00 per member. In cash alone they have contributed \$42,200 to the main office of the Red Cross Society in Toronto, while many of the Institutes, especially in the eastern and western sections of old Ontario, have contributed considerable amounts to local Red Cross societies. Their givings have been not only to the Red Cross, but to the Hospital Ship Fund, as reported a year ago, Patriotic Fund, local relief, hospitals, etc. In

three counties they have furnished motor ambulances, in others, machine guns, hospital cots, etc.

Some of the branch reports to be presented will indicate what the individual societies have done. Allow me, however, to give you two or three examples of the givings of the Institutes:

GRIMSBY INSTITUTE.

Cash to Red Cross	\$594 00
Goods to Red Cross	700 00
Hospital Ship Fund	5 00
Goods to Belgian Relief	150 00
Local Relief	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,549 00

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE.

Cash to Red Cross	\$296 00
Goods to Red Cross	294 00
Hospital Ship Fund	287 00
Patriotic Fund	25 00
Belgian Relief	205 00
Goods to Belgian Relief	844 00
Local Relief	20 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,971 00

PAKENHAM.

Goods to Red Cross	\$125 00
Cash Hospital Ship Fund	115 00
Patriotic Fund	643 00
Cash, Belgian Relief	10 00
Goods, Belgian Relief	322 00
Goods, Local Relief	25 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,240 00

Always ready to make the most of local possibilities and opportunities, they have adopted many ways in which to raise funds—tea rooms, Women's Institute Jitney Associations, autograph quilts, concerts, socials, tag days, sale of old papers and rubbers, shipments of farm produce for sale, etc.

How would the women in the rural districts have been reached, had it not been for your organization? It seems providential that the Women's Institutes, not only in Ontario but in the other provinces of the Dominion, should have been developed to such an extent that an effective appeal could at once be made to the women of the rural districts—country places, villages, and towns. What is impossible of accomplishment by the 860 branches in Ontario with their nearly 30,000 members working in harmony with their sister organizations in other provinces? The Institute is not only a provincial, but a Dominion-wide organization, the influence of which cannot be measured. Steps were under way for calling a central meeting of representatives of the Institutes and similar organizations in the various provinces a little over a year ago, but the war interfered. Any attempt at organization, nationally, will, no doubt, be deferred until the war is over.

We have, for a number of years, been devoting nearly all our attention to the home. It was a happy occasion when we chose the motto "For Home and Country," but we little thought at the time that an opportunity to demonstrate our patriotism in a practical way was so close at hand.

During the stress of this nation-sifting process, the women of all lands have had an opportunity of demonstrating their patriotism and exercising that sympathetic spirit characteristic of womanhood—a desire to assist toward greater bodily comfort, a better environment or better educational advantages. Many a woman has had a keener interest in life and a more satisfying activity during the past fifteen months than ever before, for she has, for the first time, felt that she is a very important part of the grand whole by which great things are done. Co-operation, sympathy, harmony, have been stimulated and solidified by the thoughtfulness, sacrifices and industry of our people, and they are all the stronger to face the still greater responsibilities and sacrifices which are likely to be ours during the months, if not the years, to come. England must win! and England will win! It may be a longer war than we at first thought, but so sure as there is a God in Heaven, and so sure as right must prevail, so certainly must the freedom of the nations be secured by the triumph of the people fighting therefor.

We admire the spirit which has prompted some branches to decide that they would not send a delegate to the Convention this year, but would devote so much the more of their resources to the purchase of comforts for the soldiers, or assist in some other patriotic line. The soldier in the trenches, the nurse in the hospital, the officer in command, render the greater service by a brief respite from the strenuous duties, and we believe that our three Conventions will stimulate every branch and each individual to a greater sense of responsibility and result in organizing the Institute effort upon a more systematic, effective basis. This does not imply that the Institutes have not done well, but merely suggests that as a body they can do more. Some of the branches have given to an extent which means real sacrifice on the part of their members, foregoing what most of us look upon as the comforts and necessities of life, in order that they may give the more to Red Cross and other patriotic efforts. The nation must do more and can do more, so let us give until it touches us personally. We have on our programme those who can tell us how we may be of the greatest service to our country at this time. The Institute members have not only contributed in gifts of money and goods, but have put their very life blood into the effort. Women without any help in the farm home are finding it possible to devote time to sewing, knitting, putting up of jam, etc.—a real sacrifice.

One is almost inclined to advise that we devote the whole time of the Convention in devising ways and means whereby we may render the best service along patriotic lines during the coming months. We are, however, well advised from time to time as to the needs of the hour; and, in the midst of our present responsibilities, it is in place for us to discuss and decide, so far as possible, upon those lines of work which will in normal times appeal to the best judgment of our large band of members—many of them new members, and many of them young members, who have become identified with the Institute for the first time since the outbreak of war. The war will end, and the question before us is what are these women and girls who have been devoting so much time to patriotic work going to be offered through the Institute at the conclusion of the war. Many of the subjects announced on our Convention programme have been chosen in the hope that the speakers will offer suggestions and give definite directions as to how you may through your local Institute be of the greatest service along educational, social, and community improvement lines. The war responsibilities which you are accepting with so much credit to your organization, should make you all the stronger for aggressive work along those lines which mean so much to the prosperity and happiness of the nation.

The Institute is not only an effective organization established for the furtherance of those objects with which you are all familiar, but has come to be a sort of foster parent of other community efforts and organizations. The Institute, besides dealing effectively with household problems (foods, clothing, sanitation, health, labor-saving devices and methods, care and training of children, etc.) has taken in hand for the whole community the work of the Red Cross and Belgian Relief, has encouraged literary societies, clubs for boys and girls, conducted classes for boys and girls, taken over the local library, organized community improvement committees, encouraged efforts looking to the instruction of the boys and girls along agricultural lines, organized Women's Institute orchestras, and many other lines which need not be enumerated. Their efforts are the beginning of a unification of all local resources in each community, which if properly directed and earnestly supported cannot but result in Ontario continuing to be the fairest, most prosperous Province of the Dominion with a contented people devoted to the uplift of mankind. The individual member in the Institute shows a sincere keenness to contribute her little part in making the community in which she lives and the circle in which she moves a little better because of her presence and effort. The day was when the great majority of the members were loud in their praise of the Institutes for the help they had *received* and the benefit they had *derived*, but the aim now is to be *of service* through the Institute, so that life will mean all the more to the mothers, the fathers, the boys and the girls of the community. The Institute conducted along proper lines cannot but be an uplift and inspiration to the whole community.

The Commission on Country Life appointed under the Government of President Roosevelt, presented its report to Congress early in 1909. The three chief recommendations were:—

1. Taking stock of country life.
2. Nationalized extension work.
3. A campaign for rural progress.

Under the last heading they "urged the holding of local, state, and even national conferences on rural progress, designed to unite the interests of education, organization and religion into one forward movement for the rebuilding of country life. Rural teachers, librarians, clergymen, editors, physicians and others may well unite with farmers in studying and discussing the rural question in all its aspects. We must in some way unite all institutions, all organizations, all individuals, having an interest in country life into one great campaign for rural progress."

There appears to be no other organization in Ontario or in Canada through which local resources and forces can be mustered so well as through the Women's Institutes. The leaders in education, philanthropy, social service, and even in agricultural betterment are looking more and more to the women of the Institute to assist in making these various efforts of greatest service to all the people, and we trust that the Institute will continue to support those community efforts which can be made effective only through an organization which reaches the whole people.

The Institutes have been successful largely for the reason that they have done things rather than theorized upon what might be accomplished. Enough has been accomplished of a community nature we think to warrant the prediction that you will be leaders in those features which go to make for better educational

facilities, improved health, attractive elevating social life, effective philanthropy, and even better economic conditions.

Many an individual has discovered herself in the Institute. In the preparation of papers, taking part in discussions, presiding at meetings, contributing to the musical or literary part of the programme, making supplies for the soldiers, or some other practical work, they have revealed their talent and demonstrated their ability to themselves as well as their fellow members. While the individual has been discovering herself, the women of the Institute as a group have not fully realized, I think, their power for unifying the forces and resources of the community. You may and should make of the Institute a rallying ground for all available forces for the general uplift.

I did not come to preach a sermon, and must not dwell too long on generalities. You will bear with me, I am sure, while I now outline a few of the present day needs, if we are to build successfully on the splendid foundation which has been and is being laid in the Dominion-wide organization of which we form an important part.

PERMANENT HOME.

A family has a keener interest in home life and a deeper concern with community affairs when the father owns the home in which they live—the farm which they are working: so the members of a society which has a permanent home — hall or a room which is known as the Institute rallying place from month to month, take a keener interest in the organization. Have an eye to a permanent organization, and nothing will be a stronger factor towards permanency than a permanent home.

In some centres there is a possibility of co-operating with the Council, the School Board, or it may be some private individual in securing permanent quarters for the Institute. When the new school is about to be built, see to it that provision is made for a room in which the Institute may hold their regular meetings, and may be used as a rest room and library, social centre for the boys and girls, men and women of the community. The fact of having a home gives the organization a standing in the community and commands attention.

Since all sects and interests have worked so harmoniously and effectively through the Institute, may we not expect you to exert an influence in avoiding extravagant, unnecessary duplication in the erection of places of worship?

PRINTED PROGRAMMES.

A home lends stability to your plans and work. The officers and members at once set about to make definite plans to be carried out in that Institute home. The result is usually printed programmes; and whether we have a permanent home or not, it is well to have definite programmes for months in advance, or still better, a year in advance. This plan need not provide for a full programme at each meeting, but should leave a few blanks to be filled in by some of the good things discovered by wide-awake officers and committees from time to time throughout the year.

USE HOME TALENT.

The extent and strength of the Institutes is due largely to the fact that local talent has been unearthed, developed and *used* in the local organization. If it were not for the capable, experienced, talented women in all sections of the

Province, we would not have permanent organizations, the value of which to the people depends largely upon the service of the individual members in making the programmes of such interest and practical worth. It is well and quite permissible to secure outside talent, but to depend to any considerable extent, even in the early existence of an organization upon such assistance, is not conducive to beneficial work and permanency.

INTEREST IN EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

The Institutes continue to take a deep interest in the welfare of the school children of the community both from an educational, social, and health standpoint. May this continue. We trust that provision may be made so that school committees appointed by the Women's Institutes will be recognized and their co-operation sought in making for more healthful and efficient rural schools. The Department of Education looks upon the Institutes as one of the strongest forces for the improvement of rural schools. You are familiar with what has been done to demonstrate the practicability and need of Medical School Inspection in the rural districts. A brief report of the special committee appointed to deal with this feature of work will be presented. If you have a good teacher use your influence in retaining her services.

As an educational factor, our Demonstration-Lecture courses promise well, but in war years, few of our good women are ready to devote time to systematic instruction. Since we met last year, a number of most successful courses have been given, the most popular and helpful course being that in Food Values and Cooking, with the addition of four or five afternoons devoted to dairying and poultry raising. Home Nursing and First Aid to the Injured are gaining in popularity, a natural result in war time, and you will be pleased to know that the St. John's Ambulance Association is prepared to grant to those who take the course under a lady lecturer approved by their Society, a form "B" certificate.

We believe that Mothercraft should be added to our Demonstration-Lecture course, for there is no topic of greater interest to the women, and none in which service of greater value to the nation can be rendered.

A STIMULUS TO SANE SOCIAL LIFE.

The woman in the home is always looked to, to direct and lead in social affairs, so the Women's Institute will be expected to become the leader in introducing and directing social activities in which all in the community may take a part. If there is a Farmers' Club or Men's Literary Society, or other organization of men, join forces with them occasionally and give the young and the old of the community occasional opportunities for social gatherings, entertainments, educational advantages which can be so well directed and encouraged by the Institute.

AGRICULTURE FOR WOMEN.

We hear a great deal of what assistance the women in other countries are giving along agricultural lines, and it may be that some of our own Ontario women may be able to render most valuable service to the nation by devoting their energies to the lighter forms of agriculture. The responsibility resting upon women in the Old Land has made it imperative that they not only become familiar with agricultural practices in order that they may direct the work, but that they

may actually perform a good deal of the work. While no definite plans have been made to give systematic instruction through the Women's Institutes in the lighter forms of agriculture—dairying, poultry raising, bee keeping, fruit growing, etc.—the Department will be prepared to co-operate in such an effort if the Institutes so desire.

Do not allow the making of money to absorb your whole energy and cause you to lose sight of the real objects of the Institute. In the meantime you cannot do better, however, than to put all the energy you have into patriotic efforts, and there is no more worthy organization than the Red Cross.

We congratulate the city of Toronto and the people of the whole Province upon the erection and equipment of such a fine building where the youth of the land and those who have not had such opportunities early in life, may be schooled in those things which may be applied in the everyday activities of the people of responsibility. Our organization—the Institutes—represents the rural districts, and we trust that the day is not far distant when some of the good things, which we will have the opportunity of looking into more closely a little later, may be made the common property of the whole people without having to come to the larger centres of population for that training which is so essential to efficiency.

We have before us a programme full of promise in which provision is made for addresses and discussion on questions of vital importance—rural leadership, patriotism, social life in rural Ontario, Girls' Institutes, the Institute and the School, etc. I confidently look forward to the most profitable Convention we have yet held in connection with the organization which has come into such favorable prominence during the past year.

May you continue the good work which has been so much appreciated by the Department and those who have to do with Patriotic work, and we are confidently looking forward to the day when the Women's Institutes from one end of the Dominion to the other will be considered leaders in all those things which concern or affect the home and the community.

REPORTS OF INSTITUTES.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE BRANCH.

Soon after the war broke out, a special meeting of the Women's Institute was called to consider means of raising money for the Hospital Ship Fund. A systematic canvass of the town was decided upon, a large number of those present volunteering their services.

A little later, a Red Cross Committee was formed in connection with the Institute and all the women of Niagara-on-the-Lake and vicinity were asked to co-operate. Numbers and interest gradually increased until we now have an enthusiastic body of workers.

From its inception, the committee has received many donations, both large and small. Two silver teas were given, a neat little sum being thus added to our funds. Weekly sewing meetings were held at the home of one of the Institute members to prepare for a Red Cross Bazaar which was put through very successfully early in December, the proceeds amounting to \$674. Of this, \$200 was voted to the Red Cross Society, \$200 to the Belgian Relief Fund, and \$50 was placed at the disposal of our Institute Local Relief Committee, the balance being

reserved to purchase materials necessary for carrying on Red Cross work at the weekly meetings. Owing to a large military camp being held at Niagara this year, an unusual number of summer visitors have come to our town, many of whom have given substantial aid to the funds of the Society.

Another phase of our work which should not be omitted was in connection with the Camp Hospital. It was suggested by Mrs. Logie (wife of General Logie, first in command) that the Women's Institute send flowers regularly to the hospital. As a result, a Flower Committee was appointed, and an abundant supply of beautiful flowers was kept up throughout the season. This was greatly appreciated by both patients and staff. Quantities of fruit, vegetables, and delicacies were donated by Institute members week after week, also magazines and other reading matter. It was found that there was a shortage of hospital supplies, so the situation was relieved by our Red Cross Committee. Details included the following lists:—

Total value of goods given to Red Cross	\$1,285 11
Cash collected for Red Cross	340 00
Cash collected for other patriotic objects	650 39
Value of goods sent for Belgian Relief	945 00

Total value of goods and money collected by Niagara-on-the-Lake Institute	\$3,220 50
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CLARKSON AND LORNE PARK BRANCH.—MRS. P. W. HODGETTS, CLARKSON.

The Clarkson-Lorne Park Institute have been working under a Patriotic League until about a month ago when a chartered branch of the Red Cross Society was formed. The Executive of the Women's Institute have been elected the officers of the Red Cross Society. The men of the community, realizing the stupendous task of raising funds for our work, are assisting financially by donating \$100 each month for purchasing material.

Since last November goods to the value of \$495 have been sent to the Red Cross and \$123 in cash, with 200 jars of jelly and jam. The Board of Railway Commissioners was approached for gates and lights at Lorne Park crossing and an order from the Commissioners was obtained for the same to be installed very soon. This is the second time this Institute has been successful in protecting level crossings, as we have had them erected at Clarkson two years ago.

Another feature of our work is the formation of three young people's circles, at Clarkson, Lorne Park and Sheridan, representing an average attendance of 120 young people per week, for patriotic work. These we hope, after the war, to develop into "Girls' Institutes." The young people have their own organization, supervised by the ladies.

During the trek of the soldiers from Niagara, the ladies of Clarkson and Lorne Park fed the soldiers, pies, cakes and sandwiches for five days, representing the feeding of about 5,000 men.

PORT CREDIT BRANCH.

The work of the year by our Institute may be classified under three headings, viz.: (1) Red Cross work. (2) Community Movement work, (3) Flower Shows.

RED CROSS WORK.—At the June meeting, the President, Mrs. Godfrey, announced that she, with two other members of the Institute, would be glad to meet the trains with their motor cars, and, for a charge of 25c., would drive anybody,

who so desired, to the Golf Club, the proceeds to be given to the Red Cross Society. They desired this should be done under the auspices of the Women's Institute and that it should be known as the Port Credit Women's Institute Jinney Association. Continuously through the summer these ladies met the trains and it was a common event to have the fares doubled. On one very eventful occasion, five \$50 bills were found in the collection box. Up to the present \$750 have been collected. Another method of raising money for the Red Cross was by opening Tea Gardens. This work was started in July with Mrs. Mitchell (one of the directors) at the head of affairs. Most of the necessary equipment was given. The use of the land was granted by the Toronto and York Radial Company, the electric light and fittings were given by the Council. China utensils and oil stove were all lent. The lumber for making tables and stools was purchased, but the labor was given. Owing to the very inclement weather, the proceeds were not as large as it was hoped, but \$530 was cleared and very much praise is due to Mrs. Mitchell for her untiring labour.

COMMUNITY MOVEMENT WORK.—Evening classes. Three members of the Women's Institute served as representatives upon a committee of twelve, composed of members of the School Board, Community Movement and Women's Institute. Classes and lectures were held during the winter and were very successful.

SCHOOL EQUIPMENT.—Eighty dollars has been granted towards the erection of slides and sand piles in the school yard.

REFUSE BINS.—In May permission was obtained from the council to place refuse bins at various points in the village, and were purchased at a cost of \$18.00.

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SHOWS.—The first show was held in July, the exhibits chiefly being roses. Mr. Bryson, Superintendent of Avoca Vale Gardens, Toronto, gave some extremely interesting criticisms and also advice as to the culture of roses. The members were congratulated on the excellent show and were advised to compete in the Toronto Rose Show.

Exhibits were sold and the proceeds, together with the money from the sale of refreshments, amounted to \$47.15, all of which was given to the Port Credit Band.

The second show took place on September 6th and was held in conjunction with the Horticultural Society and the Community Movement. There were exhibits of flowers, fruit, vegetables, and poultry, displays of children's arts and crafts, folk dances and games. The Port Credit Band was in attendance and gave some excellent selections.

Three gold medals were given for competition among members of the Institute only. Three trophies for general competition, a silver medal and 25 other prizes. Prizes were also awarded for all the children's classes.

The show was a tremendous success and about 300 people were present.

STAMFORD BRANCH.

The Stamford Branch shows an increased attendance. Gave prizes of books to school children and is taking steps to secure appointment of women on school board. This Institute has made splendid contributions of money for various patriotic needs.

ALLISTON BRANCH.

This Branch has raised nearly \$700 for Red Cross work. A part of this was contributed to the motor ambulance given by the Institutes of Simcoe County. A shipment of 300 pounds of honey was also made.

LINDSAY BRANCH.

This Institute rolls bandages while business of meeting is being transacted. The members contribute a regular amount monthly for material for Red Cross work. There is also a contribution of five yards of cotton from each member monthly for bandages. This Institute has contributed to the Hospital Ship Fund, Motor Ambulance, Home Relief, etc.

CROWN HILL BRANCH.

Money for the Red Cross Society, clothing for the Belgians, field comforts, yarn for wounded soldiers, is only a part of the work of the branch. Home-made bread, eggs, butter, and other produce were sent by members to Red Cross rooms in Barrie, for sale.

DWIGHT BRANCH.

This report states: "We have had such delightful meetings that we are all feeling the good of the Women's Institute." This Institute, small in members, has contributed \$25 to the Red Cross Society, has made personal property bags for soldiers and done some knitting.

AYR BRANCH.

This Institute has been able to make very generous gifts to various patriotic purposes. To the Red Cross Society has been given \$800 in cash, socks, caps, scarfs, underwear, etc. To the Belgian Relief, 1,028 pounds of foodstuff, clothing and cash; comforters, underwear and infants' outfits have gone to the Secours National Fund. All this, with local and outside relief, making a total contribution of \$2,570.

FERONIA BRANCH.

We give a free social for the people about every two months to make it more pleasant in the country. A bell was brought by the Institute for our school. We also help the poor families in our locality. \$23.89 was sent to the Red Cross Society last year, and \$5.70 was sent to the British Red Cross gathered on Trafalgar Day. We also have made two quilts. We have twelve members.

MIDLOTHIAN BRANCH.

At present we have eight paid-up members with the promise of another new member at our next meeting. It looks as though our little branch were dwindling away, but we are working away still. Some of us are knitting socks. We live on farms where there is very little leisure, so we are not able to do as much knitting and sewing as we would like to do.

NEW LISKEARD BRANCH.

The Children's Fair was a success and a credit to the children of New Liskeard. We considered this year's fair ahead of last year's. The entries were not as large, but on the whole, the work was superior to last year's in nearly every line. Our Women's Institute bought the best seed we could get and distributed it in April amongst the different classes in the schools, each class having three kinds of seed, two vegetables and one flower. These were planted in plots. Through

the summer the plots were judged by some of our prominent men of the town, including Mayor Bryan. Five prizes were awarded in each class for the best kept plot. At the School Fair, we had 775 entries, 323 exhibitors and 123 pupils won money prizes. We took up garden work, sewing, baking, miscellaneous, school work, nature study, inventions and poultry from eggs supplied by the Ontario Agricultural College.

KINMOUNT BRANCH.

A sewing class for young girls was formed in connection with the Kinmount Branch. The meetings were held fortnightly on Saturday afternoons, the mothers in turn having the class at their homes. Different kinds of needle work were taught, including crochet, embroidery, hem-stitching, etc., not forgetting plain hemming. The class was in charge of two members of our branch, and the girls were very much interested, the average attendance being fifteen.

At the fall fair that year, prizes were given by the Institute to the best work exhibited by girls of the class under fifteen. Each girl brought her own materials, and asked to be taught certain ways and methods of using the materials.

PORT HOPE BRANCH.

For two years the Port Hope Institute has carried on a Girls' Sewing Class. We applied to the Council for the use of a room in the Town Hall for each Saturday afternoon. They very kindly granted our request, giving us the room heated and lighted free.

We put a notice in the paper; also sent invitations to the different schools and the result was more girls than the teachers could manage.

We applied to the Agricultural Society for a space to exhibit at Fall Fair and promised to supply half of the prize money. It met with their approval. They gave us part of a large tent, and we had a placard at the opening, "Women's Institute Girls' Sewing Class Exhibit." We had a great many classes and each class had a good supply of entries, the contest was keen and the prizes amounted to over twenty-five dollars.

This year we had more classes but not so many entries for each class; therefore, not so many disappointed children. I might mention two specials we had this year, namely, patching and darning. The patching was done on a square of red cotton, the patch applied being white; the work showed up splendidly. We had one hundred and twelve entries. As the prize money is not paid yet, I cannot say positively how much, but I think it will be nearly \$30.

JAMES MILLS BRANCH.

One year ago we joined with Bradford and had a Tag Day, and together we made \$325. We also assisted with a booth at the Fair and made \$125. This was all used for Red Cross work.

We then formed a society of our own and did all the work in our own homes. We packed a box for the Belgians valued at \$30, also sent \$35 in cash to the Belgian Consul. We subscribed \$130 to buy material for work. So far, we have sent away 68 surgical night shirts, 62 gray flannel shirts, 104 pairs of home knit socks, and \$15 to buy socks for the soldiers.

In September the young people of the church gave a Red Cross tea and the women of the Institute assisted. The proceeds were \$117, all of which was donated to Red Cross work. In October, one of the girls of the Institute had 500 white roses given to her and these were sold at the Fair. This added \$81 to our funds.

COOKSTOWN BRANCH.

Cookstown, scarcely two years since organization, has done wonderful work and has raised a lot of money. A number of the boys from that part have enlisted. One woman on a farm, with a number of small children, has made 40 shirts for the soldiers.

STROUD BRANCH.

The Institute at Stroud assisted in the taking sales in Barrie every week, sending \$25 worth a week. This Institute keeps up their library and maintains a cot in the Barrie Hospital.

EVENING SESSION, NOVEMBER 10.

MISS MARY YATES, Port Credit, in the Chair.

DISTRICT NO. 7 REPORT.

MRS. W. BUCHANAN, RAVENNA.

The County of Grey is in the same place as it was last year and so am I, as far as the report is concerned, except that this year I have to give a fuller report. I am expected to give a report for the whole of Grey County and also for the County of Dufferin. I was just a little afraid that Dufferin would send in a better report than we have. They are to the south of us and that is where all our big storms and blows come from. (Laughter.) However, as it happens, I do not think they have any better report than Grey.

CENTRE GREY.

Hopeville Branch is one of our best. They have good, faithful officers and their secretary, Mrs. Geo. Gilkes, has the honor of sending the most attractive monthly report of all the branch secretaries in Centre Grey. The programme is full and varied at every meeting.

Priceville is the only branch who state that they buy only "made in Canada" goods. They have done much Red Cross work and are helping the Ambulance Fund.

Proton Station is just organized this year. Their first work was to try to endow a cot in the hospital at Cliveden, a Canadian Base Hospital.

Flesherton Branch is one of the most enthusiastic. The membership has increased from 46 to 187. They are holding a fraternal social evening as a means of launching out on their winter's work. They always raise plenty of money and are contributing \$50.00 to the Motor Ambulance Fund; and are sending two barrels of fruit to soldiers at the front.

The Kimberley Branch is an ideal Women's Institute. What are the necessary qualifications?

1. Large membership compared with the population.
2. Members agreeable among themselves.
3. Scarcely ever miss a monthly meeting.
4. Meetings orderly and business-like.
5. Good attendance always.
6. Willing to have the Demonstration Courses.
7. Willing to have the Department speakers.
8. Willing to give to everything they are asked to.
9. Willing to be represented by their delegates at every convention.
10. Willing to entertain the District Annual and County Conventions.
11. Willing to be energetic in raising money.
12. Have always had a district officer in their branch.
13. Have donated \$100 to Red Cross Society and \$50 to endow a cot in one of the Canadian hospitals.
14. Have contributed \$50 to Grey County Motor Ambulance Fund.
15. The only drawback this branch has is that it is very hard to get any one to be an officer. Who can suggest a remedy?

Heathcote, Maxwell and Badjeros are all energetic branches which are noted for their good meetings and good works. They have raised considerable money for patriotic purposes.

Walter's Falls Branch has some experiences in Institute work which might be passed on for the good of others. A patriotic society in the village, with the same people belonging to the Women's Institute as well, divides the interest. That is, the work done might have been credited to the Women's Institute. They have programmes this year with the subjects named, but no particular person's name attached to each subject. This has proved to be a poor way as no one feels under obligation to prepare the subject.

Williamsford is a wonder for a small branch of twenty members. Besides the money the branch makes, the citizens encourage them by turning over all funds collected to the secretary-treasurer of the Women's Institute. From this source \$40 at one time, and \$90 on Trafalgar Day was secured, and the German citizens helped the Women's Institute to raise the \$30 for the Grey County Ambulance Fund. We might say for this branch, "Behold how good and how pleasant a thing it is for brethren and sisters to dwell together in unity." A great deal of sewing and knitting has been done by this branch.

Mill Creek, another small branch of sixteen members, is progressive.

Rocklyn Branch raised \$165 with a membership of about thirty, by holding a Shamrock Tea and Garden Party, and by personal canvass. It is spent in helping Meaford Hospital in buying supplies for sewing and knitting, and on giving a treat to sick members. Rocklyn gave \$25 to the Grey County Motor Ambulance Fund.

The Dundalk Branch is one of our best. Out of volumes of good works let us select one thing worthy of special notice. They held a special meeting to which they invited poor mothers of children, whose lives were not always beautiful and bright; a large meeting was the result. Then, again, they sent contributions of butter and eggs and fruit to a society in Toronto who care for needy mothers. Besides their large givings to Red Cross work they have donated \$25 to the Ambulance Fund.

Many items of special interest make Markdale Branch an ideal Women's Institute. Markdale is the home of the Department of Agriculture for Grey County. The wife of the District Representative is the president. The office of the Department of Agriculture is an ideal meeting place. Their programmes are very attractive. Three of the last papers given were these: "Nutrition," by a teacher in the Technical School, Winnipeg; "Women's Work in the 20th Century," by Mrs. Haskett, a talented member; "Making the Most of Life," by Mrs. W. L. McFarland of Toronto (the first President of Markdale Branch). They raised \$130 in October. Gave \$50 to the Ambulance Fund.

The Clarksburg and Thornbury Women's Institute has accomplished a volume of work in the last year:

1. Sent a Christmas box to each soldier from our district.
2. Sent cushions and oranges to the Grey County House of Refuge, Markdale.
3. Sent canned fruit and dried apples to the Home of Incurables, Toronto.
4. Sent donation of money to the Children's Aid.
5. Held knitting teas every Tuesday since February and have completed over 1,000 pairs of socks, besides other work.
6. Two hundred and thirty-one dollars has been paid for yarn alone.
7. Have given \$100 to the Grey County Ambulance Fund.

How was all this money made, you ask. First, taking collections at the knitting teas, realizing \$65; second, from concerts; third, from donations (three Sunday schools contributing); fourth, house to house canvass. There is \$200 still in the treasury. This branch secretary says the power behind the success is the president. Note: One thing is sure, this branch secretary is dear to the heart of the district secretary on account of her promptness and care.

Eugenia and Vandeleur Branches are working energetically for Red Cross work.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE CONVENTION.

Toronto, November, 1915.

Women of Canada, I pay
My best respects to you to-day.
We're banded here, as women should,
In hopes to get and give out good.

Women of Canada, you know
That we gain much by doing so;
So that is why we gather here
And meet in council once a year.

We've got to think, and glean and plan
And work as only woman can;
For there is lots of work to do
For good of Home and Country too.

There's much has been already done,
But we have only but begun;
For women now must work, not weep,
If they the benefit would reap.

And women now can take their place,
And never think it is disgrace,
To help along the outside show,
For men oft need our help, you know.

Our Homes are first, our duty's clear—
We tend and serve our loved ones dear;
But after that, our Country's next,
With various tasks between, betwixt.

Women of Canada, be true,
Do well the work allotted you;
It does not all depend on strength
The pace we go, or what the length.

If we take God to be our guide
And keep Him with us, by our side,
And go forth in His armor dressed,
We safe can leave with Him the rest.

Then if the Germans should prevail,
Or if the Government should fail,
And every other thing to boot,
There still will be "Our Institute."

—MRS. WALTER BUCHANAN.

NORTH GREY.

In North Grey the regular meetings are being held with good programmes. Besides all the work that is being done for the Red Cross \$1,200 have been raised for patriotic work. Besides other work six branches have contributed fruit, vegetables, quilts, linen, also money amounting to \$300 to the Children's Shelter at Owen Sound.

Shallow Lake is doing splendid work for the needy of their village.

Annan gave \$150 to Owen Sound Hospital.

Brookholm gave \$100 towards improving their school grounds, etc.

Salem, a new branch, gave a garden party, realizing \$200 to spend as they see fit.

Meaford Branch fixed up a Women's Institute corner in their Agricultural Hall on Fair Day with a table to receive donations for soldiers, from which they realized \$152. All told they have raised \$352 since July.

DUFFERIN COUNTY.

Dufferin Women's Institute have been doing good work. They have 16 branches with a membership of about 350. In January or February they have a directors' meeting of the district to plan for the work of the coming year. At their annual meeting held in June they have a convention. Delegates are sent from almost every branch and those taking part in the programme do it in a very willing and creditable way. Also the Department delegate always gives them something good. The morning session is devoted to business and the afternoon to papers and reports. All branches give reports at the annual convention.

Their branches have all been doing a lot of Red Cross and patriotic work. Shelburne was the first to take up such work in that district and they have sent for those purposes \$500.

Orangeville has spent a great deal of their money on the Women's Institute ward of the Lord Dufferin Hospital, and have been engaged in much other charitable and patriotic work. A play was given under the auspices of the Women's Institute netting \$101.50, and a cooking class which netted \$50 had a membership of 85. Total receipts for last year were \$208.57 and expenditure \$161.17.

Rushview, Elba, Whitfield, Bowling Green and Blonte are doing Red Cross and other patriotic work.

Violet Hill is sending in splendid reports along all lines.

Corbetton is a money-making branch. They have laid cement sidewalks in their village and planted shade trees.

Honeywood is also doing splendidly. They are beautifying their part of the country, also helping in Red Cross work.

Horning's Mills has the largest membership in Dufferin. They have provided chairs for the Orange Hall where they hold their meetings.

Camilla Branch held a Patriotic Garden Party and raised quite a large sum. They also have a ward in Orangeville Hospital to keep supplied.

Laurel, Whittington and Mono Centre branches have largely attended meetings and at each meeting they make Red Cross supplies.

They have a splendid band of secretaries in Dufferin County who send in good monthly reports.

Dr. G. C. Creelman, Guelph, delivered an address on Rural Leadership which was very much appreciated. See page 43 for report of same.

CANADIAN LITERATURE.

MISS E. VROOMAN, TORONTO.

The opportunity to address the Ontario Women's Institutes at their annual convention is one I peculiarly appreciate, and more especially owing to the nature of my subject, for it is my earnest desire and fond hope that all the officers and members of this noble and energetic organization of women may become enthusiasts and messengers of the literature of our Dominion—" 'tis a consummation devoutly to be wished."

It is only within very recent times that the attention of Canadians has been turned toward a contemplation of the literature within their own gates, and the Institute workers in the cities, the towns, and the rural communities can do a great deal toward spreading the gospel of our own literature, to foster and extend the growing interest, and in so doing prove that there are no patriots of the "sounding brass and tinkling cymbal type."

Sometimes when I lift my own voice and want to talk about the literary things of this country someone very politely puts on his glasses and looking me over, says, "Yes! Yes, I suppose so, though I really can't say, you know." That's just it, they haven't taken the trouble to become familiar with what we have. And generally speaking, the ignorance of the average citizen about the literature of Canada is appalling. The educated Canadian may have his Shakespeare, his Tennyson, his Byron, at his finger tips, but he seems to know nothing of his own literature.

That we have no great poetry, such as requires centuries of national life and culture to produce, is surely no marvel. The wonder is that in our short span of existence and under circumstances peculiar to the settling of a new country, and as Nellie McClung put it, so uniquely—"Too busy making the payments on the binder"—that work of so high an order of excellence has been produced which even now we are proud to claim.

It is true, we are young, we have no past as compared with the Old Land, and yet in spite of all that we have authors who have arisen to second phases of life lived in various Canadian communities—life that has the universal touch, that shows the whole world akin after all, and, at the same time, has those peculiarities that make it distinctly local in atmosphere and could only have been written by those who have lived it.

No, while Canadian literature is young it is not too young. Johnny Canuck is getting to be a big boy now—it is good to be alive to-day, to be a Canadian and a sharer in the onward march of Canadian greatness, for, just as truly as the nineteenth century was the era of progress for the United States, the twentieth century belongs to Canada, and this is especially true in a literary sense, and Institute workers, here is your golden opportunity to make your friends, acquaintances, the children in your homes, familiar with the literature of your country. Frankly, it is your duty, and, beyond that, your privilege and should likewise be your joy, to open to the minds of others the door through which lies a veritable treasury of literature Canadian.

Much lies in your hands. You can be such a pioneer in this matter in your homes. The minds of your children are plastic, responsive and receptive, and this should be your seed time. With the long, cosy winter evenings coming on, why not have a Reading Circle within your own homes? And in so doing accomplish a three-fold purpose: First, the strengthening of the home ties; second, establishing a familiarity with our own literature, and third, restoring the lost art of reading aloud.

Let me read a portion of a letter written by Rev. R. W. Norwood, rector of the Memorial Church of London, Ont. He says: "Our literature may be said to be sectional, and I am not so sure that this very quality does not give it an added charm—the infinite variety of it all is refreshing. It is just as varied as our scenery and quite as wonderful. From the poetry breathing of 'hollows that plumb full of hush to the brim in the Land of the Midnight Sun,' to the stories by Norman Duncan of those who go down to the sea in ships off the coast of Labrador and Newfoundland, and all the wealth of the unique, the picturesque, the quaint, and the thrilling that lies between."

As time goes on our literature may evolve into what might be termed national. Canada is only just finding herself and she has not yet fused her varying elements into a harmonious whole. Lucy Montgomery seems to have been singularly prophetic when she said that, "Perhaps we will not have a literature truly national until we are welded together by some great crisis of storm and stress, and that is when real national literature will be born. 'The piping times of peace' are not favorable to its development." She states further that she believes "the great Canadian novel or poem will not be written until we have had some kind of a baptism of fire to purge away all our petty superficialities and lay bare the primal passions of humanity."

I think you will agree with me upon investigation that every phase of literary life has been touched upon, except perhaps the "problem" play, for which we may be truly thankful, and isn't it fine to be able to say that about a country with such a vast area?

If any of the members of the Women's Institutes would like to offer proof some time of how sound and simple, wholesome and optimistic, Canadian life is at its core, she has only to refer the inquiries to the work of a group of Canadian women like Lucy Montgomery, Marion Keith (who lived almost side by side),

Mrs. Murphy, Marshall Sanders, the author of "Beautiful Joe," which has become a household work, and also a classic; Pauline Johnson, with her deep devotion and loyalty so characteristic of her Indian race, the Iroquois, to England, the birthplace of her mother; and Nellie McClung—and there's a woman for Canadians to be proud of in her work for woman suffrage and temperance, and all social and moral reform.

Their work reflects very faithfully the happy domestic life of Canada. They are all true patriots and they write of human nature with understanding, affection and gaiety. If we are to read and study Canadian literature, and if we are to get a perspective, so to speak, we must group and classify Canadian writers—perhaps in some such way as this. This is merely a suggestion and only includes a few: Service and Stead, the poets of the open trail. Wilfrid Campbell and Archibald Lampman, as the lake poets. Women poets, Ethelyn Weatherald, Marjorie L. C. Pickthall, Isabella Valency Crawford, Verna Sheard, Jean Blewett, the animal stories of Ernest Seton-Thompson, Chas. G. D. Roberts, W. A. Fraser. Humor by Judge Haliburton, Sara Jeanette Duncan, Stephen Leacock, Peter MacArthur, and E. F. Gadsby. The dramatic story of the Western Fur Trade by Agnes Laut and Geo. Bryce. Essays by Bliss Carman. Poems of the Habitant by Dr. Drummond, and also of the Indian Life by Pauline Johnson, both strong contributors to the fact that we have a distinctly sectional literature. Historical fiction by Sir Gilbert Parker and Wm. Kirby.

It would be absurd to try to give you a sort of "Canadian Literature at a Glance," the order is too large, and the time too limited. However, I have decided to speak on Robert Service.

Robert Service, the Yukon Poet, seems to have been born with the spirit of protest strong within him. The revelations of iconoclasm and poesy came about the same time. When he was seven, one day, when dining with his grandfather, instead of the usual Grace, he relieved the monotony by delivering himself of the following:

"Lord bless the meat, and bless the pepper,
Bless wee Harry when he writes a letter;
Bless us all here, that is, we five,
And keep the rest downstairs alive."

It is not surprising to hear that the wanderlust seized him when about twenty. He came to Canada, where he drifted from one city to another until he reached the Pacific coast. Finally, he became a clerk in the Bank of Commerce, and, after several transferences, was located at White Horse in the Yukon District. There it was that most of the poems appearing in "Songs of a Sourdough" were written. He approached the publishers with considerable diffidence because, he said, "He didn't think the stuff amounted to much," and the result was a surprise, even to his publishing houses, and Service leaped into fame in a day.

The masculine force and dramatic intensity of his lines, the strong music of his stanzas and the admiration of the heroic in men, attracted the public, and brought him a wide appreciation. There are in his work isolated passages of great power. He has, however, the defects of his qualities, and he often forgets that vulgarity is not strength, that brutality is not force. Yet there are bits of his work that mark him as being more than clever—as having a spark of genius.

With Mrs. Nellie McClung in our midst just now and her books, and public speaking being a present topic of conversation, there seems to be little left to say that has not been said.

The first impression I had of this fair Westerner, so typical of her environment, was her wholesomeness, the sincerity of her convictions, the quick sympathy and the bubbling mirth.

I need scarcely tell you of her child life and education, and that it was her mother-in-law, strange as it may seem, who started her on her literary career. She said, "Nellie, why don't you write something? Go to work and write something"; and Nellie said, "Write, what can I write about?" "Write about the things you know, write about the people you know," and she kept at it until Mrs. McClung began and then urged her on whenever she was inclined to flag.

It seems it was Mr. Caswell, of the Public Library, who was the real guardian angel in helping her along. He suggested she write a longer story than she had submitted to the publishers, and then he supervised her book until it was published. Her youngest son was the model used for the building up of "Sowing Seeds in Danny."

Mrs. McClung is credited with doing for the prairies and the pioneer places of the West what Drummond did for the Habitant of Quebec—made them known in their naturalness by bringing them forward in their own environment, and she combined their humor, philosophy, and pathos in a very delightful way.

Stephen Leacock says he was born in England and is not aware that there was any particular conjunction of the planets at the time, but should think it extremely likely. His parents came to Canada when he was seven and he decided to come with them. His father took up a farm near Lake Simcoe, and he says he saw enough of farming to be able to speak exuberantly in a political address of the joy of early rising, and the deep sleep, both of body and intellect, that is induced by honest manual toil. At the university he spent his entire time in the acquisition of languages, living, dead and half dead, and then after graduation he forgot the languages and found himself intellectually bankrupt.

Stephen Leacock is now head of the Department of Economics and Political Science in McGill University, and he says the emolument is so high as to place him distinctly above the policemen, postmen, street car conductors, and the other salaried officials of the neighborhood.

Someone has said of him that he can see fun in an ancient tradition and in a modern fad.

Pauline Johnson's mother's people, the Howells, came from Bristol, England, and settled in Ohio. One of the elder daughters married a young Church of England clergyman, and came to live in the Canadian forests to do missionary work. The young couple settled down upon the Indian Reserve, near what is now the city of Brantford, and it was here that Emily, the younger sister, first met the handsome young Iroquois Chief, George Johnson, who afterwards became her husband. There was nothing unnatural about this union although there were difficulties. Chieftainship among the Mohawk descends, not through the husband, but through the wife, and for a chief to take an alien wife, meant that no son of his could succeed, a sacrifice that no man with pride of race would lightly face. But they were married and went to live on the reserve in "Chieftswood," the home Johnson built for his pretty little English bride.

Pauline was the youngest of the family and from a very little child showed the poetic instinct. She perhaps inherited much of her dramatic ability from her grandfather, who was known among the tribes as the "Mohawk Warbler," as his command of language was particularly great. Her first recognition came as a result of being invited to a meeting of the Canadian Society of Authors in Toronto.

Pauline gave one of her Indian selections, "Cry of an Indian Wife," and it was so unique that a sensation was created, and she awoke the next morning to find herself famous. Mr. Frank Yeigh gave her an offer for regular entertainments and she came out shortly before a crowded house in Association Hall, and for two years continued under his management. At the end of that time she sailed for England with her first book of poems in manuscript. There her success was immediate. She gave a series of drawing room recitals in Indian costume and barbaric ornaments. Part of the costume was the historic red broad cloth upon which the Duke of Connaught stood when he was made Chief of the Iroquois by Miss Johnson's father and grandfather. Celebrated Canadians in London did their best to welcome the unique young Indian girl, and it was at the home of Sir Gilbert Parker where she met Clement Scott, to whom she ascribes the prompt acceptance of her first book by John Lane & Company. This was published under the name of "White Wampum." After her return she toured Canada for sixteen years.

Only a woman of tremendous powers of endurance could have withstood the hardships encountered in travelling through North Western Canada in the pioneer days, as Miss Johnson did. Her health began to fail and she went to Vancouver where the "climate suited the feeble lunged," but she gradually succumbed to this unfortunate tendency of the Indian, until, in March, 1913, she slipped away to the Happy Hunting Grounds.

Dr. Drummond was peculiarly fitted, racially and temperamentally, to be the poet of the French Canadian. Coming from Ireland to Canada when a boy he grew up in an environment where Indian legend and old Norman superstitions mingled in the camp fire songs of voyageur and habitant.

The father died shortly after their arrival and William found it necessary to leave school to provide for the family. He learned telegraphy and was employed in a small village near Montreal. It was here that he first began to observe the speech and customs of the quaint people he afterwards so faithfully portrayed. In time the family exchequer permitted him to attend the High School in Montreal, then Bishop's College, and, finally, McGill, where he graduated in medicine. With the exception of four years he practised in Montreal until his death in 1907.

His wife says that the characters he portrayed were not mere creations of a vivid imagination, but were portraits tenderly drawn by the master hand of a true artist and one who knew and loved originals.

"The Habitant" was issued in 1898 by G. T. Putnam and Sons, after the author had deposited \$2,000 in cash as a guarantee to the publishers against loss.

Dr. Drummond had a tenderness for his French-Canadian friends that enabled him to deal humorously with their quaintness or their failings, and yet without the slightest approach to satire or ridicule.

He was a strong man and he did a strong man's work in the world. He died in the pursuit of duty, caring for men in a plague-stricken mining camp, and died as cheerfully as he had lived.

MORNING SESSION—NOVEMBER 11TH.

Mrs. E. HARRISON, Madoc, presiding.

I want to say a word in connection with our Women's Institutes. I have belonged to several organizations of women and I put the Women's Institutes second to none. The information we get is exceptionally good for mothers. Nine-tenths of the members of the Women's Institutes are mothers and all the information we can get is not too much for them. We want our boys and our girls to be properly trained. I believe every mother is benefited in health and in the instruction of her children by being a member of the Women's Institute. We have a great work to do, especially in the rural districts, where the women have not the advantage of attending lectures such as they have in towns and cities. It is up to us to go to these homes in rural places where the mothers have large families and who are not able to get out. We should try to make it possible for them to have the benefit of our Women's Institute meetings. I will now call for the reports.

REPORTS OF WOMEN'S INSTITUTES.

RAINY RIVER DISTRICT—Mrs. E. DARLINGTON, DEVLIN.

In compliance with your request for a short report of work in Rainy River, Thunder Bay and Kenora Districts, I may state that the Institute has made great strides during the past few years, particularly in the Rainy River District, in which latter field there are now thirteen branches. We find that the Institute flourishes best in the outlying settlements. For, whereas, in the small villages and towns there are other organizations—ladies' aids and so on, there are in many cases no women's organizations in the further back settlements other than the Institute. The result of this is that in these places every woman belongs to the Institute; and among the lonely homesteaders the monthly meeting is the only outing the women get, and, in spite of bad roads and no roads, mud and water and bush trails, they manage to get out. They also go to much trouble and inconvenience to attend the annual convention and district meeting, coming in wagons, over corduroy roads and through mosquitos, eleven or twelve miles. During the past year the activities of the Institute, so far as practical work is concerned, have been expended in Red Cross and patriotic work. In some branches the teacher has co-operated with the Institute and one or two of the monthly meetings have been held at the school. This has, in many cases, led to much needed improvement in the direction of cleaning, painting, and so on being carried out. The teacher and the Institute have also co-operated in getting up picnics and concerts at the schools where there is no other social centre.

In some branches, club study, mostly in the direction of first-aid, has been taken up, but it is found rather difficult to get the women to study the lessons. Scrappiness is a great fault with regard to subjects dealt with at monthly meetings. A wide range of subjects may be gone over during the year, but none are dealt with thoroughly.

The Women's Institute has certainly come to stay in the Rainy River District. I may say that in the Rainy River District we have thirteen branches with a

membership of over 300; our receipts for the past year were \$925, and 86 monthly meetings were held with an attendance of 1,450. These figures seem small, but it must be remembered that they mean more in a sparsely settled country where means of getting about are bad.

STATEMENT OF AMBULANCE FUND FROM SIMCOE COUNTY.

<i>West Simcoe.</i>		<i>Centre Simcoe.</i>	
Alliston	\$160 00	Randolph and Penetang	\$64 00
Everett	34 00	Wyebridge	40 00
Avening	58 00	Wyevale	30 00
Creemore	32 00	Allenwood	43 00
Dunedin	16 70	Crossland	40 00
Maple Valley	21 00	Elmvale	100 00
Batteau	50 00	"Silver Maple," 2nd Line	50 00
Stayner	40 00	New Flos	75 00
Sunnidale Corners	30 00	Edenvale	40 00
New Lowell	38 00	Anten Mills	30 00
		Minesing	55 00
		Dalston	36 00
		Birch	40 00
Total	\$478 70		
<i>South Simcoe.</i>		<i>Total</i>	
			\$643 00
Churchill	\$100 00	<i>East Simcoe.</i>	
Newton Robinson	40 00	Shanty Bay	\$134 00
Cookstown	50 00	Washago	10 00
James Mills	42 00	Oro Station	80 00
Ivy	34 00	North River	25 00
Coulson's Hill	45 00	Crown Hill	26 25
Thornton	50 00	Waubashene	50 00
Stroud	100 00	Victoria Harbor	75 00
		Mitchell Square	50 00
Total	\$461 00	Ardtree	119 60
		Edgar	56 35
		Uhthoff	50 00
		Jarratt	35 00
		Guthrie	20 00
		Warminster	50 00
		Orillia	150 00
		Total	\$931 20

Total for County Simcoe, \$2,513.90.

The ambulance is a beautiful six cylinder car fully equipped and built in our own county by the Fisher Motor Company, of Orillia, costing \$1,800.

With the balance it is proposed to purchase a field kitchen and donate the substantial sum remaining to the British Red Cross Society.

The ambulance was presented to Surgeon-General Ryerson with four others at the armouries in Orillia. Hon. Jas. Duff, Minister of Agriculture, made the presentation in behalf of the Women's Institute. It was the pleasure of the presidents and secretaries of the districts to be present.

All branches are busy with Red Cross work, sewing, knitting, Belgian relief, etc. Barrels of fruit have been sent away. Trafalgar Day fund was assisted.

NORTH BRANT DISTRICT.

All the branches are devoting the larger part of their time to Red Cross, patriotic league or some form of similar work.

The following notes are taken from branch reports:

Langford Institute supplied two schools with water tanks and cups for pupils, donated \$25 for Red Cross, also gave jams and jellies for the soldiers.

Tutela gave \$50, part of the proceeds from a garden party, to endow a bed in one of the hospitals for our soldiers. They are also busy knitting socks for the soldiers.

Moyle and Tranquility gave jams and jellies and are knitting socks for soldiers, also gave \$100 for British Red Cross.

Paris, jams and jellies for soldiers and quilts for the Red Cross.

Onondaga, jams and jellies for soldiers and have also been interested in civic improvements.

Terrace Hill and Grand View Institute gave honey and marmalade for soldiers.

Middleport Institute gave jams and jellies for the soldiers.

St. George Institute has raised \$500 which they have offered to the citizens for a motor ambulance. They have sent jams and jellies to the soldiers, also Christmas presents amounting to \$50 to our eighteen soldiers in France on the firing line. They purchased 120 pounds khaki yarn for socks for soldiers and have shipped three bales of hospital supplies to the Red Cross, and will continue to send them once a month through the winter.

ONTARIO AND YORK COUNTIES—MISS K. MCKAY, BRECHIN.

I have pleasure in presenting to you a short report of the five districts in the Counties of Ontario and York which I have the honor of representing on the Provincial Committee.

In South Ontario there are ten branches. All branches in this district have contributed to the Red Cross Society in money and work. They also have had a nurse to visit the public schools during the summer and hope to have medical inspection introduced in the near future.

In North Ontario there are nine branches. The branches in this district have collected and contributed to "The Hospital Ship," "Red Cross," "Belgian Relief" and "Social Service Funds," furnished two cots in the University Base Hospital, made hospital supplies, sheets, pillows, bandages and dressings, shirts, socks, and a great many other useful articles. They held three showers for destitute mothers and children, which consisted of clothing, fruit, jellies and honey, butter and eggs and a variety of other nourishing foods. They are also interested in making local improvements.

West York has contributed to the Hospital Ship, University Base Hospital, Belgian Relief, and Red Cross Funds, made hospital supplies, shirts and socks, also sent fruit and jam; sent twenty quilts to children's shelter and provided for those who were in need at home.

North York has contributed to the "Red Cross," "Belgian Relief," sandbag, patriotic and war funds, charity and home relief, school drinking fountain. They have contributed towards the maintenance of a cot in the Queen Mary Hospital for consumptive children, made an immense quantity of hospital supplies, sheets, dressings and bandages, shirts, bed jackets and socks, sent fruit, jellies and jam to an hospital.

In East York, as in all the other districts, they contributed to the "Hospital Ship," "Belgian Relief" and "Red Cross" funds, patriotic and home relief. As this district secretary has very aptly put it, "No one in the past few months has been living to herself."

You will notice the similarity in those district reports. They are full of sacrifice and service. Our women in these strenuous days are living up to our motto, "For Home and Country."

MONCK DISTRICT.

This district has eleven branches. These branches have a combined membership of 390. Our membership has greatly increased during the past year. Ninety-four meetings were held during the year. Ninety-seven papers and addresses were given.

Pelham branch is the banner one with sixty-three members. They have raised a considerable amount of money in various ways. They conducted a tea-room at the local fair, sold pies, ice cream, sandwiches, home-made candy, tea and coffee and netted \$120. They hold a garden party every summer using the proceeds for local improvement. They have been the means of installing electric lights in the village of Fenwick and are maintaining them. This summer the business men of the village purchased a fire engine and hose and the Institute gave \$80 toward the erection of a hall for them.

The secretary of this branch is a very wide-awake Institute worker. If a birth or marriage takes place among any of the members she is expected to at once send a letter of congratulations to the home, and, if sickness or death enters any home, she sends a letter of sympathy.

This enterprising branch has added a new department to the work this year. A number of young ladies, some of them members of the Institute, wanted to do something by themselves. So, with the help of the Institute President, Mrs. Fitzgerald, they organized what is known as "The Girls' Club of the Pelham Institute." The girls are to pay all moneys into the Institute treasury and their president and secretary must be members of the Institute.

They hold their meetings once a week and report all their doings once a month to the Institute secretary. They had Tag Day at the Fall Fair and collected, above all expenses, \$230. They bought peaches, met in the basement of the church and preserved 169 quarts, which were sent to the Red Cross rooms in Hamilton. They are now busy making Christmas stockings for the soldiers and are planning to make some "News from Home" papers to send to the trenches. They have pledged themselves to continue the work for Home and Country as long as the war lasts.

For the past two years the Dunnville Institute have had the full management of the hall exhibits at the Dunnville Fair. The directors have been much pleased with the results.

Winger purchased material and made twenty complete infant outfits which were given to the needy in the city of Hamilton. They also provided for a local poor family.

Dilt and Moulton Branch held a school day this fall. They gave prizes for exhibits and otherwise encouraged the children in the work of agriculture.

Most of the branches have printed programmes and the papers and addresses cover most every subject pertaining to home life, its influence and surroundings.

The various branches have been increasing in their efforts to provide comforts for the soldiers. They have entered willingly into the work of collecting for the Patriotic Fund, every branch doing its bit.

WEST WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

This district holds a directors' meeting once or twice a year, as necessary, when the work is discussed and each director is expected to report to her branch lines of work suggested which might be beneficial to that branch. The district president and secretary generally visit the branches once a year, usually at the time of the winter meeting.

The Rothsay Branch has been particularly successful in securing papers for the regular meetings. The programme committee tries to select subjects suited to each member, who is given to understand that she is thought most capable of dealing with that particular subject, and rarely are there disappointments. If anyone has difficulty with a subject she is given assistance. Almost every member is a subscriber to the Canadian Home Journal. A water tank was placed in all the schools represented in the Institute. This Institute finds the men always ready to help. Generous contributions have been made to the Red Cross work.

Red Cross work has taken most of the attention of the Drayton Branch and a good supply of knitted and other goods have been sent to the Red Cross Society. They also held a jam and fruit shower, which resulted in 129 quarts being given. This Institute also has taken an interest in the Children's Shelter at Guelph, and contributions of food and clothing have been made.

The programmes of the Glenallan Branch are made interesting and helpful with seasonable topics. The members all appear enthusiastic. A grant of \$175 was received through the County to be used in buying material for Red Cross work. A garden party was also held which resulted in \$107 being sent to the Red Cross.

The Moorefield Institute has a membership of twenty-four with an average attendance of seventeen. The meetings of this Institute are usually held in the homes of the members. This Institute holds an at-home once a year for the members and their friends. Considerable Red Cross work has been accomplished.

The Palmerston Branch has found the Women's Institute of great benefit in their locality. They have a good attendance at their meetings and each month have two papers read and sometimes a demonstration given. Clothing has been sent from this branch to the Belgian Relief, and the members are all busy knitting and sewing for the Red Cross Society. A picnic is usually held in the summer with the Rothsay Branch.

At Fenelon Falls we are doing about the same as other Institutes. When there is sickness in the house you know how hard it is to get help in the rural districts. Our members have formed themselves into committees and take a week about doing this work and attending to the sick. They do not just look after the homes of the Institute members, but they go into the homes of anyone who needs help. At Fenelon Falls the men got a wrong idea about our work, they thought we were militant suffragettes. But we have been working along, and this year the Board of Trade at Fenelon Falls asked the women of the Women's Institute to form a committee to work with them. I think we have made a great advance. We bought a piano and paid for it at one meeting. Last year when the appeal came from Toronto for fresh eggs for the mothers, the Kinmount Branch gave butter and eggs. At Coboconk they collected \$210 on tag day. If any of you know the size of these places you will acknowledge that they did remarkably well. At Burnt River they have a school fair and they collected \$22 at that school fair besides giving the children a lunch. The school fair at Fenelon Falls this year

was a wonderful success. The beautifying of school grounds was spoken of at one of the meetings and that is something that we are going to take in hand next year. A question I would like to hear discussed is, "How can we get our branch secretaries to send in their reports to the district secretary." I would like to carry home something that will help us over this difficulty. We have been doing a great deal of work for the Red Cross, but I will not touch on that at this time. We have been working in conjunction with church societies and the Women's Institutes do not get credit for that. Institute work in East Victoria never was in better shape than it is at the present time. Our societies are doing better work than ever before. The men were doing the financing of our Public Library and they were on the rocks, and they appealed to the Women's Institute and in three days we raised sufficient money to keep the library going. We want that library for our people.

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THE DUTIES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF DISTRICT OFFICERS.

MISS KATE MCKAY, R.R. 2, BRECHIN.

My first point would be, if you are privileged to be elected as district secretary, your first duty would be to consider whether or not you have the time necessary to devote to the work in order to make it a success. Then, if you find you have time ask yourself if you are interested enough in Institute work to learn what your duties are and what is best for your district. You should first feel that the Institute is intended to fill a want in the district that no other organization can fill. After asking yourself these questions and answering them then I think you might accept the offer. Your first duty, after accepting office, is to keep yourself posted on the work done in your various branches. Get acquainted with all the officers of the branches, but more especially the secretary and president, as it is with these latter that your work will be done. The best way to do this is to visit the branches.

It is your duty to know how to go about the work. You have report forms that have to be filled in intelligently. I am sure our Superintendent knows the great trouble it makes in his office if we send our reports in carelessly filled in. In order that we may do our work the branch secretaries must do their work properly. The district secretary should know the geography of her district so that when the Superintendent asks how can he best lay out the district in order that the delegates can get over the district with the least possible trouble and delay, she may know how to answer that question. She must know how to safeguard her funds in order that the work may be carried on without being skimmed in any way. In North Ontario district at the close of the year we had only a little over \$10 in our treasury, and in order to carry on the work until we got our grant I had to figure things out pretty carefully.

It is the secretary's duty to keep herself posted on current events and she should read everything that may be of help to her in dealing with the branches. Many questions come to you as to the best method of dealing with questions that come up in certain branches. You cannot answer those questions in a general way; you must know the condition of that particular branch and you must also know the people, because an off-hand answer might do a great deal of harm. You must be tactful in writing these letters. It is much more difficult to sit down

and write a reply to a question than to meet a person face to face and explain what you think.

The district secretary should be able to attend this convention where she can listen to those who have had experience in the work and take home with us a part of the things we hear. What I consider among my greatest opportunities and privileges is visiting among the branches. The opportunities and the duties of a district secretary are only limited by her capabilities.

MRS. J. E. BRETHOUR, BRADFORD.

I do not think I will touch on the duties of District Presidents, because they have been very clearly defined. If we go into our duties too closely, we would be almost signing our own death warrant, for such a high ideal is set that a mere woman can hardly live up to it. I am going to say a word of praise for the District Presidents. We are, in our district, very much handicapped for the want of better railway facilities. We have no rural electric line, and therefore, it is difficult to get from one place to the other. This was my first term and I was anxious to meet the secretaries and treasurers of my branches. I live in rather a central point, I have a fairly large house, and I conceived the idea of inviting them all to have a meeting at my own home. I served a light lunch at one o'clock, because at this time of the year with long drives it is almost impossible for women to come to an afternoon meeting and get home before dark. We had representatives from our outlying branches, and also representatives from our Hospital Board.

Of course, we have all been doing work for the Red Cross, but I think it is well for the district to take up some special work that will bring the branches together, and that work, of course, should be left with each district, because they know their own special needs the best. We call the hospital in Bradford "our" hospital, and the Women's Institutes of the country take a great interest in it. It was my privilege to have these women to lunch and it is the first district meeting where so many branches have been represented. There was just one branch, at the extreme end of the district, which was not represented. Any little trouble I had taken I felt was amply repaid by the splendid attendance and enthusiasm displayed. After all, it is the personal touch that brings us closely together. The District Presidents must get to know the Presidents and Secretaries of their branches if there is to be a sisterly feeling between us. I would not say that it is the duty of every District President or Secretary to have the branch Presidents and Secretaries to lunch, that is simply a local matter.

Our members have become interested in school fairs. Our District Representative keeps in touch with the work and we help him all we can with these school affairs. For that is, after all, what is going to keep our country children in the country. As Dr. Creelman said last night, we do not feel so dreadful about rural decadence as the city people do. The city people are divided into two classes—those who know the country people and those who do not. The latter class is subdivided into two classes, those who think we live most horrible lives of seclusion, and feel terribly sorry for us; but their sympathy is wasted. The other class are those who think we live privileged lives, in that they think that our chickens go around already roasted and roost on the table, that there is no trouble at all to have our own butter and eggs and fruit, and that we have cherries on the table without going out and picking them. There is a certain class of

people in the city who live from hand to mouth. You can see them going home on the street cars with parcels under their arms that contain their next meal. These people have an idea that we produce everything for ourselves without any trouble. There are some conditions in the country that are not ideal, but the Women's Institutes are making country life so pleasant that I do not think we need to run away from country life. There are city advantages and country advantages and I think when the scale goes this way and that, it is just a matter of personal preferment which goes up or down.

I feel that I am in a position to speak from the country standpoint, because my grandfather was a pioneer farmer, my father was a farmer, and over 20 years ago I heard that great call back to the land and married a farmer. And so I feel in a position to say that the great sympathy which the city people feel for the farmer's wife and daughter is wasted.

As to the opportunities of a district president, I would like to say that it is their opportunity and their duty to find out the localities in which new branches might be started, and to help the older branches; to take the opportunity of getting personally acquainted with their own officers and with the needs of the district and the needs of the branches as well. I am sure that if we do that, it will come back to us in the broadening of our minds. There is one thing that district officers must be above and that is having any personal feeling as to criticisms that may be made of them. They are bound to have them. The district officers and the branch officers must be above any personal sentiment. Do not feel bad about it, but just shut your teeth tight, swallow hard and do not say anything.

Q.—What do you consider the best way to raise funds to be used for district purposes?

MR. PUTNAM: I have not the assurance to get up before a body of Women's Institute people and suggest to them how to make money for the use of the branch. The Institute that spends all its money for a good purpose very soon adopts some means whereby it can raise more money. That has been demonstrated in the Red Cross work you have done. It is a little difficult to know just how to get additional funds for district purposes. I think in the majority of districts that if you go to the Township Council or the County Council and ask for a grant you will get it. Possibly we should consider some method whereby the branches would be enabled to contribute a certain amount per member to the district funds. Where that is necessary, let it be decided by the District Board of Directors in each riding.

A MEMBER: At the annual meeting of Haldimand County the subject of finance was discussed, and there was authority given at that meeting by representatives from the various branches to levy a tax upon the branches, this tax to be based upon the membership of the branches, say 10c. a member. The amount to be levied upon the branch is left to the good judgment of the district officers.

A MEMBER: In the County of Peel we adopted that method last year. We levied a tax of 5c. per member and each branch had to pay in the same proportion, whether they had a membership of 10 or 40. That was voted on at one of our conventions.

MRS. H. W. PARSONS: We have the largest district in the Province and the greatest number of branches. We have 25 branches, and we have nothing except our Government grant, and it is a very expensive district to run. When we wanted money at our last meeting we raised it by per capita tax. We have no

difficulty in raising anything we want in that way. As long as it is for good common-sense purpose the women say, "We will vote it." We had a tax per member all over the district. That can be done and it is a very satisfactory way.

MRS. COURTS: Is it allowable to use money from fees and grants for Red Cross work in our branches?

MR. PUTNAM: Yes, a great many branches have used all their money for Red Cross purposes, but have always found ways and means for raising more money.

A MEMBER: In Victoria last year, on account of the extra expense, the County Council wanted to shut off the little grant that they were giving us. It did not take us long to show them that they got better returns for the small grant they gave us than they got for any other money they expended in the county. I found it difficult to finance the district on the amount of money we receive, but our branches came to me and said: "If you ever want any money, all you have to do is to levy the amount you want and we will be willing to help you." That is what I have done and I have never been turned down as yet."

THE HOME.

ARCHBISHOP NEIL McNEIL, TORONTO.

Mr. Putnam gave me a large subject to talk about, when he designated it as "The Home." I can only speak of it under one aspect. If you try to classify the institutions which deeply influence human life, you will find the home near the top. The church, the state, the home, the school. There are hundreds of others, but you will always find these at the top. There will never be any dispute or doubt as to the home having its place near the top by right. Among the homes of the country and the homes of the world, if you classify them in the order of importance, I should say that the rural home will stand first. Take one aspect of that. I have not gone into this particularly in the case of Toronto, but, if you count up the professors in the University, the clergymen and the professional men, the leading men in the city, you will find that the majority of them, and probably a very large majority, have come from rural homes, and went first to the rural school. This came up once as the subject of discussion at one of Chicago's clubs. It was mostly a business man's club and they said, "Let us go into it and take the membership of our own club." They were astonished to find how many of the men in that Chicago club were farmers' sons. We look to the rural home to give us leaders. I do not know where the Cabinet Ministers who form the present Government of Ontario were reared, but I venture to say that the great majority of them are from rural homes and rural schools.

Several years ago, I was engaged in mission work on the west coast of Newfoundland. In my ordinary work I began to observe what appeared to me to be a new phenomenon of life. If I met a mother and knew that her boy had not been at school the day before, I would ask what was the matter with Johnnie—he was not at school. The answer often was: "He did not want to go to school." I need not tell that was not accepted as a satisfactory reason. I might speak to a father about his wayward girl, and would probably get the answer: "Well, I wish you would speak to her. She will not listen to me." I went to the local

doctor and asked what was his experience in dealing with families, and he said, "My experience is very like your own. When I have to deal with mothers in the matter of duty to their children, regarding diet, for instance, I find the mothers are really ruled by the likes and dislikes and whims of their children." This did not seem to me to be a wholesome state of things. However, I began to study the subject, and to enquire about it, and I soon found that this state of things, revealed by the facts I have just mentioned and many others, was not local at all. It reached that part of the world later than it reached a great many other countries. It was and is a general condition over a large part of the earth. In the next place, I found that going with it everywhere, in the case of mothers especially, was a kind of horror of pain, a shrinking from pain, not so much for themselves as for their children.

I went back to the local doctor, and this time I had a whole catechism of questions. I said, "Doctor, when little children are getting their first set of teeth, and the teeth are pushing their way through the little gums, don't the children really suffer pain?" "Yes," he said, "of course, that is painful, and it makes children more or less ill at times, and in every case there is some pain." I said: "Would you advise mothers to use a drug in that case to ease the pain?" He said: "No, because, in the first place, you cannot give drugs for the purpose of easing pain to young children without having other effects that are injurious; effects upon the nervous system that would be much more injurious than the little pain they have to suffer." Then I said to him: "Suppose you had a drug that would kill the pain of teething without any direct injury to the child. In that case, would you advise the use of it," and he replied: "In the first place, there is no such drug, and, in the second place, even if it existed, I would not advise the use of it. Teething, after all, is only one of the many growing pains that children have to go through, and that pain is intended for their good. It is not a useless pain." And the doctor assured me that as a medical man he would not advise a mother to let a child forego the advantages of the pain that it goes through in teething or in general growth. Strange to say, my study of the subject led me to the conclusion, and I am not saying whether it is right or wrong, that the mothers of to-day are cruel. Now that sounds odd and inconsistent with shrinking from pain, but I say that I was literally forced to the conclusion that many mothers of to-day are cruel. I do not say intentionally cruel. I do not say they inflict pain for the purpose of taking pleasure in pain; but I say that, ignorantly and unintentionally, many mothers are cruel.

One day in a railway car there sat a mother and a nurse and a little child of one or two years of age. The nurse sat by the window and nursed the child while the mother was comfortably reading a novel, in which she seemed to take a great deal of interest. Soon the child grew troublesome and thought it was a nice thing to get the nurse's watch to play with. The nurse did not wish to give it to the child. Then began a series of kicks, screams and other manifestations of anger, and the mother turned to the nurse and said, "Give it to him." Well, the nurse let him have it and for a time there was quiet. By and by, the child got tired of that particular article and made after something else; but the nurse did not wish to give it and there was a repetition of the scene until the mother said, "Give it to him." After a while a wasp was seen to be trying to get through the glass of the window, and the child wished to catch the wasp. The passengers had become interested and were hopeful that the mother would say "Give it to him." The usual scene was repeated until the mother, without looking

up, said "Give it to him; let him have it." The nurse let him have it. Then there began a sort of crying entirely different from the crying that went before. Any mother knows the difference between the cry of selfish desire and cry of real pain, and this mother, of course, threw down the book at once. She knew that something serious had happened, and she tried to console the child. Would it be wrong to call that mother cruel? I think not. She was cruel in this, that she exposed the child carelessly and selfishly to suffering. Every mother has to choose between taking the trouble to correct the faults of the child or having them dealt with by the wasp. The wasp may be the dislike or contempt of enighbours. The wasp may be the criminal court and the penitentiary. The wasp may be the natural effects of vice. I do not know whether Mr. Archibald, the parole officer of the Dominion Department of Justice, ever addressed this convention, but it would be instructive to get him some time. He is the officer who deals directly and personally with every prisoner. He has published a statement to the effect that a great many prisoners, especially young men, found their way into the penitentiaries of the Dominion chiefly because in their own lives, when they were very young children, they were allowed to have their own way so much that they grew up without a sense of responsibility, without a clear idea of right or wrong. The present state of things in the matter of bringing up children in the home comes, largely, I will not say entirely, as a reaction against the state of things that existed 30 or 40 years ago. We must admit that parents in those days were inclined to be harsh, and often unjust through ignorance; and to-day parents are unjust in the opposite direction of indulgence. It is a reaction which is not going to go very much farther. There will be no need to return to the old harsh way. In the meantime, we will try to learn a great deal about child life, and that knowledge will enable fathers and mothers of families to secure the old results without resorting to the harshness of the old way.

Let it be quite clear what we are aiming at. I am talking of a condition of things that you recognize. Without knowing your conditions and circumstances, I take it for granted that what is spread so widely all over the world exists also in Ontario. I have transcribed some of the excuses brought by parents to teachers in England, showing inability on the part of the parents to control their children. A teacher reports that one mother said to her, "Lord bless you, madam. I cannot do anything with them; it was never so in my day, but now the children take little heed of me or their daddy; it is all pleasure they are after, and they do no work at home." This is the case of a working mother who is unburdening her soul to the teacher. Another mother says: "It is no use talking to her; she will go her own way in spite of all I can say or do." And from another there came this lament: "Oh, Tommy, he is quite beyond me. The children must go their own way now, I have talked till I am tired, but they take no notice of me or of their father." That pretty accurately describes the condition of things in England.

A striking case is that of a young man in a business house in a city, who was getting a fair salary. He got married and bought a little house and garden in the suburbs. He developed a liking for the garden. Morning and evening he would be in that garden in the summer time, and it was quite a delight for him to grow vegetables, and of course it helped him to make ends meet financially. That went on wholesomely and profitably until a little boy of four years of age ordered him to stop, and he did stop. Now, of course, I do not mean that the boy ordered him in so many words to stop, but that little boy would go out in

the morning and trample these vegetable beds, and pull them up, and make play-things of them, and the mother was not able to stop him. At last the father had to let his garden go to waste. What will happen to that boy when he grows up? He will have no sense of duty. He is not learning to obey those who are over him as a man. If there is no man over him, God is always over him, and he will not obey God. "Honor thy father and mother that thy days may be long in the land." It does not say that every child who obeys father or mother will be long in the land, because there are other conditions of long life; but it does say that, unless you fulfil that condition, you will not be long in the land. Your life will be cut short by selfishness and greed and other vices if you do not learn obedience in the family. Recently I read two books on the subject of training children in the home. One was written and published in England and the other written and published in the United States. The one published in the United States does not use the word "obedience" once, and the one published in England uses it perhaps a hundred times. Which is right? I have no hesitation in saying that the one which insists on obedience in every young child is absolutely right. The American book, while it does not use the word obedience, recognizes and insists upon the thing. Let a little child fly into a passion two or three times and have his anger appeased through indulgence in the thing he cries for, and he has acquired the first lesson in management of the parent, or of the nurse. He has learned that, if he wants a thing, all he has to do is to squeal and yell, and the writer goes on to say that that first outburst of anger, perhaps at the end of nine or ten months, is the occasion for a useful disciplinary lesson. Now, when the writer uses the word "disciplinary lesson" I understand him to mean training in obedience. That is the first lesson a child has to learn, that it cannot have everything it wants. If any mother lets a child have everything it wants, she then becomes its servant. She has to dress it and have its meals all ready, and clear up everything after it, and wait upon it; and, if you do that, you will have the most selfish, self-centred, conceited boy that you can imagine. That child will never be a useful citizen.

One of the things that we have found out in regard to the nature of children, and one of the things that enables a mother to avoid the harshness of former days, is that the training can begin at a very tender age. If the mother wishes to take pains and keeps her duty in view, the training of the child should begin, I should say, at about six months or a year old. Mothers know, of course, when a child begins to want its own way. I do not mean that a mother must always prevent it from having its own way, but the lesson must be taught that it cannot have its own way always. One good lesson is that of a child crying to be taken out of the cradle and nursed. Very often it is wise to let the child cry, because crying does no harm, and the child learns the lesson that it cannot always have what it wants. That lesson can be learned at a very, very tender age. What do you imagine would happen if you had a young spirited colt on the farm and the man on the farm takes a turn breaking that colt in to-day, and then gets one of the neighbors to take it to-morrow, and another neighbor the next day, and so on. What would happen? The colt would never be trained, and it would have all sorts of bad habits. The same thing will happen if the mother has no settled policy with the child, if she has one rule to-day and another to-morrow, depending on her humor or whether she is busy or not. That will not do. She should have a settled idea of what she wants and adhere to it firmly; gently and lovingly, of course, but steadily and firmly. Then you will get results.

Being young enough. That is the first lesson. And the second is this—that the love of children is one thing and mere fondness for children is another and a different thing. Many a mother is as fond of her children as she is foolish about them. She just makes a plaything of them sometimes. The difference between mere fondness and real love is largely this—that the mother who really loves her child, and wishes to bring that child up right, keeps in view the future welfare of the child; whereas the mother who is merely fond of the child thinks only of the pleasure of the moment, the gratification of the moment. She takes pleasure in fondling the child or in playing with the child, but never thinks of the future welfare of the child.

There is no school teacher that can take a child six or seven years of age, and change the habits that have been formed in the home. It cannot be done. The teacher must work on the material that comes to her from the home. If the home foundation is badly laid, then the teacher is working on a poor foundation and cannot be held responsible for bad results. The responsibility lies with the mother and the father.

In a reader that was in use when I went to school, there is a poem on my subject by Montgomery. Listen to three stanzas of it:

“A Mother's Love—how sweet the name!
What is a mother's love?
A noble, pure and tender flame,
Enkindled from above,
To bless a heart of earthly mould;
The warmest love that *can* grow cold;
This is a Mother's Love.

“And can a Mother's Love grow cold?
Can she forget her boy?
His pleading innocence behold,
Nor weep for grief—for joy?
A mother may forget her child,
While wolves devour it in the wild;
Is *this* a Mother's Love?

“Ten thousand voices answer ‘No!’
Ye clasp your babes and kiss;
Your bosoms yearn, your eyes o'erflow;
Yet, ah! remember this,—
The infant reared alone for earth,
May live, may die—to curse his birth!
Is this a Mother's Love?”

We must keep the ideal of Christian love in the home. I think if every mother would teach the child the Lord's prayer, and talk sometimes to the child of the meaning of the words of the prayer, that would impart an ideal, and prevent many a disaster.

EVENING SESSION.

DR. C. C. JAMES, Commissioner of Agriculture for Canada, presiding.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

In the early history of this Province there was a year—still referred to in most of our Canadian histories—known as the “Hungry Year.” It was a year in which winter invaded the summer, the crops failed to grow, and the people,

scattered along the frontiers of this Province did not have enough to feed themselves. It was a year of suffering. We are told that they passed beef bones from house to house to see if a little more nourishment could not be extracted from them. It may be that the year 1915 will go down in the history of Canada as the year of our great agricultural production, "The Year of Plenty." You people in the Province of Ontario know what has been produced, and is still being produced, upon the farms around your own homes. But if you are longing for a trip that will open your eyes to the greater production of this country, to the development of its resources, go through Western Canada and you will see something there that will remain with you as a memory as long as you live.

I should like at this, the first opportunity that I have had, to express the opinion that, in the development of this great agricultural production in Canada, the women of the country have made a contribution which I believe has not yet been appreciated. I remember that when we first started work in connection with the campaign last year some people said "What is the use? Save yourselves the trouble." The farmers of Canada have shown that they are as responsive to the patriotic appeal as the people of any other part of this country, and in the year's work they have been seconded nobly, as we felt at that time they would be, by their wives, their sisters, and their daughters. A few of you have spent all your lives in the city, and you do not perhaps realize that out upon the farms the farmers' wives and the farmers' families are co-operating in the work, and although we may attribute the work that is done to the farmer himself, whatever production takes place, whatever is worked out upon the farms in this country, is worked out through the co-operation of all the members of the farmer's family.

Another thing said was, "Surely you are not going to appeal to the farmers of this country to work harder?" I did not know that any such appeal was made, but, if it had been necessary, it would have been made. I have no doubt that many of the farmers have worked harder, but in that regard they have done what the people of Canada in towns and cities from one end to the other have been doing during the past strenuous fifteen months. They worked harder to extend their operations and they have worked harder in harvesting and marketing their crops. We do not now hear of any complaints as to hard work.

I do not propose to-night to congratulate the Women's Institutes of Ontario for the work that they have done since the 1st of August, 1914. You are not looking for congratulations of that kind; you are not expecting them, and I do not believe that it is exactly fitting that you should be congratulated along that line. If there is to be any congratulation at all, that congratulation should come from you—that when the call came you had at hand the organization through which you could do work that was your duty. (Applause.) Your children and your children's children and their children, and probably their great-grandchildren will, in the future years of the history of this country, be talking of the events of 1914 and 1915, and of 1916, and it will be a pleasure then to be able to recall the things that were accomplished back in these years. Time will show how fortunate it was that there was available for this work an organization like the Women's Institutes of Ontario. Twenty years from now what will some women and what will some men be saying to excuse themselves or to explain why during this great event they were not doing their full share for their country and to humanity? The men or women who at that time are unable to look back and place their fingers upon something that was their contribution will consider themselves more or less as outcasts. One of the sweetest things that some of

us who reach old age will have to recollect will be the fact that we did something; we did little, but we did what we could in the great conflict. And so I say to you to-night that I am not going to congratulate you upon the work you have done. You have had the opportunity; you have taken advantage of that opportunity; and in your own lives there must be the satisfaction of knowing that you have done what you could.

Mr. Putnam asked me, if I had the inclination, to say something about the Women's Institute work elsewhere in Canada. It would take too long, and I would monopolize your time if I told you all I have learned of Women's Institute work in the other eight provinces. I should like to inform Sir Geo. Foster that in every one of the nine provinces of Canada a portion of the Federal grant that was appropriated by the Dominion Government three years ago for agricultural instruction is being used to promote and further and enlarge work such as you are engaged in. Away down in the little Island of Prince Edward the Farmers' Institute and the Women's Institute are moving energetically and multiplying. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and in Quebec, not only in the French section but in that English section, which is ministered to by the Macdonald College at Ste. Anne's, we find the same thing. In my recent visit west, there was nothing that I learned of with greater pleasure than the great activity that is being manifested in the Women's Institutes. They are growing west of the lakes. I will say this—to stimulate you a little—they are growing west of the lakes a little more rapidly than you are here in the Province of Ontario. Perhaps it is because you have got your organization so thoroughly spread over this country. What are they doing? Why, they are doing just the same kind of work that you are doing in Ontario—Red Cross work from the Atlantic to the Pacific, Belgian Relief Fund work, Patriotic Fund work, and then, of course, they are engaged in the improvement and development of social life.

I would like for a moment to refer to one thing that I saw in the West. I had the opportunity a week ago last Tuesday of being at the little town of Olds in Alberta. Three years ago alongside of a small country town, there was erected an agricultural school, as well equipped as any school in the city of Toronto. This school is officered by expert teachers. There are rooms for teaching the boys English, mathematics, dairying, live stock, farm mechanics, chemistry and botany. One whole floor is given over to the girls for domestic science—a school, out in the country, to which farmers' daughters may come for instruction in domestic science. They have, or expect to have soon, 120 boys and 60 girls enrolled. These are bright, energetic, ambitious boys and girls, all from the farms—boys and girls who could not go away to a college and were too old to go to a public school—and this agricultural school just fits in and gives them the education they require. In the whole province of Alberta, there is no other educational institution so helpful and successful as that one to which I have referred, except, of course, the other two schools at Vermilion and Claresholm. When are we going to have schools of that kind in the province of Ontario? Just as soon as you women members of the Women's Institute say that you need them and must have them. After spending a day at Olds, I said to myself, "Why should not we have a school of this kind in every county in the province of Ontario?" You say it would cost a lot of money. Perhaps it would. I called up the chairman of the Technical School Board this afternoon, and I asked how much this property cost. He told me that the land, buildings and equipment of this Central Technical School cost very nearly two million dollars. Now, do

you know that two million dollars would put one of these schools in every county in the province of Ontario? If the city of Toronto can afford to invest two million dollars in a Technical School for training boys and girls who cannot go to other schools, surely the people of Ontario can afford to invest the same amount in schools for the technical training of the farmers' boys and girls who cannot go elsewhere for an education. Just as soon as the women on the farms of Ontario make up their minds that this is what they want, they will get it. The only thing that is holding back this real agricultural education is the lack of public opinion. It is not that the Government does not want to do it. It is not that the educational people do not want to do it. It is simply because public opinion has not yet been brought up to feeling the need and value of work of that kind. What would you women think if you were able to send your boys and your girls from 16 to 20 years of age to such a school just a short distance from your homes? You could send them during the winter for three months or five months.

Some day this war will be over and you women will have something else to consider beside war relief. The thought I would like to impress upon you is that you will find awaiting you in the rural parts of this country a problem to solve which has never yet been solved by anybody else in this province. For one hundred years the men of this country have been trying to solve the educational question, and as far as the rural parts are concerned, they have—I was going to say, utterly failed—perhaps not as badly as that—but the men of this country have not yet solved that problem, and it looks very much as if they would not solve it very soon. It means more to you than it does to the men. The education your boys and girls are to get means more to you than it does to your husbands, your brothers and your fathers. I should like to see the women of this country take up that question. Study it in all its bearing and then take hold of it and solve it. Perhaps, you say, we shall have to get on the school boards to do it. Then get on the school boards. Why not, If we men cannot solve these problems by ourselves, I think it is only right and fair that we should welcome upon the school boards of this country, at least upon the rural school boards, the women who represent the farm homes—and then probably something will be done. This idea is not thrown out in a haphazard way. It is something that has been pursuing me in my educational work for some years, and, the longer I live and the more I see of educational problems, the more I am convinced that it is up to you women to help solve this great problem of rural education.

ADDRESS.

PRIVATE COCKBURN, 15TH BATTALION, C.E.F.

When Private Cockburn was introduced the entire audience rose to their feet and cheered most enthusiastically. He said:—

I have no doubt that you want to hear something that happened to the first contingent while they were in England and in France. In the first place the first contingent left Canada on the 1st of October, 1914. They arrived in Plymouth, England, on the 14th of October, and there they were given quite a reception. I remember when we landed at the dock to march up the street the ladies wanted to carry our rifles, they wanted to carry our bags. In fact, one old lady came

up to me and grabbed me by the arm and said "Maybe you know my son, Lorne Robinson, he lives in Alberta." (Laughter.) We entrained and arrived at Salisbury Plains in a thunder storm. We got our tents in shape, crawled in between the blankets, expecting that the next day would be fine and that we would see something of England. The next morning, however, it was still raining, and it continued to rain for 63 days. So that we were in pretty good shape to stand the water that we found in the trenches in France. We first went into the trenches at Armentieres. We there went in with the Queen's Westminster regiment who had been there some three or four months. They were to give us our preliminary training. We stayed with them four days. The trenches there were 150 yards apart. After that preliminary training, we took over the trenches from the Guards Brigade at Fleur Bois and we remained there three months. The trenches were 3 feet deep with a parapet 5 ft. high in front of us. This parapet was made out of earth and sand. When we got orders to go into the trenches, the officers would meet at headquarters and arrange by what route they would take their men in. Then at dusk the order would come to fall in and the men filed out, not as they do on parade here in the city, but with their overcoats on and with a big sheepskin coat over that overcoat, their bandoliers and Webb equipment, with a big pack on their back, and then maybe on top of that pack they would have a lot of wood or other material—perhaps a bag of charcoal or a bag of coke. One of the boys might have commandeered a chicken some place or a few eggs, because Tommy is very fond of his stomach. Then they proceed to their trench. About 200 yards before coming to the advanced line, they reach the communication trench which is not very deep, and every time a flare goes up, and they go up very often, you have to duck, and duck quick. On reaching the trench, the duties of the men that are to be relieved are taken over. In the first place, there is a listening post which is situated from 25 to 50 yards in advance; then the main trench, and it just depends on how far the trenches are apart, that is the German and British trenches. The duty of the men on the listening post is to go out there as quietly as possible, two at a time, and listen for the enemy. If the enemy comes, they fire five shots rapidly and retire to their own trench. Other duties consist of sentries in the little forts that you will find in the trenches; two men are on this duty at a time. They go on sentry every two hours and then they have four hours off. A half hour before sunrise the order comes to stand to and every man takes his position along that parapet and remains there until a half hour after sunrise, when the order is given to "stand down" and "post sentry." One man is posted in every fort for day duty and he remains on four hours and is then off the rest of the day. During the day there is very little to do except to bale water and repair parapet and repair any walks that are broken down, and make himself generally useful, from seven in the morning until the order to "stand to" comes in the evening, a half hour before sunset, and he remains standing to until a half hour after that when the order is passed down to "stand down and post sentry."

The life is very pleasant. There is plenty to eat but, of course, no great variety, and nothing to cause indigestion. Nevertheless, it is good. From Fleur Bois, where we remained a month, we went to Estaires where we took over the trenches from the 7th Division. Our stay there was not very long. From there we went to Ypres, leaving there on the 17th of April, the night that Hill 60 was taken. The bombardment started at 6 o'clock Saturday evening and continued until the 12th of May.

On the 20th of April the Canadian Division took over the Salient at St. Julien from the French, and on the 22nd of April the Germans put over the first dose of gas that they ever used on the lines of the French which were held by Turcos and French Algerians, and as they are naturally superstitious I expect they thought Old Nick had cut something loose, because they started to leave their trenches. The result was that in ten minutes there was a five mile vacancy on the left of the Canadian Division, and part of the 13th Battalion and part of the 15th Battalion, and the 7th Battalion had to establish a new line from the advance trenches back beyond St. Julien, by digging themselves in as best they could. The night of the 22nd of April the Canadian Division was absolutely surrounded, and if it had not been for the 16th Battalion and the 10th Battalion I expect that most of us would be prisoners in Germany to-day. They cleared two miles and a half through the woods at St. Julien, and re-took the guns which the French had lost in the afternoon. (Great applause.)

On the morning of the 24th of April, between 3.30 and 6.30, the Germans put over three doses of gas, following it up each time in close formation. They got, on one occasion as close as our barbed wire entanglements, but they did not come over, and they did not come through, and those who could went back. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the order came to retire and the men had to leave the trenches in the hands of the enemy. They retired back a mile and an eighth where they were reinforced by several British regiments, including the Buffs, the Rifle Brigade, the Scotch Borderers and several other regiments. There also they found two of the 16th Battalion and one of the 10th Battalion crucified to a barn door. They would not stand that sort of thing and they turned, paid no attention to their officers, and they retook the lost ground and captured two lines of the enemies trenches. (Tremendous applause.)

Now I want to thank the ladies for what they have done for us, for what they have done for the men in the trenches in sending field comforts. Do you know that there is nothing that a man enjoys as much as a nice clean pair of socks and a nice clean shirt; nothing we appreciate so much. We appreciate it just as much as a young lady would appreciate a box of candy. There is also nothing the men appreciate like they do climbing into a field ambulance and going to the hospital, where they have a nice clean bath and can get in between nice clean sheets, and lay their head on a nice clean pillow. After that they are perfectly happy. I might say I was in Orillia some two or three weeks ago when four ambulances were presented to the Red Cross, two of them by the Women's Institute. I won't say that I hope some day to have a ride in them, but, nevertheless, I like to see them going over.

I wonder what would be your feelings if you could see the sufferings of the poor people in Belgium. If you could see the poor little children, some of them hungry and crying for bread; some of them mutilated in such a way as to make a strong man sick to look at them. Or, if you could talk with the people who tell you of the poor old parish priest who was forced to carry straw until he had filled his church with it, and then had to set fire to it, and, as he came out of his church door was shot down to prevent him telling the story; or if you could talk to the poor old lady of Ypres who tells how a German forced her to hold a candle while they shot her only son on the doorstep. When you hear these things then you wonder why any man stays home to enjoy comforts such as they enjoy in Canada and do not take their share in punishing these German butchers who, in the name of civilization, are attempting to subjugate the whole world.

You might say to them when you go home that it is their duty and their privilege to enlist for service overseas, to show the world that Canada is ever on the side of right, to show the world that Canada can take her place alongside of the British and that Canadian troops can take their places with the best troops that Britain can produce. (Applause.)

Young ladies, you can say to the young men, "Go and fight and we will back you up." Tell them that their King and Country needs them. Show the young men that you have no use for slackers, and you will accomplish what the women of Great Britain have accomplished in sending their sons, brothers, husbands and sweethearts to fight the battle of civilization.

Mothers, don't keep the boys at home. Don't make cowards of them. Let them go, if they want to, and you will feel a good deal better for having done so. What do you intend to say to the little grandchildren when they climb on your knees in the days to come and say, "Grandmother, what did Daddy do in the big war?" What will you say. That Daddy did his duty or that you kept him home?

There are three things every man can do. If he is not of military age he can subscribe to the Red Cross. If he cannot give a life he can help to save one. Or he can subscribe to the Patriotic Fund. If he cannot go himself he can make it possible for some other man to go. If he is of military age he should play the game and enlist. You will find two classes of men—the man who knows his duty and does it, and the man who knows his duty, brags about it and doesn't do it.

Just before I left England I heard Sergeant O'Leary, now Lieut. O'Leary, V.C., address an audience at Trafalgar Square, and among other things he said, "I will fight for the Old Land and for the women and children, but I'll be hanged if I will fight for you big fellows who are able to fight for yourselves."

Please tell the young men to come down off the fence and play the game.

ADDRESS.

HON. SIR GEORGE E. FOSTER, MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA.

Women and women's works; and here I am only a mere man, and do not know much about either. And yet after all there is no impassable gulf that separates man from woman. They have a common origin, continuous childhood companionship, life-long partnerships in the most intimate and important interests of life, a common humanity and common ideals. Differentiation in degree and quality there has always been—God grant there always may be—that finer quality of conscience and conduct which makes for womanly virtues and against mannish vices, and which keeps sweet and pure the inner springs of life. An awakened, aroused, cultured Christian womanhood, organized and wisely militant, has been the lack of the world in past ages; though vastly improved it is still the lack of to-day and right here in Canada. The sacred, living springs of life, physical, mental and moral, are within your guardianship and you need to be alert, wise, tireless and heroic if you would defend them from the open defiler, and from the still more dangerous creeping contamination of the secret poisoner.

I am glad to know that the women of Ontario and of the other provinces of this Dominion are taking hold along the lines which have been traced by one of the speakers this evening. I, myself, am a thorough women's-rights man. (Ap-

plause.) Since I have been married I have had opportunity for close comparison, and I will take my wife's judgment and her views just as quickly as I would those of almost any man I know, and sometimes I take them in preference to my own first-conceived ideas.

If women will take hold of this kind of work and organize themselves and be wisely militant, then I think the sooner they come in force the better, and the longer they stay after they have come in force, with trowel in one hand and sword in the other, to build up the walls and maintain them after they have built them up, the better for all of us. (Applause.) I think it may be said with truth that we make a mistake by living our lives too much in the present without due sense of their relation to the past and to the future, that is, life is continuous, not sectional. There is also a tendency to live our lives too much in reference to ourselves; to make ourselves the centre of revolution. These two tendencies are twin, and it is against these two tendencies that, if we wish for the fullest and highest life, we have to struggle continuously.

It bears in upon us ever and anon in the progress of our days that life is not a separate and disconnected thing altogether, but that it rests upon forces as old and continuous as the human race, and that it sweeps in currents far out towards the future, no matter how many generations are yet to come. In the same way it bursts ever and anon upon the individual in the conduct of his or her life that he is liable to become segregated too much from the interests that are outside of himself, and to concentrate himself too much upon the interests comprised in his daily routine. It is against both these tendencies, as I have said, that we must struggle, if we wish to enter into the widest and highest life. Fortunately, we are helped by a great many influences to struggle against and counteract these two tendencies. There is what we may denominate "the call from without," which is continually making itself heard by us if we will but listen to and heed it, which is continually summoning us from that restricted life and relating us to things that are outside of us and which widen our lives and our activities.

Let us take two or three simple illustrations of what I mean. We are sitting in the quiet of our own home when suddenly the cry of "Fire!" is heard. Our attention is challenged, something has happened on the street nearby. It arouses us to action and we leave the house and go to the scene of the fire. There we see property being destroyed. Our interest is aroused, there is an appeal to our love of conservation, we do not like to see a neighbor's goods wasted or destroyed. The appeal works and before we know it we are engaged in trying to save the property which is imperilled.

Take another illustration a little higher. We hear the cry of a man or woman imperilled. It is not property this time, but human life that is imperilled. That arouses an intenser interest in us. It draws upon our resourcefulness to a greater degree. It challenges our manhood and our spirit of humanity, and we call upon all our resources and use all our activities to save a human life.

A crisis occurs in the state. Maybe it is an internal crisis. Some great question is being debated. On its solution hangs our prosperity and progress, maybe our liberty. Here is something still higher—a peril to the state—and immediately a more intense interest and consequent action are aroused. Something more than property is now at stake, something more than a life. There is the higher and wider and deeper thing at stake—the preservation of the state, the permanence of the state, and that means the permanence of that civilization in

which we have grown up and which incarnates our liberty and our forms of government, our system of justice, our security and peace.

Then you have only to widen the circle and suppose some great world crisis, where the well-being or existence of more than one nation, one empire, is at stake. Here our patriotism leaps the narrower bounds of nationality and becomes world embracing. Now, in the first illustration it was property that was at stake, and our desire for thrift and helpfulness compelled us to take action. In the second, human life was imperilled and our humanity was appealed to. In the third instance it was the life of the state, and patriotism impelled us. In the fourth emerged a world spirit which enlarged our patriotism and released it from the bounds of one nationality and extended and widened it to the whole human race. These are examples of the calls which in the struggle of life come to us from without, take us out of our narrow boundaries, and summon us from merely selfish pursuits to spheres of action which are helpful and sacrificing and self-renunciatory. And these "calls from without" are the God-given means to prevent us from losing ourselves in the narrow restrictions of our daily lives, and draw us out in the broader fields and fuller life of world activity. Blessed is the one to whom such calls come and who listens thereto. His blessing will be in proportion to the import of the call and the degree of his identification therewith; calls from the near street, calls from the more remote community, from the wider area of the nation and the measureless infinitudes beyond.

Now I wish to connect the one great incident of to-day, this world war which is upon us, with the simple illustrations I have already noted, and to ask your attention for a little while to this, the greatest of all "calls from without" that has ever come to us, and that is sinking into our hearts and summoning our activities, marshalling our sympathies and organizing us into a world of endeavour, of sacrifice, and renunciation, which will change our characters and leave its record upon every thoughtful life.

May I ask you to visualize this great world incident which has been developing now for more than fifteen months before us and which may well continue for fifteen months longer? It is a spectacle such as the world has never before in all its long history beheld, a stage of such proportions and extent, with such a varied and imposing personnel ranged upon and passing over it as never before was conceived by the human mind, whereon is being enacted a tragedy of world-wide importance, the feverish uncertainty of whose outcome thrills us with intensest interest, the results of which will greatly change the destinies of the world and affect the lives and fortunes of countless numbers of the human race. This central stage is erected within sight of the North Sea, the Baltic and the Mediterranean, but its wings are extended to every continent of the world. The scenes are laid chiefly in Europe, but they are quickly moving and give us thrilling variety from day to day. In that awful spectacle passing before our eyes twelve nations of the world are engaged, three-fifths of the world's territory and nearly one-half of its population are more or less involved, and with it the preponderating portion of its energy and enterprise and wealth and culture and moral force.

When we try to calculate the cost of this war it goes clean beyond our poor powers of conception. We read the figures of billions and billions and billions of money that has been and is to be spent, and we in no wise comprehend its meaning. That meaning will surely come to the world gradually and will work itself into the hearts and minds of the world as the burden comes to be borne this year

and the many many years hereafter. We have no longer to think simply of war upon land, of war upon the sea in almost every quarter of the globe, but also of war under the sea in stealthy deadly forms and of war in the heavens above, alive with swift appliances which mount into the clouds and drop their fiery destruction on sleeping cities and peaceful hamlets. We have all these but there is something more important yet, something more than machinery and equipment, and devices of surpassing ingenuity, something which attracts the attention more strongly than all else—the human element that is in it and through it all.

The call to war had scarcely sounded when countless doors of countless homes opened and shut upon eight millions of grown and trained men who were shot like a vast living catapult out to the fields of battle and ranked in long lines, gripped with each other, to fight out the long and deadly contest. Back of these eight millions of people, eight millions more commenced the long tramp from distant homes up to these same front lines, there to support the ranks and take the places of the first eight million. On the last day of October of this year, by the best calculation that can be made, ten million of these soldiers had been rendered permanently inefficient by death, by disease, by wounds, and by imprisonment, and yet to-day there are still eight million soldiers on these long lines in France, in Flanders, in the Alps, and the wide stretches from the Mediterranean to the Baltic; eight millions of men still swaying to and fro in the grip of death struggle, whilst back in the far distance there are being summoned from home and hamlet to the drill-halls and the camping grounds millions upon millions more of the best manhood of the world, preparing for the long march forward to that same front.

There is the setting, but that is only a small part of the spectacle. You must pass beyond into the homes that have given their manhood for this war, amid the breaking strings of countless hearts, into the regions that have been trodden by the actual hoofs of war, where homes have been devastated and where whole peoples have been blotted out, where woe and want and death in every cruel, imaginary shape has held sad revel till the sound of wailing is heard around the world. Such is the spectacle all too inadequately portrayed. It is more than a spectacle—in respect to it we are not merely onlookers, we are actors. In it are involved our sons, our armies abroad, our workers at home, our fortunes, our liberties, our all. What I have described is not all staging and war equipment, the gigantic play of human force, blind, brutal, bloody struggle. If that were all, the world would turn in utter horror from the contemplation of the battle front. If all this were the struggle of human force against human force, strong arm against strong arm, brute strength and enginery of destruction, we could not face it; the world would lose courage and civilization would die of a broken heart.

Our men do not leave our homes because they are impelled by lust for German or Austrian or Turkish blood. Our men have been brought up in quiet homes and they do not go to the front because they desire to shed blood. No, incarnated there are spiritual forces as old as the world, vital as human hope and striving. We look at it and past it and seek in the midst of that carnage and havoc until we discern the great spiritual forces which are struggling there for mastery.

From the earliest time of the human race there have always existed ideals of liberty and civilization, which have struggled for incarnation in individual, in community and in nations. Step by step, little by little, they have widened and broadened, now meeting with reverse but anon snatching victory from defeat and

marching forward, ever broadening and strengthening, and to-day these ideals of liberty and civilization are battling for world supremacy in this dire Armageddon of the ages.

What are these ideals? They are in brief, liberty of thought and action for the individual, freedom of government for the community, the right of separate independent existence of small nations, morality and good faith in international undertakings, and some sufficient guarantee for the peace of the world which shall forever prevent tyrants, despots and individual rulers from forcing wars upon civilized humanity. Against these fight the Teuton and Turk, for these the Allies contend. For such in restricted areas men in all ages have fought and died and conquered, for these in this great world area men are to-day fighting and will assuredly conquer. Above the roar and lurid fires of war flames the sacred cross of liberty symbolizing the sacrifices of centuries past and inspiring the hopes of centuries to come. We must emphasize this spiritual side, this surpassing moral issue which, fought to victory, when war's havoc has ceased, when our brave dead are all buried, our heroes acclaimed, our wounded cared for and the big scars of the world are healed, will ensure the freedom, the uplift and peace of mankind. Thus ever is it that the sacrifice of the present is the salvation of the future. The liberties which we enjoy to-day have not been won by ourselves. They are a heritage that has come down to us through struggle and the shedding of blood and the self-sacrifice of those who preceded us. Our forefathers paid the penalties for liberties won, we must pay the price of liberty maintained, and there is always this one thing for us to think of in this struggle, that although it bears heavy upon us of to-day, yet when the victory is won, as it will be won, when the battles have been finally fought, there will emerge for the world a realized ideal of civilization and liberty which will remain to bless all future generations of humankind. The sacrifice, the cost in blood and treasure is temporary; the freedom secured thereby is eternal.

Some things have been gained by us during this war, some things of inestimable advantage to ourselves and to the progress and widening of our lives. One thing has come to us in the individual life of our people and the British people and to all other people who have been engaged in this war; that is that we have been taken out of certain baser methods of thinking and living and we have conceived better ideas of what life really is and means. I go from place to place in this country and I see many instances of where individual lives have changed. Things that were thought to be of great moment now seem to be but trivial. To-day we hear little of faction fights and creed and race distinction. We were theoretically and to a certain extent a united Empire before this war took place, but this war has energized the union of the Empire and has welded its members together as nothing else could have so quickly and thoroughly done. To-day New Zealand and Australia and Canada and South Africa and the men from India and from all the British possessions, with common purpose, common sympathy and common endeavor are fighting at the front for a common ideal of common liberty and civilization. Never in the history of the world was it so easy in the remotest parts of the world to know and see just what is going on. The Allied and neutral nations are being brought nearer to each other in ideals, in sympathy and in interests. When this war is past the peoples of the world will find themselves so much more closely united in sympathy and knowledge and purpose that a great march forward will be the result.

It has been a great pleasure for me to know that the women of this great organization are doing so much in helping on this war. The man from the front who spoke to us a few moments ago mentioned a few things of the comfort and help that you are giving. Your letters, your comforts, your thoughtful home gifts, all these strengthen the home feeling in the far away fields and bring to the discomforts and drudgery and hardships of the trenches, the old home feeling, the sweetened influence of the homes that are behind and which they have left, and which are brought by these kindly remembrances fresh within the field of vision. I read not long since a description of the mail being delivered in the trenches. It was one of the most moving descriptions I have ever read. There in the turmoil of the trench life suddenly was placed before the soldiers the letters and gifts and comforts from home. Every man received something, some who had no homes and no home ties wondered whether they would get anything or not and the picture is given of one such young soldier with no expectations, when lo! and behold! a parcel came with his name upon it and he found a batch of comforts for him too. The hard rough life in the trenches had not blotted out altogether the memories of his early childhood and he opened that package and spread it out upon his knees and fell into tears. He had still part in the great home life and its sympathies and its comforts. And so, if you are doing nothing else you are sending out through these gifts and comforts the currents of the old home life and sympathies and feelings which sweeten and brighten the soldier's days at the front and give him heart and courage.

One thought more and it is this: Don't let any of us fill ourselves up with the idea that we are doing wonderful things when we are doing our little bit here. When I hear men from the front come and speak to an audience I feel as if I should get away back just as quickly as possible. It is so easy to talk and so easy to give our money, but the man who lays his life down upon the altar of his country is the man who makes the sacrifice and he is the man to whom honor is due. (Applause.) And yet it is always true that but a very slight fringe of the population can go to the front. That, however, does not excuse those who remain behind from doing their duty. As I travel up and down our peaceful country and think of the well-filled barns, of the quiet homes flooded with joy, I feel what it means that not a single home of Canada has been destroyed by the havoc of war. Compare our lot with the people of Belgium and Poland and Serbia and France who are fighting and suffering for the very same liberty and civilization that we are enjoying.

When we think of the terrible sufferings they are undergoing, we should feel a little bit modest as to what we are doing. We will all have to do more than we have done. All British men and women have been brought up with the idea that the Briton is unconquerable, and that when he goes to war success must always perch on his banner. But there have been fifteen months of this war, and if you care to make a summation of the situation as it is to-day there is not much of a balance on the side of the Allies. Belgium has been absolutely wiped off the map as a nation. Her people who are not dispersed are held as slaves and dare scarcely whisper their thoughts to each other. One-tenth of the soil of France is to-day under the flag of the Teutons. The whole of Russian Poland is held under the grip of the conquerors and the Russian army is pushed beyond the city of Warsaw and far back to the banks of the Dwina and Niemen. And to-day the gates of the Balkans are being forced by the Teutons, and it will only be by deadly fighting that perchance the Teuton will be precluded from reaching Constantinople, and

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then dominating the Black Sea and striking at the heart of India. There enemy ships could be kept in the close passages of the Dardanelles in perfect safety, a deadly menace to the Mediterranean.

These are things that we must think of. It is true that at this moment this Empire of ours is in peril, and no man can say just exactly what the end will be. Why do I say these things? Not to make you pessimistic, but to make you really and truly optimistic in the best sense of the word. There is no use pumping up enthusiasm by brass bands and the waving of flags and by the concealment of the real facts of the situation. True courage is born when a man perceives exactly the difficulties that are before him, and then makes up his mind to see it through to the end.

It is by forcing such facts as I have stated to the foreground and keeping them before us that we will be nerved to do that which we must do if the right is to conquer and if the ideals that I have spoken of are to triumph. That they will, I have not the slightest doubt in the world. The ideals and institutions so well wrought out by Britain have permeated the greater part of the world, and it is now in this time and in these years that the great struggle of the world is taking place. If victory comes—as come it will if we do our whole duty—these ideals of liberty and civilization will rise triumphant from the battle fields of Europe and become world wide ideals.

THE CHAIRMAN: I was thinking, while Sir Geo. Foster was speaking, that this meeting would be impossible in Germany. Perhaps the women of this country do not realize that there are countries where they would not have the privilege of listening to that which they have just heard; countries where the women would not be allowed to organize and gather as you have done. You know that the Kaiser said that the three duties of women were: Children, cooking, church. Beyond that the German woman has no rights or privileges. And it may be that, in the work that you are doing, you are not only helping out the cause of the Allies, but you are contributing something to the emancipation of the women of Germany.

Since the 4th of August last year one man in Toronto has given his whole time, and I think seven days a week, to Red Cross work. If you knew he was on the platform and did not have a word from him you would feel disappointed, and I am going to ask Mr. Noel Marshall, who is chairman of the Red Cross Committee for the Dominion, to speak for a few minutes.

ADDRESS.

MR. NOEL MARSHALL, TORONTO.

I do not think I require an introduction to the Women's Institutes of the Province of Ontario. For the last sixteen months about one-half of my daily mail matter has been from their presidents or secretaries. It is nearly sixteen months ago when I, like the rest of you mortals, was trying to earn my livelihood by trading with the public, and got a sudden notice that my services were required somewhere else. Unfortunately, unlike Private Cockburn, I was not fit to go to the

front. I had gone the limit. Private Cockburn is one of 100,000 men of the same type that we have sent from Canada. Don't you think it was worth it? (Applause.) That man stood before you and talked a good deal about the war. But he did not tell you that he was nearly blown to pieces himself, and, when taken out of the trenches, was as good as dead. The Germans evidently thought he was dead or they would have killed him, but he has lived to come home and is gradually being repaired. He is minus one eye and part of a leg, but he still thinks he is going back to the front.

I am glad indeed that for another twelve months we have been working together. A little less than sixteen months ago I made up my mind that as far as the Red Cross Society and the Committee with which I am associated could manage it, no sick or wounded soldier from Canada would suffer for the want of anything. I believe from the reports that we get from the soldiers who are coming back, we have made good our hope and desire. Three weeks ago I was in Quebec when a number of our wounded men were coming back. They did not know who I was and I mixed amongst them and asked them how they had been hit. Common sense could tell you that, but I did not quite know how to get at what I wanted to say to them. I gradually got around and asked them if they had seen anything of the Canadian Red Cross, and the first young man said: "If it had not been for the Red Cross I would not be here," and the next man behind him said, "It was the Red Cross ambulance given by one of the Canadian towns that carried me off the battle field." So far we have sent 100 motor ambulances that were given by the people of Canada, and many of them by the Women's Institutes of the Province. I have had the pleasure of knowing the Women's Institute for fifteen months and, if I live for a thousand years, I will never forget them, because I have received so many letters, some of them wanting to know why I don't do things more quickly. I want you to remember that Mrs. Plumptre and I receive from 300 to 500 letters a day. Those that I have not time to answer I turn over to her, and say to her make the best of these you can, and she generally does. The various women's organizations of this country have turned in \$43,000 in the shape of anything from \$5 up to \$300. They have sent in socks till I thought the soldiers would not require any more, but they still seem to need them. Somebody has said that "the woman that rocks the cradle rules the world," but I can tell you that the women who knit socks are going to help Britain to win this war. Speaking for the committee of which I am the head, if you women will go on the way you have been doing we will do our part. We will ship and deliver the articles as well as we can. Up to the present time we do not believe we have lost a single shipment of anything. There are several things that we have not done and one is that we never sold anything. It has been stated around the country that some dear old lady knit a pair of socks in some part of the country and some other person bought them in Muskoka or Manitoba. We have several affidavits from the men who were supposed to have bought them and they swore they never heard of the story. If I am associated with any person who is making money out of Red Cross work, I want to know it. Because I will quit the job or he or she will have to do so. I am delighted once more to have the pleasure of meeting the women of the Women's Institutes. If the war continues and we have to meet again next year, I know that you will have stuck to your job and God helping me, I am going to stick to mine.

MORNING SESSION.—NOVEMBER 12th.

Mrs. J. B. FIELDING, R.R. No. 1, Barrie, presiding.

SOCIAL LIFE IN THE RURAL DISTRICT.

Mrs. W. R. MUNROE, R.R. No. 3, DEMORESTVILLE.

During the last few years there has sprung up in our midst a great factor in the shaping of social life in the rural districts of Ontario. I refer to the Women's Institute movement. Given a live branch, with a tactful president and a co-operating band of ladies directing its activities, its influences must be for good.

In the days gone by, it has proved itself an aid in bettering homes and home conditions, and this morning we discuss what it may do along social lines, this coming winter of this great history-making year. I would say look over your programmes, cut out the lengthy articles, dispense with deep topics and talk more to your ladies and girls, be friendly and sociable as never before, for are not rich and poor, educated and uneducated, ten-talented and one-talented, all casting in their lots together, and "no fireside howsoe'er defended but counts one vacant chair."

'Tis keeping in mind the view point of four classes, I wish to speak, and the time we live in, for history is in the making, and life cannot but react on each of us in the country through the coming season.

First the mothers; mothers of our fallen heroes, mothers of our boys at the front, who woman-like must stay at home and wait and dwell on the details of war rather than the great issue at stake. We must get them away from themselves. Grey knitting is the only pastime, and, while the needles clink, someone may read a good book, a bit of poetry or a good essay. Then how easy to have a social hour with plain bread and butter, salad or jelly, plain cake and the cup that cheers. All jealousy will fly away and a true spirit of friendliness will grow up. Sacrifice and sympathy should be the keynote of all our endeavour this winter.

The time was, when a neighbor's hired help was scarcely known by the farmers near, especially to the women folk; they were but the hired man's family. Now this is all changed, the big house on the hill and the tenant house near the barn, each sends its inmates to our meetings, and why not? There is no woman or girl but has at least one talent she may use for the uplift of someone. And can we not plan a meeting or two to which our men may go some evenings of this long, sad time? I leave the boys out, for our boys are under orders from our King, for our homes and our country.

The strangers within our gates! Who verily is the stranger now to we Canadian women? Our calamity is common to many, and the love for right is stirring up all and shaking up our old codes of society, making for the truer sympathy for those away from homelands. Between our meetings let us meet them and let them learn from us what true, pure womanhood means.

To the family that has through many generations owned the same land, staid and set in its narrow way, let us not presume to dictate, but rather let us win them to recognize our new departure by its worth in the community. Let our Institute stand for the best in life, aiding any movement that, no matter how indirectly, makes for better mothers and better homes, breaking down caste and doing away with the critic. Through the girls we may reach them. I would like to see all our

young girls members of our Women's Institute, and they would be, if they were allowed to work. Give them some meetings to plan for, and let them do it in their way, and have the programme as they wish it.

Live the woman you would wish to see them grow into. Never let what you are speak so loudly that they can not hear what you say, as you give them good advice. In some rural homes there is a sameness and a remoteness that is unbearable to the growing girl. Plan some social events with no ostentations, displaying your superior advantages, but, with a kind hospitality putting each of these classes at ease, drive away brooding despair with work for soldiers and sailors, and the bit we each may do will close the gate that used to open so often cityward for our girls and women, because of the monotony of country life. I, of the rural population, say, "Well done, Women's Institutes." Little did Mrs. Hoodless know how well she was building when she laid this foundation for our Canadian women to build upon.

MRS. J. E. BRETHOUR, BURFORD.

Dr. Creelman told us last night that country problems are not nearly so acute as city people think, and I wish to add that we are not half so sorry for ourselves as city people are for us. After all, preference for city or county life is a matter of temperament. Some country people would be quite as miserable in the city as the city people would be in the country. Conditions in the country are vastly different to what they were even twenty years ago. With rural mail delivery, telephones, automobiles, etc., the people of the country are certainly in touch with the outside world. We cannot truthfully say that all farmhouses have modern conveniences, but I do say that not one in ten that has been built in the last five years but has its furnace, bathroom, and sink with hard and soft water. I do hate to hear men blamed for all the inconveniences and disadvantages under which some farm women work. It is nearly always the woman's own fault, for most men can be managed, if we only go the right way about it, and at the right time, and I cannot agree with the oft-repeated assertion that the farmer thinks more about the colts and calves than about his children. What has this to do with the social problem? The social life and the home life must be very closely connected, if they are to have an elevating effect on the community, and the Women's Institute has been a greater factor than anything I know of in breaking down denominational differences in a neighborhood. The Methodist women have found out that the Episcopalian women are not half as stiff as they always thought them, and one vast sisterhood has been formed embracing all shades of thought, all working for the common good. We have followed a plan of having representatives from all the churches on the Board of our Women's Institute. As to leadership, we are not all born leaders, but ladies, if anyone tries to start something in your neighborhood, do lend a helping hand, and do not say, "Oh, that woman is always trying to do something different from anybody else." I have also heard some say, "Oh, there is never anything going on in this neighborhood." I would like to see the place where I could be for three months and "nothing doing." Start a magazine club, reading circle, anything. Ask the men sometimes. They enjoy the music and a little social intercourse. Don't be afraid to open your houses. What is the use of having large rooms if we do not use them, and do not have age limits when sending out your invitations. It does young people good to mingle with us older ones, and nothing keeps us young like keeping in touch with the young people of the neighborhood, and keeping in mind that we, too, have been young once.

MRS. W. J. HUNTER, PLEASANT.

I have listened with pleasure to the words of Mrs. Brethour dealing chiefly with social life in the rural homes. I would like to consider this question from a different standpoint, namely, the social life of the community. I am quite convinced there is nothing we require more in the rural districts at the present time than the development of the community life. We have in some parts of Ontario to-day a splendid co-operation between the local branch of the Women's Institute and the Farmers' Club; both holding meetings in different rooms of the same house during the winter, with a little social time together at the close, and occasional union meetings where questions of interest to men and women alike in the farm home may be discussed. The sphere of interest that may be entered upon in these meetings is unlimited. Any helpful movement on foot in the locality may be greatly encouraged and assisted. Various institutions which were quite common in years gone by, but in many cases have ceased to exist, might easily be revived: The Literary Society, with its addresses, essays, and debates on wisely chosen topics, where the young people receive their first training in public speaking. How many of the most gifted of our public men of the day can trace their first inspiration to some such experience. The old-fashioned singing-school, call it to-day a Choral Society, Glee Club, or any new-fangled name you please, but still the same old institution, where our fathers and mothers learned to cheer their life's pathway with a song.

I am quite certain there are many more people in the world who could sing than do, simply because they decide that they can't, and never make an attempt. In times like these, when there is so much sadness, so many people walking the way of shadows, it comes to others to sing if they are able. It comes as a duty to add this bit of cheer that others may take heart and press onward. Almost every town of any importance can boast of one or more professional leaders in the church choirs. It should be an easy matter to secure, for a fair remuneration, the services of one of these musicians, one night a week in the winter season to train a class in the country. Indeed, in many places where this is not feasible, there are local musicians capable of leading, if they will do it; and this brings me to just the reason why some of these institutions are allowed to languish and die, the lack of leaders. We are not all born to lead; it would never do if we were, but in every locality in this province, there are individuals capable of leadership in some line of community life. If I leave no other thought with you to-day, may I press home to every woman here present, the fact of her personal responsibility to the community in which she lives. It is there we must exert our influence, must play our part. Do we measure up to what is required of us? Are we willing to spend and be spent that this splendid country, which it was our grand fortune to be born citizens of, may develop into just what we would wish it to be.

We are living in serious times when each one should be asking what is my part and share in this great struggle. Not alone was it for the defence of little Belgium or that the principles for which our Empire stands should be upheld, that the blood of our Canadian boys was shed on the fields of Europe. They, by their glorious sacrifice, have set a standard for the Canadians of all times. See to it that we do not by indifference and selfishness, show to the world that we so soon forget the price of our national honor.

Each one in her locality, in her country home and community, doing all in her power to help develop this best type of citizenship among our people, we may do our part and prove worthy of the country and Empire to which we belong.

MRS. W. BUCHANAN.

Quite a lot has been said about rural leadership. Mrs. Brethour said to invite the old people as well as the young. In our part of the country the young people do not always want the old people to go to their meetings. Then some of the ladies talked of taking the men to the meetings. If some of the ladies who live in the towns and cities knew how hard the men in the country had to work, and how many chores they have to do, they would not wonder that the men say, "You can go, I am too tired." That is the condition we have to live in. They say the women should get on the School Boards. How are we to get there? I tell you, ladies, somebody has got to go first, and it takes a lot of nerve. I remember the first Women's Institute meeting in our neighbourhood some fifteen years ago. I asked the neighbour next to me if she would go and she said she would, and when we got to the village we secured one more woman, and that was all that came, but from that day to this you cannot keep the women at home, and it will be the same with the school board. I have never been to a school board meeting yet, but, ladies, I intend to go. I hope a number of you will go to these school board meetings, because somebody has got to take hold of the work. We have heard a great deal about the work we have done, but we haven't heard about the power behind that work. I think there must be a great many trained women connected with the Institutes, or the work that has been done could not have been accomplished. If we do not fight we can pray, and we can be the power behind the men. I read the story of Annie S. Swan, who visited the trenches in France, and a Scotch soldier said to her, "Tell the women at home to pray; we know in the trenches when there has been a slack day of prayer at home." We cannot do much, but we can pray.

MRS. MCPHEDRAN, TORONTO.

I am exceedingly grateful for this opportunity to say a few words of gratitude to those kind friends in the Institute throughout the length and breadth of the Province who have helped so nobly in the knitting of socks. Up to date in connection with this fund we have sent out 13,524 pairs of socks. It seems a lot, but it is only a drop in the ocean; nevertheless, it has been a great help. Shortly after the war broke out I said to a friend, "In a country like this, where so many know how to knit, we will have no difficulty in securing help." And she said, "I have no doubt they will give us the most precious part of the work, their time." I inserted a letter in the paper asking for help, thinking it would bring in about 300 pairs, but we received at once offers to knit 3,000 pairs. This was before the organization of the Red Cross work. The Red Cross took it over after we felt that we could not carry it on any longer as a private enterprise. So many people write and say they understand the wool is free. There is no such thing as free wool. I have so often wished that I could just go into the garden and gather free wool, but we are all practical, and we know that, if we spend \$1,000 in wool, we cannot spend that \$1,000 again for more wool, we must have more money. At first we paid 60c. a pound for the wool, and now we have to pay \$1 for the same quality. The socks that you have made have been so beautifully knitted that we have had great pleasure in sending them forward.

WHAT WOMEN IN OTHER COUNTRIES HAVE DONE ALONG
PATRIOTIC LINES.

MRS. W. R. LANG, TORONTO.

You will all agree with me that this war has been a war of many revelations. It has revealed to us many things that we did not know before. One of the things it has revealed, perhaps as never before, has been what organized, consecrated devotion of the women of any country can mean to that country. To some people this has been a bit of a shock; they did not realize that women are as far advanced as they really are. It does not come as a shock to those of us who have been in women's work for years. It seems centuries to some of us. We have always known that the women of any country might be an enormous asset to that country. I have not the slightest intention of making a suffrage speech, but it is only fair to suffrage women to say that, in the first days of the war, it was to them the Government of the country turned, and it seems to me that was a very natural thing. These women have been organized for a long time to fight for the weaker part of womanhood. Suffragettes have been fighting for political freedom. The Allies are fighting for the freedom of the smaller countries, and it is only natural that women should help the Allies. I want to tell you that not only are the women in the countries that are fighting busy, but the women in other countries are also helping. No nation can live to itself; the solidarity of the whole world has been proved by this war. England and Belgium and France and Russia cannot carry on this war without affecting Norway and Sweden and Holland and the United States. A great deal of glory is due to the women of gallant little Holland for the work they have accomplished. They have done wonders in looking after the refugees. Not only have houses been used, but barns, and potato houses and market places, for the accommodation of these poor people who have had to leave their homes and flee to Holland for protection. Can you imagine a village of 1,200 people having 7,000 people come in on them over night, or a town of 800 people having 17,000 people come in on them all at once. That is what has been happening in Holland. If 7,000,000 people had arrived in Toronto last night with no place to go and no money to buy anything with, what would you do? The people of Holland took these refugees in and did what they could for them, and they have been looking after them all these months. The people poured in by train, on foot; babies were born on station platforms and in the streets, there was nowhere to take them. Children were trampled to death; grown up people were trampled to death on the streets, simply because there was not room for them all to put their feet down. We cannot realize it, but we can thank God that the people of Holland did take care of them, and that the people of our country saw the need and at once sent aid. I am going to tell you a story which I am never tired of telling. Do you know the International Suffrage Alliance, which has headquarters at London? I was in that building the day after war was declared and it was already a hive of industry trying to take care of the alien women; German women were there, and Austrians, who were in London without employment and had no place to go. These girls were collected and each week they were taken to the German border and exchanged for English women. In one such party as that, there was quite a young girl. It happened to be the night of the bombardment of Antwerp, and she saw the people fleeing to Flushing and she came back to England, and went to the office and said to Mrs. McMillan, "What shall we do, something must be done and done quickly?"

Mrs. McMillan collected food and money from her friends to the amount of \$1,000. She went to the Government and got permission to export that food. She went to the railway people and got a special train to export that food to the coast. She went to the coast and secured a special boat to Holland, and she was back in London in 24 hours. Don't tell me that a woman like that has not organization ability. She wrote to the London papers day after day, telling the people what she was doing, and she secured \$10,000 worth of food and \$6,000 in cash with which to help these poor Belgian and French people that were going to Holland. Another work that would interest Canadian people is what the International Suffrage Alliance did. They could go where you and I could not go, so they sent some of their American women to Belgium, and these women hunted up school girls, Canadian girls in the convents, and brought them back to England. They had three Canadian girls who had been driven from a village near Antwerp. They were taken by some Belgian nuns and kept near Brussels for ten months. At the end of that time the nuns had no more money and these girls were brought back to London by these American women. Can you imagine the feelings of the relatives of these girls, who had not heard from them for ten months. This same work has been done by the Swiss women and the French women. The French National Council has a card index of 400,000 names of people whom they are tracing and bringing together at the rate of 50 or 60 per day. I want you to realize the difference between France and Canada. In France there are not many men left, only boys and very old men, and they are largely doing hospital work. The women of France are doing their duty in every direction. Hundreds of nurses are working right up near the firing line. I could tell you story after story of the heroism of the French nurses. The women in France are looking after the civil life of the community. The secretaries of the mayors of towns and cities are doing the work of the Mayor. There are stories of quite young girls who have stayed behind after the Mayor had left and stayed till after the Germans arrived. In one case, one of these girls prevented a panic in the town. She was only 22 years of age, but she had the necessary knowledge to carry on the work of the town and she did it.

Perhaps the greatest work the French women have performed, and it is a work which you women will understand, is the work of agriculture. An official report came out not very long ago and this was the heading: "The harvest in France is up to normal." It is easy to understand what that means. Can you understand Ontario without men, and large sections of the country in the hands of the enemy, with trenches almost up to our very doors? Can you imagine these conditions in your own country and then realize that the women did all the work on the farms and "The harvest was up to normal." The harvest will carry the nation over till the next harvest is ready. It is not only the French women who have done that, but the women in all continental countries have done the same. The women of Germany have done what the women of England have done, and they have brought the English women up to the border and exchanged them for German girls. We are told that in Belgium there is not a child under three years of age alive.

To the Russian women belong the charm of actual fighting in the ranks. There are hundreds of Russian women fighting in the ranks side by side with the men. It does not seem to be exactly right. In one regiment there are seventeen women. In nearly every regiment there are husbands and wives and daughters fighting side by side. We do not think it is a right thing to do, but it proves that women can fight; and they will fight if they see that it is their duty to do so. The women make excellent scouts. There is one case on record where a Russian

woman was the means of securing a victory for the Russian forces by means of the information she was able to secure. Years ago the Russian military authorities recognized the value of women doctors. To-day in the Russian Red Cross and in the hospitals the women and men work side by side.

Now I must pass on to the women of our own dear Home Land. A call went out to these women for assistance a few days after the war broke out. I was in the central office at the time. I was at one large place a half hour before the doors were opened and thousands of women were standing outside. They had ten thousand women who were ready to do what they could. These women were all expert at something. The first person to fly in an airship in England was a woman. She learned it in France, she came back to England and taught her son to fly, and I saw him coming home from his wedding in an airship. The Government would send a message to the women's headquarters saying, "There are three thousand Belgian refugees coming over. Can you feed them?" The women undertook the work and did it. There were a great number of factory girls out of work in England. They took them out into the country and taught them gardening. At Cambridge they have beautiful grounds for the Belgian women who understand the intensive gardening, and they are teaching their system of intensive cultivation to the English people. By this means we are bringing to England a new trade, just as the Huguenots brought the silk trade to England.

The Women's Emergency Corps and the Women's Reserve have been organized. They consist of 10,000 women who are learning to drill and do camp cooking and many of the things that are required to be done in the rear of the army, so that the men who now have to do this work can be sent to the firing line.

Supposing an army is going through one of our big stations, the Government telegraphs to the Women's Emergency Corps and they conduct a canteen. At the present time, having got the ear of the French Government, they are carrying on canteens right in the rear of the trenches, so that the men can have a nice cup of hot coffee just as they go in or come out of the trenches.

They are also carrying on a canteen at the *Gar du Nord*, Paris. All restaurants are closed in Paris at 8 p.m., and this canteen is a great boon. They have about twenty-six beds and baths, and the men coming in from the front can have a clean bed and a bath.

One of the greatest troubles at the outbreak of the war was unemployment due to the dislocation of industry. Queen Mary at once started a work fund to provide for women, believing, as she said, that work was better than charity. That fund is being used to train women who have lost their jobs to do other work. For instance the crockery business was in a very bad state, and they were taught to make dolls which formerly were brought from Germany. Don't think I am pushing the Suffrage Society; they are all working for the common good. They now have a Suffrage shop near the House of Commons in London. It became so popular that letters addressed to refugees are sent to the Suffrage Shop. That shop became the most interesting centre of social work in London. It was at that shop where they had to put up the notice "No Belgian Babies Given Away Here"; they had so many people coming from all over England who wanted to adopt a Belgian baby. One young girl came into the shop and she said that if she could get her outfit by Saturday somebody was going to take her to Canada, and the outfit was supplied.

There have been so many demands upon the women that the out-of-work women are getting supplied with positions. In England women are conductors,

they run elevators, and are waitresses in the best hotels and some of the most exclusive clubs. The women are doing everything that used to be thought the work of the men. This has absorbed a large number of women that were formerly out of work. A great number of women are also being used in the munition factories. This has brought new problems to the organized women of England. It was not so much that they had to find work for the women, but they had to still keep interested in them after they secured work, and they have been to the Government several times to see that these women are not down-trodden. They had to go to the Government again and again before they got the minimum wage for munition workers that applied to the men and women alike.

One work that I think is interesting—and I am going to try it in Toronto this year—was done by two or three quite young girls. They saw, on the one hand, women out of work, and at the camp nearby the men who could not get their washing properly done; and they organized that washing so that in a few months these women received over \$6,000 in wages. The Women's Committee have not only looked after the interests of the working women, but they have looked after the interest of the soldiers' and sailors' widows, and they see that they get their pensions. The last piece of work they undertook was to investigate the charges that were made that there were an enormous number of illegitimate births in the neighborhood of the camps, and they proved that, during the last six months, there have been fewer illegitimate births than in normal times. I think it is a great thing that the women have been able to do these things.

It is interesting to notice what wonderful munition workers the women have made. It is a very technical trade and it was thought that women could not work at it, but it has been proved that they can. Mrs. Pankhurst went with a great deputation which demanded that they should be allowed to try, and they were given an opportunity. They have made an enormous success, and not only so, but have suggested much better methods for carrying on the work, and some things that were time-honored and had been used for years have now been thrown aside and the methods suggested by the women adopted.

There is another work I should like to speak of, and that is the work among the young girls. A great deal of patriotism was being bottled up in young girls and they could not get rid of it. The boys got rid of it by enlisting. These girls were banded together and they were taught that true patriotism was to serve and not to be watching the men and running after them just because they happened to be dressed in kahki. A league was formed to look after this matter and a good work has been done in keeping the morals of our camps clean. The result of the investigation that was conducted was largely due to Lord Kitchener who ordered his generals to give help to the women patrols who are looking after the morals of both the men and the women, and these patrols have been able to do a great deal of good work.

I must speak of the Women's Hospital work. I admire the immense sacrifices the women have made for the Red Cross. Do you know that the Government appealed one evening in the papers for respirators for the whole British forces at the front. They were told how many to make and where to send them. The response was so immediate that the very next night the Government had to put an advertisement in the papers and say they did not want any more.

You know the British Government will not allow the women in the hospitals at the front, and so the British women had to go to one of the foreign Govern-

ments, and Dr. Anderson, and other doctors like her, have taken charge of hospitals near London with the rank of Major. Women are in the hospitals in France and in Serbia. One hospital established by the Scotch Women's Federation cost \$315,000, but that is not the point I want to make. Their doctors are women and their surgeons are women and the nurses are women and the orderlies are women; from top to toe the whole hospital is run by women. They have women chauffeurs on the Red Cross cars that go to fetch the men from the battlefield, and the soldiers call them, "Angels that take us to Paradise." That is only one of our women's hospitals. There is a hospital that was organized by the Cambridge University; they have tent hospitals, and so excellent has been the work that just the day before yesterday it was ordered to take up its tent and go to Salonica. It is the first Women's Hospital that has been ordered to go with an expeditionary force. One girl was so upset at the terrible state in which the men and their clothing were that she left the hospital and organized a system for giving the men a bath and having their clothing disinfected, cleaned and returned to them. The whole outfit is carried in a motor and is all the work of a woman.

The women's work in the hospitals in France has been wonderful, and so has the work of the women been grand in Serbia. The trouble in Serbia is not so much with the wounded as with the filth and the unsanitary conditions. Can you imagine any sacrifice greater than the women going out to that country. I say that human devotion can go no farther. They had to wear ruffles around their wrists, but that did not seem to keep out the lice that carried the fever, and hundreds of men and women have already laid down their lives in working devotedly in Serbia; and yet there are always more women ready to serve. It seems to me that is one of the finest things, because is it not laying down their lives for their country? And they are not doing it with the same recognition that the soldier receives. You all saw in the paper lately of the young nurse who poisoned herself with gas, and then telegraphed for the doctor and told him what she had done to see if his serum would cure her. If she had died she would be but one more woman who offered her life in the service of mankind. Such stories as that bring tears to the eyes and thrills to the heart, and they are a challenge and an inspiration to you and to me. What have we done for our country? What are we willing to do? Are we willing to offer our life itself.

GIRLS' INSTITUTES.

Miss E. J. GUEST, BELLEVILLE.

This is one time of the year that is a great pleasure to all of us. We are all busy women and have to plan very carefully so as to get two or three days, or perhaps only one day, at this annual gathering. I think the last address has certainly made things count. It does us good. It is an inspiration to know what the women in different countries are doing. It is more than that, it is a comfort, and we need comfort just now. We need to feel that there is another side to the war: that there is something worth while coming out of it. If there was nothing else but just the wonderful awakening of feelings of humanity all over Europe and America, you would almost feel that what the soldiers have done in the sacrificing of their lives has not been in vain. We never can go back to what we

were. We never can go back to living the selfish lives we did. Have you been struck this year with how unselfish we have become? We do not care how much we dress or what we have in the way of pretty things that we used to want in our homes. Our minds are not on that, they are on deeper, spiritual and intellectual things, because, as General French said at the beginning of this war: "It is a war of brains," and, as somebody else said: "That nation is going to win which has the steadiest nerve." It rejoices all our hearts to see the nerve and brain power of our women and to feel, as Mrs. Buchanan said, that there is something deeper, something stronger, behind all that—the sense of unity with the Divine.

I come from a high school that has sent between 60 and 100 boys to the front, a school where we are dealing firsthand with the problems of the boys and the girls who are the sons and daughters of Ontario in town and country. I could not help feeling in the last address how significant it was that they were taking up in England the cause of the girls. Girls in their teens have very fine ideals of service and they need from us, who are leaders in life and a little older than they are, the leadership of sympathy, and the mother-feeling that understands. I think, perhaps, one reason our girls' needs have not been dealt with adequately is because, to a great extent, our educational system and our Government have been entirely run by men. Now, men are splendid and have fine brains, but there is one thing a man never could put into this work, and that is the mother heart. We have come to the place in Ontario where we take it for granted that a need for suffrage exists. We are getting ready for the vote intelligently. We owe that to Sir James Whitney and Mr. Putnam. I suppose no other country ever did the like. They have been training us definitely to take our places as citizens, from rocking the cradle to the premiership, if necessary.

Now, I have come to-day with a little practical talk on girls, because I have been giving some careful study to the work of the girl. I am dealing with three or four hundred boys and girls in the teen age every year, as well as older girls and the mothers. In a way, I am at the heart of life. I feel very keenly about their interests, especially in rural Ontario, because I am afraid I never got over the habit of thinking that the power of the nation comes up from its rural parts. Never have I met women with the practical, spiritual power of the mothers who come right from the farm.

With regard to the Girls' Institutes a man who is one of our social leaders said to me, "When it comes to a choice between the boy and the girl as a national asset the girl has it over the boy every time." I am not saying that as a joke. There is a deep significance in it. Where it is necessary for women to work at any kind of manual or brain work she can do it and do it efficiently if she is trained. The idea that she was inferior to the man came from the old ignorant day when nothing but brute force counted. But now it is the trained brain and the steady nerve that count. Woman has the nerve and we must train her brain. There are two ways of training the brain, one is directly through the idea and the other is directly through the hands, and that is why we who want more technical training are asking for it. Some people can do things better than they can talk about them, and I think that class are in the majority.

There is one work, however, a woman does that is her own absolutely, that nobody else can do, and which, if she does not do it well, means disaster to the country, and unhappiness and ruin all around her, and that is the work of motherhood. Training for that is something we have left out of our educational systems.

It is interesting to note that the Director of technical education for Ontario says that the most difficult proposition we have at the present time is the right education of the girl. She needs a double education: (1) To be self-supporting, and (2) To be a successful mother. You all know what science has done in the production of fine herds, grain and fruit. If we applied the same brain training, heart training, hand training, scientifically in the production of the human being, what could we not achieve even in one generation? If we could only intelligently control and shape the ideals of girls in their teens, through them we should shape our national ideals in this reconstruction period which we see must come after the war and which is indeed beginning already.

In going through Ontario I have seen one lovely big home after another with probably the bachelor brother living in it, the girls gone, one a teacher perhaps, another a stenographer, another a journalist, leaving the rural community and the neighborhood drained of their bright life and energy. The boys finally follow the girls or remain in lonely homes. What is the matter? That is a bad social condition, these big beautiful homes with a lot of old bachelors living in them. That is something that ought to be changed.

I think the girls leave the farm for two reasons: one is that they do not have ready money that they can call their own, and they do not have a business that they can call their own, while they can if they go to the town. There they do a certain definite work and they get paid in straight dollars. It may not be any more than enough to pay their board, but it is theirs and they have earned it. There is a spiritual value in being paid for work. Another reason they want to go to town is because of the social life. A girl wants social companionship. As another speaker says: "The man on the farm will say: 'You go and I will stay home,' when she wants to go someplace in the evenings." It is not easy for a girl to get around, especially if she is alone in the country.

Did you ever go through the country and see the vegetables and fruit rotting? I suppose you have all seen piles and piles of fruit left out under the trees to rot, or carried into the cellar and left there until it rots and is carried out again. That is a waste of material and of human energy. I have heard it described as industry. I used to think it would be a good deal better if the people were not so industrious, if they would only sit down and think awhile. They say it is always people who are lazy who are inventors.

People in the city are struggling with the high cost of living; and all this waste going on in the country. Something is wrong. What can we do with these conditions to get a sounder economic result? We have proved the efficiency of our Women's Institutes as an organization, but as a general thing we do not get the girls in large numbers; we get a few. The girls say, "That is for the women, isn't it?" "That is for the married women—the girls don't go there." Could we not in some way get Girls' Institutes with our Women's Institutes, possibly under the same district secretary? Our Girls' Institutes will need more directing than our Women's Institutes. One of the grand things about Women's Institutes is the leadership which it develops in the women, but the girls will need more directing because they are younger. I would like you to consider the feasibility of an organization of Girls' Institutes in connection with the Women's Institutes, girls of sixteen or over meeting monthly during the fall and winter for culture and recreation. If the meeting were two hours' long I would give one hour to pure fun—games, singing, physical culture. Let them have a good social time; then one hour for thoughtful work, for debates. There is nothing better than debates

for training in public speaking, in thinking, in self-confidence. Let them debate questions connected with their community and national interests. In the winter time make a special study of "Home making." I would like to see added also the study of the child. It makes ones heart ache sometimes to see the helplessness of a young mother with her first baby. She is only a married girl. She is half sick and weak, and afraid that baby will break to pieces in her hands and she doesn't know what to do. She loves it so that she is in agony lest she do something wrong and we leave her nationally to get along as best she can unaided. In our home-nursing courses we might make a special study of the development of the child. Put that first, then scientific home-makers, scientific mothers. The second object of the Girls' Institutes would be to save, develop and make a source of income from products that are left to go to waste on the farm. Our Superintendent has said that we can have experts sent out from the Department of Agriculture to teach us how to cook and can in the most modern way. From our Market Department we can have people sent to teach us how to market. Then we have Miss Watson's assistance at MacDonald Institute and our present demonstration lecture work; so that we have the skilled help within our reach to fit ourselves to deal with every product on the farm. Every girl should start a separate and individual bank account of her own. Girls should know more about business matters and they should have their own bank accounts. I have given you merely a brief outline of what I would suggest for Girls' Institutes in Ontario.

MRS. H. W. PARSONS, COCHRANE.

The Convention is a fine place to plan things and from which to take back inspiration. We are ready now to discuss Girl's Institutes.

There are places, many of them, where girl's branches are not required, but, on the other hand, there are places, ever so many of them, where there is an opening for them at the present hour. I have made a special feature of talks for boys and girls of school age, and also for young girls of a slightly larger growth, and have had many meetings that it is a real pleasure to recall. One was at Merrickville, held at the request of the ladies. There were 104 girls out. On my next visit the girls themselves asked for a special meeting when 164 were in attendance. On account of lack of organization nothing much more could be done. As everyone knows an occasional meeting may turn their thoughts in a different channel for the time being, but it is the regular effort persevered in that tells. Again at MacDonald's Corners a similar experience might be cited, and the only suggestions available to their requests were a Girl's Social Club, a Glee Club, or a Sewing Circle in a Chautauqua Reading Course.

Girl's Institutes could easily continue all these features and broaden out its interests in so many other directions. At Gore Bay, Manitoulin, after a most delightful evening spent with forty-five girls from the Continuation classes the opportunity seemed so alluring that I anticipated events and organized a Girl's Branch—the first regular Girl's Institute. Having no other scheme to go by they accepted the conditions and ruling of the Women's Institutes, with the understanding that if at this Convention or at any subsequent date a constitution and rules of order should be decided on they would adopt them. As you have heard here to-day there are places where girls have done excellent work, some under the auspices of the older branch, others on their own initiative.

If you review past history ever so briefly there is but one final summing. After centuries of upward steps we have not attained a place where we can claim success. We have tried to reduce the world to order by the sword, through commercialism, by socialistic means, by the application of reforms for every kind of sinning adult, and we can't say that any of the methods have been ideal. This day is an acknowledged Child's age; the interests, well being, possibilities of the clean human soul, are paramount. Then give the girl a chance and our special duty is to provide for all possible development of mind and body and soul. Let grand ideals dominate the conduct of living, inculcate a desire to learn and to serve, and you will have something for the woman to be. The to-morrows of time will then have powers within their grasp that are denied to the narrowness of our days.

If the girls are working harmoniously and satisfactorily in the older branch no change need be effected; but, in the many, many centres from which the cry comes, "What can we do for our girls?" try at least a scheme for bringing your girls together in a club life that is all their own.

Let them discuss their clothes. They will come to a sane attitude on the fads, fancies, and unnecessary accessories that cause so many heart burnings to the girl and so much heartbreak to her mother; a sandwich contest will bring out some of the domestic instinct, and a handkerchief shower for the girl about to leave their ranks will touch the talent of another kind and incidentally bring out the spirit of helpful generosity and sympathy.

My suggestion is that Girl's Institutes be a recognized feature of Institutes work, that the fee be small—ten cents perhaps—to enable every girl to join. We want programmes of varied interests, having, however, certain sequence of arrangement to bring out the best results. It is not a junior imitation of Women's Institutes that we want, but a real live new link for girls to bring girls in and help them to a better understanding of each other. To bring girls out so that latent possibilities may be made manifest, to bring girls up to the anticipation of a fuller and richer ideal of womanhood. We want Girl's Institutes.

MR. GEO. A. PUTNAM: It appears to be not so much a question of organizing Girls' Clubs, but rather a problem of how to take care of the Girls' Institutes that just "grow up" like Topsy, as a natural result of the good example set by the Women's Institutes. I would suggest that we secure the best advice of our Institute lecturers and officers in those Institutes where the girls have taken a keen interest and an active part. I think it was Mrs. Buchanan who suggested yesterday that in a purely rural district you would not likely meet with success by having a separate organization for the girls. We do not want to divide our interests or to make a definite division between the interests of the mother and the daughter. It will kill the Women's Institutes in some cases. In a great many places there is room and need for separate clubs for girls, and I hope and trust that there will also be clubs for the boys.

Mrs. F. W. Watts, Mrs. H. W. Parsons, Miss M. V. Powell, Miss E. M. Chapman, and the Superintendent were appointed a committee to nominate members of the Provincial Committee for the districts represented at the Toronto Convention.

SPECIAL COURSE FOR GIRLS.

MISS M. U. WATSON, MACDONALD INSTITUTE, GUELPH.

Mr. Putnam asked me to tell you of an experiment Macdonald Institute has tried this year. I do not need to tell many of you of the work of Macdonald Institute and how we are trying to help the women and girls of this country to learn something of home economics. We are trying to lay the foundation of home economics in Ontario. We have been unable to accept all the people who wanted to come to us and that has worried us very much. Sometime ago we went to President Creelman and we found it had also been worrying him. We laid the proposition before him of trying the experiment of carrying the work of Macdonald Institute out into the country. We felt that there were a great many whom we could not take into Macdonald Institute for want of room. We also felt that there were a great many girls in the country who could not leave home, and they had to stay just as they were when they left the public school. We thought out a plan and we offered it to a district within very easy reach of Guelph—a district whose people I knew very well, and I knew that if they undertook to do it it would go through. We went to them to have the experiment tried so as to give it a thorough chance. We offered this place a short course the same as we give to the girls who come to Macdonald Institute. The problem was, "How to get hold of the girls?" The first thing we thought of was why could not the Women's Institute help us. This is just the sort of thing the Women's Institute like to do for the girls, and they are always on the lookout for something. So we wrote to the Women's Institute and said: "Do you think there is a chance to have a course carried out in your district?" The president of the Institute thought it over and discussed it with her fellow officers and they thought the community would be very glad to have it. Then we said, "Will you undertake to get the class," and they said, "That depends on what that means." So we thought a little more about it and we finally put the proposition in the hands of the Institute. All we asked the Women's Institute to do was to undertake to provide a meeting-place and to get the pupils. Macdonald Institute undertook to pay for the meeting-place, the equipment, the teacher and the maintenance. The members of this class have just the same standing as any other students of Macdonald Institute. They pay the same tuition fee as any girl coming to Guelph does.

We now have the first branch of Macdonald Institute going. It has been in existence for about seven weeks at the town of Ayr. There is a class of 22 girls, 17 of whom are farmers' daughters and they drive in from 2 to 6 miles, 5 days in the week. This will be continued for 12 weeks. We were fortunate in getting an empty room in the public school of the village. It was in pretty bad shape and the public school board said, "Yes, you can have the use of it so long as it does not cost us anything." We said, "Very well, we will take it." We knew we would have to pay rent if we secured a room in any other way. It is an ordinary school room, 24 x 34, and we have everything that is necessary in that room for 24 pupils—kitchen, laundry and sewing-room equipment. We have equipment of three Macdonald Institute rooms in this one room, but the equipment is not quite so elaborate as at Macdonald Institute. We have not so much quartered oak, but as far as utensils and working things go we have just as good equipment, in fact practically the same equipment as we have at Macdonald Institute. The teacher in charge is not only a first-class professional teacher of

Ontario but a 2-year graduate of Macdonald Institute. We feel that we are giving these girls just as good teaching as they get in Guelph. When I tell you the girls are very much interested in this course and seem to be profiting by it you will agree with me that the experiment is a success.

Now, what of the future? You might wonder that we put forth such a plan in this year of the war. The war is on and likely to go on, but our girls must be educated for the work they will have to do and it is right that we should do the best we can for them. We are prepared to enlarge this work provided you want it.

AFTERNOON SESSION—NOVEMBER 12TH.

MRS. (DR.) FREEBORN, Magnetawan, Presiding.

In the question drawer the following information was emphasized, that the district executive should consult the wishes of the branches concerned and then set the date of the district annual. If possible have the district annual of the Women's Institute at the same time and place as the annual for the Farmers' Institute or Board of Agriculture.

The salary of the district secretary is under the control of the board of directors for the district and should be based upon the number of branches served, and if efficiency does not mark the work of the secretary another should be appointed. The Department urges the district secretary to send in the report of the monthly meetings as promptly as possible, and if necessary they in turn should urge the branch secretaries to be prompt.

It is quite in place for the district president or secretary to let the branches know that they are prepared to visit at their monthly meetings, and to arrange a time and date which will be mutually satisfactory. With competent district officers such visits will stimulate the work and result in more uniformity throughout the district.

Q.—Should not the district keep its expenses within its income?

A.—If there is much needed work to do the Institutes have followed the rule that they will do it, and I never knew an Institute made up of earnest workers that failed to successfully finance its undertakings. They always find some means of securing the necessary money.

Q.—Is it legal to use Institute money for Red Cross work?

A.—In times such as we are passing through I say use any money you have on hand no matter from what source it comes for Red Cross and patriotic work, so long as you keep in view the fact that you must provide the money necessary to carry on the regular work of the Institute. I would not advise you to completely exhaust your funds for Red Cross or any other work.

Q.—Do you approve of using the district funds for the purpose of making a present to the retired officer?

A.—No. It should be raised by subscription. If an officer is worthy of a gift, surely you should give it of your own free-will.

Q.—At the annual meeting should the minutes of the last annual meeting be read?

A.—If it is a branch annual meeting the minutes of the last annual meeting need not be read, only the minutes of the last regular meeting. If it is a district annual meeting the minutes of the last annual meeting must be read.

Q.—Our Institute does Red Cross work and sends it to the Red Cross Society in a nearby town. Can the president of our branch elect a treasurer to handle the funds collected or given for Red Cross work, or should they pass through the hands of the secretary-treasurer?

A.—May I say you have used the word "elect" incorrectly. "Election" means choosing "by vote" in this sense, so that no one person can elect another to office. A person may appoint a person to do a certain thing, if the powers permit of it, but no president can elect an officer.

If you desire a Red Cross Committee within your branch to take full charge of this work appoint your committee, the first named of which shall be the convener. This convener shall call the members appointed together. The committee assembled may, if they choose elect a new convener or accept the provisional one named by the general body. The latter course is usually adopted. If the work requires it, a secretary and treasurer may be elected, but these officers are appointed for the committee by the committee. They report the entire proceedings to the main body. In this particular case it would seem advisable for the secretary-treasurer of the branch to handle the funds.

Q.—Are the president and secretary members of all committees? Is it necessary to mention their names when appointing committees? Must they be notified of all meetings? Who sends us the notices of the committee meeting?

A.—The president and secretary are members, *ex-officio*, of all committees. As this is an understood thing it is not necessary to name them, but they must be notified of all meetings. Otherwise the proceedings of that meeting would be out of order. It is the conveners place to notify all members of her committee.

Q.—What are the duties of a nominating committee?

A.—The purpose of a nominating committee is to furnish names that are eligible for election to office at the annual business meeting. A committee is obliged to furnish one name for each office but it is desirable that a choice of names be offered. A small committee is preferable for this purpose. The names furnished for the committee are not necessarily the only names to be offered; before election takes place other names may be proposed and added to the list.

Q.—Is it fair that girls who stay at home and work for their parents should get no appreciable share of the farm property?

A.—This is one of the vexed questions. There is no law which can compel a man to leave his property equally among his children. According to a clause in the Dover Act if a man dies without a will his children share equally two-thirds of the property. There is also a request pending for an act that shall compel a father to give a certain portion at least of his property to each member of his family. If this becomes law it will help considerably to right home things.

Q.—If a district secretary has an opportunity to come to the convention for the good of her district should she come at her own expense?

A.—If the district organization wishes to send a representative why not appoint a delegate with one or two substitutes? The district secretary would, no doubt, derive much benefit from attending, but is not entitled to expenses unless duly appointed by district board of directors.

Q.—Is it right for the president or any member of the Institute to give a party, under the name of the Institute, for Red Cross work without consulting the members of the branch?

A.—No. As officers you are not just individuals you are there for the good of the whole and you have got to act with your branch.

Q.—May a branch president set aside a resolution that has been adopted?

A.—You know quite well she cannot. When you adopt a thing it is there. If you find it is a mistake, reconsider it. But an officer cannot withdraw it on her own initiative.

Q.—Is it proper for the district secretary or president to arrange business without consulting the vice-president?

A.—The vice-president is there to take the president's place. It is not necessary to call your vice-president in for every little bit of routine. If it is an executive meeting your vice-president should be there. If it is a matter of minor detail then it is not necessary to call in your vice-president.

Q.—Would it not be well to open the branch meeting with prayer?

A.—That is according to your choice.

Q.—Who should occupy the chair during the election of officers?

A.—It is customary in some places for the president to vacate the chair until the decision is announced. I cannot see any reason for it unless you are afraid of the result. Why should anyone of us be afraid to step out of office? If we have done our duty to the best of our ability, even supposing we have made mistakes, why should we think it is a slight to have someone put in our place? You cannot stay there forever. It always seems more dignified for the presiding officer to stay in the chair and announce the result of the election.

Q.—If the members of the branch are divided on a motion and will not vote with the uplifted hand should the vote be taken by ballot?

A.—I don't see how you can see they are divided if they won't vote. If there is any difficulty, vote by ballot by all means.

Q.—Our secretary makes motions at our meetings and dictates to the members?

A.—The secretary can make a motion if she wants to. She has the privilege of any ordinary member. If the secretary is a really first-class, up-to-date secretary she has her hands full without making any motions.

MR. PUTNAM: There is one question which I hesitated to answer. "Why is it that suffrage questions are debarred from our meetings?"

A.—Now I am in trouble. I think it was at London that we had a similar question and I said to the ladies there, as I say to you, that the Institute is an organization which is supposed to appeal to all classes in the community and to be of service to all. There are so many questions which are of interest and value to every woman in the community that we think it unwise at this particular stage in our progress to take up what may be considered questions of controversy or anything that is likely to be a political issue. I think we can class the suffrage question in the first class. I have had a great many women come to me during this Convention and say, "If you introduce the question of suffrage as a plank in your platform you are going to antagonize a lot of people." Women have come to me who I know are quite in favor of the suffrage movement and they have said to me, "Don't take up the question of suffrage in connection with the Institute yet." I think they are right, and I think we will do well to avoid the suffrage question at the present time. It is not that these people are opposed to Women's suffrage, but they are opposed to introducing it in the Institute, because they know it will antagonize a great many people. I would not say to an Institute, "You must not debate the suffrage question in your meetings." If you want to discuss

the question in your branch the Department would not offer any objection. This is a free country. The Women's Institutes have been a great success in the past and will continue to be, especially if we adhere to those lines of work which cannot be objected to upon good grounds.

SCHOOL FAIRS.

C. F. BAILEY, ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO.

I am very proud to have this opportunity of coming before the ladies of this gathering, representing as they do such a splendid organization. I had the privilege of being attached to Mr. Putnam's branch as his assistant for a few years, and while there I became very closely associated with your work, and since that time I have followed it from year to year.

The school fair, about which I have been asked to speak, is more or less an infant when you consider it from the standpoint of the time it has been in operation, but it has reached large proportions, even larger than the Women's Institutes in the Province of Ontario when considered from the standpoint of members. You might ask why has the Department of Agriculture devoted so much time to the work of the school fair throughout the Province? Ever since the establishment of the Department its principal efforts have been devoted entirely, you might say, to the adult farmer, but during recent years it has been thought that the children should be taught something relating to agriculture, the object being to start them early in life to think along agricultural lines. This work was begun in the year 1912. In that year we had twenty-five rural school fairs, and to give you some idea of the way in which the work has developed I will give you the result for 1915. During the past three months we have held 234 rural school fairs in Ontario, representing 2,291 schools, or practically half the rural schools in the Province. It includes in all 48,386 rural school children, and that is about 10,000 more than your total membership. The plots cared for by the children on their home farms, including all kinds of farm crops, amounted to 51,348. We supplied the children with 6,868 settings of eggs of the special bred-to-lay strain. The entries the children made numbered in all 120,000. The total attendance, including children and adults, at these fairs was 150,000. When you bear in mind that this is the result of only three years' work you will realize how rapidly it has grown. It is the desire of the Department that the co-operation of the various local organizations and the district representatives should be given to this work. We desire to reach every rural school in the Province of Ontario because we feel that this work is of tremendous and far-reaching importance.

No doubt most of you are more or less familiar with the way in which this work is managed, but for the benefit of the few who are not familiar with it I might briefly refer to the manner in which the work is conducted. In the first place the work is financed entirely by the Department of Agriculture, except that we ask that the prize money be secured locally. The prize money is secured by requesting the individual schools to make a grant of from three to five dollars. In a great many cases the township and county councils will make a grant of from \$15 to \$50. In this way and by private donations the prize money is secured. In every instance we endeavor to have the children organized into a rural school

fair organization. We want them to realize that this is a real, live organization and that it is theirs. We want them to take an active part in it and to carry out the duties required of them in the various offices.

The area devoted to the school fair association usually includes one township or from 8 to 15 schools. The district representative visits each school and explains the nature of the work and arranges with the children to elect their directors for that particular school. Later on the directors of the various schools meet at some central point where the year's work is outlined. They elect their president, vice-president, secretary and directors and decide where the fair is to be held. The money received from the county council and other organizations is deposited in a bank to the credit of the school fair association, and the little presidents and secretaries look after the banking of their own funds.

In the spring of the year the children are asked to state the kind of seed they wish to plant at home and when these requests are forwarded to the district representative he prepares a statement and orders the various kinds of seed which include carrots, potatoes, oats, barley and other farm crops. We also supply them with flower seeds such as sweet peas, and other flowering plants. During the summer months the plots are carefully inspected by the district representative or some one equally well qualified to undertake the work. Prizes are given for the best cared-for plot. This gives the children an incentive to care for their little plots. Early in September the school fair association officers meet and arrange the details for the fair. At the fair the children bring together the fruits of their summer's labor. Here you will see, as many of you no doubt have, a miniature township or country fair. In fact, I think I am safe in saying, that in some instances the school fair is much superior to the township fair. (Applause.) The average attendance at some of these fairs is from seven to eight hundred and in some instances the attendance has been as high as 2,000 people who have come out to spend a day with the children. A number of new and interesting features have been introduced into the school fair, one of which is a public speaking contest. When that was first suggested to me about two years ago I was not very much impressed with the idea of little children competing in public speaking, but as the years go by and we see from ten to fifteen young boys and girls whose ages are from 10 to 15 years stand up before an audience of 550, 600 or 1,000 people and give five-minute addresses on various subjects it is really an inspiration, and helps one to realize what can be done with these young children from the farm.

You may ask: How will the school fair benefit the children? In the first place it is interesting them in agriculture. I have had parents tell me that their children know more about weeds and insects and various varieties of crops than they ever hope to know. All this knowledge is gained as a result of their work in connection with the rural school fair. Just to give you some idea of the interest that is being aroused by this work I want to read an extract taken from one of the district representative's letters sent to me some few months ago:

During the past week we have been in the country every day, distributing School Fair material and other work. The pupils asked a lot of questions regarding the work, and it was quite common to be kept over one-half hour at one school, answering questions about preparing the soil, the depth to plant the different seeds, how to make collections of weeds, weed seeds, how to fix a sheaf of grain to best advantage, the best feed for the chickens, the size of potatoes to select for the fair, and numerous other questions about the School Fair. At one school there were two or three pupils wanting to ask questions at once, and from school work it drifted to general farming. They wanted to know the best variety of corn to plant in the field, how much to plant

per acre, the best depth to plant potatoes, the thinnest hulled oats, what variety we thought best for that district. The questions then drifted to live stock. They wanted to know how to feed the colt and calf, what we thought were the best cows for milk and butter, how much milk should a good cow give in a year, how much it costs to feed a cow for a year. It ended up by ten or twelve of the pupils deciding that they would weigh the milk night and morning from each cow at home to find out which were the best. When they had decided to do this, I promised that if they wanted milk tested for butter fat we would be pleased to do it for them.

It was certainly a pleasure going around to the schools this week, as the pupils were particularly interesting. It may seem that we have plenty of time on our hands when we make two trips delivering the material. However, such is not the case, as this delivery was the potato war plots, which we had not arranged for in time for the other delivery, and I began to think at the end of the week that it was time well spent. Visiting the schools the first time, the pupils are shy and backward about asking questions, and the more we become acquainted with them the more good we can do."

I get dozens of letters just along this line. This will help to give you some idea of the interest that is aroused in the minds of the children as a result of their work in connection with rural school fairs.

We are also reaching the parents through this work. The fact that the district representative is called upon to visit all these plots brings him in close contact with thousands of farmers. He meets a great many farmers on their own farms who would possibly never come to his office for information. These farmers accept him in a far different attitude than they would if he were to call without any special mission. These plots that the children grow serve as demonstration plots because in every case we supply the very best seed of the very best varieties that can be secured. These little plots grown side by side with the farmer's fields of the same kind of grain demonstrate to him that he is not using a variety of seed best suited to his conditions, and we have many cases where the farmers have procured the seed supplied to their children and are growing it all over their farm. It would be difficult to estimate the value of just that one thing, the introduction of newer and better varieties of crops through the school fair movement.

The next question that will occur to you in connection with this work is how can the Women's Institutes help in making these school fairs all that they should be? There are many ways in which the Women's Institutes may help. The first one that I might mention is the lending of your moral support to the work in every possible way. The next one is if you have children who are interested in this work encourage them in every way that you possibly can. Make them feel that they are doing something. Don't do as I have heard some, make the remark: "It seems a shame that my boy should work as hard as he did all summer and then only win a 30c. prize." That is not the way we want you to look at school fair work. We want your boy to develop character through the work. We don't want to put a money value on it. We do not want the boy or girl to consider it simply from the standpoint of how much prize money he or she may win. We want to try and encourage our boys and girls to be good losers. (Applause.) I have often heard mothers say at these fairs: "My boy had the best stuff, but the judges were crooked." They were satisfied there was unfairness somewhere. To my mind nothing worse could be said in the presence of their children. If they had any complaint to make they should have gone to the district representative and told him wherein they considered he had fallen down, but they should never encourage their children to complain in such a way as that. I would like you to try and use your influence along these lines. Another thing I would like you to

encourage as much as possible is honesty in preparing exhibits. (Applause.) Criticism has been made of the school fair work because it has been alleged that some parents will bake bread for the little girl to exhibit at the school fair. Of course, that will be done as long as we are human, but let us try to eliminate it as much as we possibly can. I have heard complaints that crops have been taken from the father's field and exhibited at the school fair, but usually this can be detected because we know the variety of seed that has been given to the children.

Another way in which you might assist in this work is by contributing to the prize list. In some districts these school fairs are not being properly supported. Some school trustees actually refused to pay the \$3.00 towards the school fair prize list and in such a case the Women's Institute might help out. One very important matter that I would like to see the Women's Institute undertake is to assist the district representative in getting judges for girls' work at school fairs.

We now have 234 school fairs and the work has only been in operation three years. I have hopes that we will have 500 in a very short time. That means that we will have a great deal of work to do and we will have to look to you ladies to help out in judging at school fairs, especially with the girls' work. In the school fair work during the past year we have endeavored to make the children of the Province feel that they were doing something for the cause of the Empire in connection with the war. We asked each district representative to try and encourage the children to grow small plots of potatoes the product of which was to be sold and the money used for some patriotic purpose. We were fortunate in getting a large number of children in the Province to co-operate and early in the season it looked as though we would have at least 30,000 bushels of potatoes. Those of you who live on farms will appreciate the condition of the potato crop this fall. The season was very unfavorable and many of them rotted in the ground, but I am pleased to be able to say that in a number of counties, in spite of the bad weather, they are collecting quite large sums of money from this source. In Lennox and Addington they secured \$200 from the children's plots. In counties where they were not so fortunate with their potato crop they have been doing what they could. In one county they raised \$175 for Red Cross purposes. One field that I think the Women's Institute could work in is at the school fair serving meals to the people who come some distance. It would be appreciated not only by the children but by the parents. I am glad to know that a great many of the Institutes have taken advantage of this work and have assisted during the past year.

So long as it is necessary to raise funds for patriotic purposes we are going to be very liberal in dealing with you, but after the war we will have to come to some better understanding as to what share of the proceeds should go back through the rural school fair funds. Some have gone so far as to say that the school board should be linked up with the township or country fair. So far as the Department is concerned we are entirely opposed to any such scheme. (Applause.) Once we link it up with any other organization it will immediately lose its identity, and not have the power for good that it has at the present time. That is our humble opinion as we see things at the present time, and I think we will continue to feel that way. In closing I want to say it has been a great pleasure for me to have had this opportunity of addressing the ladies who represent the Women's Institutes of the Province, especially of having this opportunity of saying something about the rural school fair movement in the Province. I only hope that you will all take an interest in this work and do what you can to help make it a success even greater than it is at the present time.

NEWS FROM HOME.

MRS. H. S. STRATHY, TORONTO.

I am very glad indeed to have the opportunity of speaking a few words to you upon a matter about which Mr. Putnam has already been good enough to circularize the Institutes. I would like to add a few words to his letter upon the subject. I consider it a very great privilege to speak upon any patriotic work to the Women's Institutes because you have done so much for patriotic work during the last fifteen months. You have done the most magnificent patriotic work that has been done by any body of women in Canada. It has been a perfect inspiration to you. The more you do the more you are asked to do. This work is a little different from anything else. It is work that men can also do. There are a number of men just now who have to be at home. One man said it was very hard for him to have to stay at home, and that he could not go to the front, but he was doing all he could while he was home. This making of these books of "News from Home" can be done by both men and women, and it is tremendously appreciated by the men at the front. It is very simple to cut out items from the city papers and the local papers and paste them into a book and then post them to a man or officer from your district whose address you know, and then he will pass them around to the other men. A great many of them are sent to the hospitals and there they are very much appreciated by the wounded men. I would like to read you a few extracts from letters that we have received from soldiers at the front to show how keenly they desire these books. One man writes and says they are practically the only things we get in the trenches, and we all realize that the trench war is tremendously difficult and hard. Another letter I read not very long ago said that it prevented them from getting trench-staleness. That is one of the most difficult things for them to struggle against, and for that trench-staleness there is nothing more helpful than good literature. Of course this work does not come under the same class as the Red Cross work, but I believe it comes up very high in the next class, the class that helps to keep the men in action, bright and happy. The men like to hear things about their own homes and localities, their own town and village, and if the selections are properly made they are very much appreciated. I remember one man writing last year saying he was very lonely in a village in France. He was alone in a room with a telephone, and he spoke as though it meant a tremendous lot to him to have these books of news from home to read. The letters we have received all go to show that the men appreciate these budgets very much indeed and the demand for them is inexhaustible. I would like to ask that you will take time to make up some of these budgets and see that they go forward from each district. Write on the outside of them "News from Home, Ontario," and then the name of the county or town or village. I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

Q.—Where can we get the paper to make these budgets?

A.—Any strong manilla paper will answer. They are very easily ornamented by pasting a picture on the outside of the cover. I believe the soldiers admire a pretty girl on the outside. In some towns the local newspaper makes up these budgets at six for a quarter.

Q.—Are letters from soldiers at the front inserted in these budgets?

A.—It is better not. We send budgets every week and put in all the local clippings, and report of the world series, of all the football and baseball matches, and any funny little stories are very much appreciated. We do not put very much in about the war because they get enough of that over there.

QUESTIONS ON THE WORK OF THE RED CROSS.

MRS. PLUMPTRE, TORONTO.

I thank you very much for giving me such a kind reception. I am asked this afternoon to answer some questions about the Red Cross and I am pleased to do so because I think I may be able to give necessary information. Some person has asked whether it is a good thing to send in the socks if the heel is not properly turned. We must remember that in war we are dealing with a very unusual state of affairs. If the heel is not properly made it has a very bad effect upon the man when he is marching, causing blisters and sometimes blood-poisoning.

Q.—Why do persons send cigarettes to the soldiers when they know they are injurious to them?

A.—This is a question of principle with many people. For my own part I would send cigarettes to the soldiers. Some of them receive terrible injuries, and, although I do not say that cigarette smoke is sufficient, I do say that it has an extraordinary soothing effect upon the nerves of the men; and the doctors, as well as the nurses, allow the men to have the cigarettes even in the hospitals. I remember one nurse who went from here telling me of the frightful injuries one man had received. His body was almost torn in pieces by shrapnel, and she said that when she sees a man like that in dreadful agony asking for a cigarette, she thinks it right to give it to him. (Applause.)

Q.—Is it true that the Red Cross Society requires our soldiers to pay for socks that are sent as a gift?

A.—Now let us get clear about one point; none of the goods sent out by the Red Cross go into the trenches. The goods sent out by the Red Cross are distributed in three ways:

FIRST.—They are given to the commanding officers of the Canadian Military Hospitals to use in addition to the medical stores in their hospitals. If any extra supplies are required, then the doctor in charge of that hospital has the right to requisition or ask for Red Cross supplies, and they are used for the soldiers in that hospital, no matter whether they are Australians, British, Belgians or French.

SECOND.—The Red Cross goods are used by being made up into special individual parcels in London and sent to individual wounded Canadians in the different hospitals wherever they may be, whether they are in Canadian hospitals or French or English hospitals. This Department is presided over by Lady Drummond, and she sends the parcels out to these men.

THIRD.—They are sent to Canadian prisoners in Germany.

Q.—In which of these places do you think the men pay for their socks?

A.—You are entirely wrong if you think Red Cross goods are being sold. Then there are a great many goods that go to the trenches which are called "Field Comforts," handled by the National Service Committee. So far we have not been able to get the address of a single man who has ever bought a pair of socks, and I would like to ask anybody here if they know of any man who has bought a pair of socks in this way. Don't tell me that you know somebody who knows somebody else who knows somebody else whose sister knows somebody who told her that her son at the front was told by another man that he knew of a man who had bought a pair of socks. Don't write and tell me that a miner in British Columbia bought a pair of socks from the Red Cross without giving me the name and address of the miner. Don't tell me that a lumber man in Ontario bought a pair

of socks from the Red Cross unless you give his name and address. We have followed up every clue that has been given to us without finding any facts that would go to show that any of our goods have been sold. The impression I want you to carry away is this: If anybody is selling gift socks, or any other gift article to our men at the front, then it must be some absolutely dishonest person who is doing it for their own personal gain, unknown to the Society sending the goods.

This story about selling socks came in from all over Canada practically the same week. It seemed curious to us that all the stories should come in the same week and we came to the conclusion that it was a bit of German secret service work. We believed German agents were instructed to spread this news in order to prevent our people from knitting.

Q.—If an Institute has \$700 at its disposal would you advise them to send that direct to the Red Cross Society, or would you advise them to buy material and manufacture it, which would make the money go the further?

A.—If you buy material make it up according to the suggestions sent to you then it is just as good to send in the garments as the money. For instance, of well-made socks, you can send us all you like. They are good value all the time and other well-made supplies in the same way; but we would like you to send us some cash, because we require to buy ambulances and other things which you cannot make. Therefore, I would advise you to keep some of your money to buy goods and send us the balance. (Applause.)

A MEMBER: Who supplies the socks that the boys buy. My son wrote me saying: "We cannot buy such socks as you send us."

MRS. PLUMPTRE: There is an extra supply of stores in the Ordnance Department that the men can buy. I think the socks that the men buy are part of the Government's stores. The Government has provided splendidly for the men, but sometimes the men want something extra and they have to pay for it. There has never been a war where the men have been so well equipped as the men who have gone from Canada.

I know some of you think that Mr. Marshall and I sit in the office on King Street and draw large salaries for our work. I may as well say, once and for all, that that is absolutely ridiculous and absolutely false. Neither Mr. Marshall nor I have ever received from the Red Cross one cent in payment for our services. We have given our services gladly. Suppose you had been working hard for Red Cross and you were to get a letter from me saying, "I have received your bale of supplies and should like to know how much you were paid for making all this." What would you think of me? I had been in the office seven hours one day, and the last letter I opened was from a lady in the country saying: "What is the good of me spending all my time making jam for the soldiers and knitting socks for them when all the good it does is to make you and the other people connected with the Red Cross comfortable." Let us trust one another in the work.

Here is an instance of the value of Red Cross work. We had a letter the other day from our commissioner in France, telling us of the work that was being done there. Three or four days after the "big drive" that was made by the allies, the Canadian Red Cross furnished 100,000 articles to the Canadian Military Hospitals. At that time the Canadian hospitals were taxed to their very utmost. In forty-eight hours some were told to be ready to take in half as many men again as they were capable of handling. A hospital with 1,000 beds had to take in 1,500, a hospital with 800 beds had to take in 1,200. When one of the hospitals was running at full speed the laundry facilities broke down and they could not get

their things back from the laundry. At that moment a hospital train came in with 200 wounded, needing pyjamas and other clothes. The commander of that hospital sent to the Red Cross for supplies and three big lorry loads of supplies were immediately sent to him and the 200 wounded were all comfortably clothed.

The National Service Committee works with the Red Cross. The National Service Committee sends over the field comforts to the trenches. They are sent to England and Sir George Perley's Association receives them over there. If you send things to the Red Cross they are for the use of the sick and wounded, but if you send in articles and say they are for the men in the trenches then they are transferred to the National Service Committee. It is for you to say where you want them to go. If you send cigarettes for the wounded men they get them through the Red Cross, and, if you send them for the men in the trenches they are handled by the National Service Committee.

Q.—How are the things checked?

A.—When they are unpacked a list is made of everything and entered in a book at the Toronto headquarters. They are then packed in packages of the proper size. If they are properly packed when we receive them they go as they are to the port warehouse. Our man there sees that they are loaded on the ships and he gets a bill of lading and sends it to England, and our man in England has to check them off from the bill of lading and make sure that he has not lost a bale or a box. The goods are checked into the English warehouse and checked out to the various hospitals to which they are distributed on requisition of the officers commanding the hospitals. We have a complete follow-up system from headquarters to the hospitals.

Miss E. Vrooman gave a most interesting demonstration in physical culture which was thoroughly appreciated by the delegates.

REPORT OF RESOLUTION COMMITTEE.

Mrs. H. W. Parsons reported for the Committee on Resolutions as follows:

1. That, in view of the value of the District Representatives throughout the Province, and, in view of the fact that the standard of animal husbandry and the grain operations on the farm is being raised through the efforts of the said Representatives;

Be it resolved, that Women District Representatives be appointed, where desired, to encourage the building, maintaining and furnishing of better homes; to disseminate knowledge on the nurture and care of children and to act as a central bureau of information for the district concerned.

2. Be it resolved, that Girls' Institutes be a feature of Institute work. the details of organization to be arranged by the Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Institutes.

3. Be it resolved, that every member of the Ontario Women's Institutes pledge herself to do her Saturday shopping not later than six o'clock in the evening, and thus enable storekeepers and their employees to finish their week's work at a reasonable hour.

4. Be it resolved, that the Department of Agriculture arrange for Short Courses for girls to be given concurrently with those for boys; such courses to consist of instruction in home cooking, sewing and nursing, and to be given free of cost. We further recommend that a few joint meetings be arranged on an educational and social basis.

5. That, whereas, many problems arise concerning the welfare of women and children; and, whereas, a local view for local remedies is not always feasible in other places, thus preventing action being taken on local recommendations; and, whereas, technical information is not at hand in remote places on all branches of work carried on by the Departments of our Government;

We do request the appointment of a Social Service Advisor, or Advisors, from whom information could be gleaned on various points.

6. Be it resolved, that every member of the Women's Institutes of Ontario wear the Institute pin over a small piece of purple and white ribbon as a tribute to the men who have given their lives at the front and in loving sympathy with the wives and mothers who mourn.

7. Be it resolved, that the appointment of Mrs. E. G. Graham, of Brampton, as Women's Institute representative to the National Service Committee be gratefully acknowledged by this Convention, and that we further assure her of the hearty co-operation of the women of the Institute in providing field comforts for soldiers in the trenches.

8. Be it resolved, that a letter of sympathy be sent to Miss S. Campbell, our faithful worker, in her present bereavement.

9. Be it resolved, that thanks be sent to the school management for the kindly use of this beautiful building, and that all those who have assisted in making this Convention a success be notified of our grateful appreciation.

10. Be it resolved, that Mr. Noel Marshall and the ladies who ably assisted him be extended the thanks of this Convention for their delightful hospitality; and, further, that our appreciation be forwarded to Lady Pellatt for her interest in this Convention and her kind invitation for Saturday afternoon.

In the discussion following the presentation of the above resolutions, it was explained that the Women's Institutes, Home Makers' Clubs, etc., doing similar work in the various provinces of the Dominion are not nationally organized, and, therefore, cannot be represented nationally on the National Service Committee. At the suggestion of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Mrs. E. G. Graham, Brampton, was appointed to represent the Institutes on the said committee. The superintendent took occasion to express appreciation on the part of the Ontario Institutes for what Mrs. Hamilton has been able to do for the Institutes in co-operation with the National Service Committee. As soon as the war is over steps will undoubtedly be taken to form a national organization representative of the Women's Institutes and similar organizations throughout the Dominion.

The Department intends to call a meeting of some of the lecturers and others who have undertaken special work for girls and form a representative committee to go into the question thoroughly.

AN APPRECIATION OF THE NORTHERN CONVENTIONS, 1915.

MRS. H. W. PARSONS, COCHRANE.

It was my good fortune to be sent to the Women's Institute Conventions in the new and Northern parts of Ontario.

Manitoulin Island was the first point. The very name breathes romance. The "Resting place of the Great Spirit." At Gore Bay there were held three most enjoyable meetings. The public school opened its friendly doors in the morning and in four rooms topics suitable to the ages of the pupils were dealt with. An interesting thing happened in the fourth room. The subject chosen was "Books for Boys and Girls," in which the value and delight of good books was dwelt upon. After this little talk and after the talker had departed, the teacher turned the balance of the hour into a discussion on the points raised, with the result that the boys formed a Social Club with the reading and procuring of good books and magazines as their chief objective. In the afternoon a branch of the Women's Institute was formed, intent on patriotic work.

Even the evening hours were not without promise, the girls in the continuation class thought they had rights too and should not be left out. So an address was arranged for them which evidently met with their approval for they wanted a branch of the Institute all to themselves. Now Girls' Institutes had been hinted at and in some places asked for, but so far no authorized provision had been made for them. This was an emergency case and required prompt action. Thus, the first regularly organized Girls' branch came into existence with a membership of fifty-five. The next day the Convention proper was held at Poplar Hill. The branches of the eastern end of the Island were represented; encouraging accounts were given of work done and hopes ran high for the future. The needs of these unhappy days were the general theme. It just seemed amazing as one looked into the faces of little groups from this settlement and that, and realized that one great thought animated them "What can we do for our country's cause?" War and its tragic echoes touching the hearts and speeding the hands of these dwellers of the land that the Great Spirit knew. A bountiful tea was provided; men, women and children all doing their "bit" to make a clean sweep of things. Then the evening meeting, songs, recitations, papers, addresses, every seat filled, no standing place left, and a chairman on the eve of departure for enlistment—good-will, enthusiasm, inspiration all abroad, what more could one desire? The fact of a Convention is a meeting together of representatives to report things done, and to make plans for further action, a day set apart for business transactions but none could pretend to calculate the far-reaching influence of such gatherings as these when the flood gates of sympathy are opened and the heart strings are tuned to a deeper pitch. The time allotted for the Algoma Convention conflicted with the dates set for the Sault Ste. Marie Fair, so it resolved itself into a director's quarterly board meeting, over which Mrs. Dinsmore, their able chairman, presided.

There is no use in saying this branch did this and that branch did that—soldiers' comforts, hospital supplies, money, men. They are giving of them all and you felt again the old approval everywhere "She hath done what she could."

Lake Superior is a fickle dame, she accepted us in calm content, with not a ripple on her peaceful waters, but before she deigned to dismiss us she gave us more than a touch of her icy-coldness and the lash of her stinging waves. Even right out to Dryden the Storm King was abroad in all his glory, but despite it the Eastern Kenora people had a happy gathering. Their secretary, Mrs. Hutchinson, came to the rescue and furnished creditable reports of the storm-stayed members.

They are not a whit behind older Ontario in their splendid bales of packages of bandages, pads and dressings. A shipment I saw was worthy of any hospital's glad acceptance. It is wonderful when one thinks of the many women doing this work efficiently to-day who never got nearer a wound than a cut finger before. You see them rising earlier, arranging their household duties to permit them to take a share in providing the needs of the hour.

At Kenora, where other organizations made patriotic work their aim and object, the Institute had decided to make their branch a club with a literary and social outlook. Being far away from the rest of the Institute district they seem cut off and must perforce remain for the present somewhat self-centred, though they hope to extend their interest with Keewatin. The meeting here, though small, is of very delightful remembrance.

The Rainy River Convention at Emo came next in order. The day dawned in glory and it did the heart good to see the stream of happy, bright women that came off the trains, both east and west, all eager to hear and tell their news. If you want to feel in your bones the splendid work the Institutes are doing for the people themselves, attend some of these northern conventions. The good ladies arise at unearthly hours, tramp miles, making light of their difficulties, in the eager anticipation of the day's pleasure and its lasting benefit. I heard one little incident that may interest. A small party of busy women rose early on a Convention day and walked five miles over a bush road with skirts tucked up and heavier shoes than one sees on Yonge Street. At the end of their little walk they met the wagon that was to take them the seven remaining miles to their destination. They took their part ably on the programme of the day without hint of fatigue, and when the National Anthem closed the day's programme at 11 p.m. these undaunted ones climbed into the friendly wagon and recounted happy experiences for seven miles. Then with lanterns in hand the last five miles was made, and the general opinion was: "I wouldn't have missed it for anything." The roll call is a convention feature, and at this point let me recall the novel manner of answering the same employed.

In one place the two minute replies to the question "How are we in bondage to our neighbor's opinion?" brought out some very clever answers.

In another instance an epitome or critique of a book read during the year was offered. "Les Miserables" and "Social Progress in Modern Europe" were books I remembered that were most ably discussed.

Still another practical district required of its members a brief statement of "How We Made Money." So at Emo this year the branches each responded by original poetry or song: their musical efforts usually being rendered in concert, thus bringing out the wit, talent and splendid spirit of these northern women. This way of doing things is a pleasing change from the oft reiterated category of facts, which, after all, are freely discussed at the annual business meeting. My next move was back to the Thunder Bay District to renew acquaintances with the progressive women that have made their homes round about the Twin Cities. Shall I be misunderstood if I say there is a "Western air" here? There is certainly a ready acceptance and a whole-heartedness that older Ontario's reserve forbids, and while both are fitting and necessary the difference here is felt.

Hymers was the place chosen for the Convention. It has a hall in the process of construction, the property of the ladies that is to be the social centre of the village. The trains were not as convenient as one could have desired but the attendance was nevertheless good, and the addresses and papers were simply splendid.

Another feature to note is the fine sensible questions that came out in the "drawer." The thinking woman betrays herself, and in these days of hurry when we snatch at a thought and pass on hurriedly to the next it is a treat to come into contact with those who ponder things.

At Port Arthur a particularly interesting meeting was held at the Settlement. The little "alien" girls were learning to cook, each with her little bowl and spoon, each in her cap and apron. The child of color beside her fairer sister; children hailing from sea-washed shores, from sunny climes, and from far away frozen lands. All learning to be Canadians, and the Women's Institute standing near! The picture is good to contemplate. A Ruthenian man spoke in the afternoon and told in understandable English, and quite well chosen English, of the sorrows and difficulties of his people and of the loyalty to Canada among them.

One always bids a reluctant adieu to these friendly people who are shaping the future of their homes and country; but other days bring other duties and pleasures, and I wended my homeward way to North Bay and up to New Liskeard where the southern Temiskaming Convention was to be held. This, unlike any other I had attended, held meetings morning, afternoon and evening. All the branches were represented as far north as Swastika. Among other treats the attendance of Mr. Kelso, Superintendent of the Children's Aid Society, and Mr. LeHupe, the local representative at Cobalt, must be mentioned. Their presentation of the work enlisted the sympathetic interest of the people generally, and at their request members of the district were appointed on their board.

Dr. McKenzie-Smith contributed in no small manner to the success of the Convention as well as to the one in Matheson, and won golden opinions for her unflinching kindness.

The thing that would strike an outsider is the particularly keen business air these women have. Anxious almost over-anxious some would say, to see their district go ahead. They offered, discussed and passed resolutions for reform, concessions, or betterment in one respect or another, and what one did not think of, another seemed to, till the problems of the child, the home and the school, the district and the country's present crisis all seemed to have come under some review.

One wrote after her return home: "It is my first experience of a women's Institute Convention, but I'll never miss another if I can help it," and another said: "It was wonderful; it did me so much good." A visitor remarked: "I had no idea of the far-reachingness of it all. It is the most splendid organization we have."

Then on north again to Matheson. This was the first venture so far north, but it certainly justified the trial. On the stroke of ten o'clock business commenced. No hitch anywhere. Each doing his or her allotted share so ably; no apathy, no indifference, no critical airs, nobody cares whether your hat came out of the Ark or not. It is you that counts, you yourself, and your inestimable value as a brave human being, facing cheerfully the hardships that a new country means.

Bishop Andersen, Cochrane, gave a most interesting address on the farther north of this vast district. We all felt he should take his alluring, optimistic picture to the T. & N. O. Commission for settlements, and Women's Institutes should undoubtedly be dotted along James Bay.

"Have you seen God in His Splendours?
Heard the text that nature renders?
The Simple things, the true things,
The Silent ones who do things?
Then, Listen to the North, it's calling you."

REPORT
OF THE
WOMEN'S INSTITUTES
OF THE
Province of Ontario
1915

PART II.
List of Meetings and Speakers

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO)

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Women's Institutes of Ontario

SUMMER SERIES OF MEETINGS.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF SUPERINTENDENT, 1915.

As predicted in the announcement of the 1914 summer series of meetings, branches have been formed at many new points during the year, and we have at the present time a large number of requests for organization meetings with every prospect of many new branches being added to the 850 which have been doing such excellent work during the past winter. The membership totals 25,000, with an attendance at the meetings during 1913-14 of 202,504. While the Institutes have been doing good work along lines which have been emphasized for the last few years, much time, energy and thought has been given to the various patriotic appeals which have been made necessary on account of the war in which the nation is engaged. General household matters, food values, care of children, sanitation, literature for the home, as well as civic improvement, school matters, public health, sociability, etc., have not been receiving quite so much attention recently; but the Institutes have done an immense amount of work in raising funds and furnishing supplies. They first donated \$4,700 to the Hospital Ship Fund, then over \$30,000 in cash to the Red Cross and a considerable sum in cash to the Belgian Relief Fund. They have in addition made socks, shirts, pillows, hospital supplies, etc., for the Red Cross, and provided large quantities of clothing (old and new) and food supplies for the Belgian Relief. A full statement of what the Institutes have done along patriotic and local relief lines will be found in Part I, Women's Institute Report, and will be a lasting monument to the organization and a credit to the womanhood of the Province.

The summer series of meetings will include some 808 points, covering practically all sections of the Province. In the northern districts joint meetings of the Farmers' and Women's Institutes will be held. The number of Farmers' and Women's Institute meetings held during the past winter was considerably reduced on account of the war, lady speakers being sent to only 186 meetings.

We fully expected that Demonstration-Lecture work would assume rather large proportions during the past winter, but upon the outbreak of war many societies which had planned to take courses decided to devote their energy and time to patriotic work instead. We have, however, held Demonstration-Lectures at 20 points. At several places we gave instruction from day to day for a period of from two to four weeks. At one of these courses the attendance averaged about 150 daily. The women of the rural districts appreciate very much this method of instruction, and it is fully expected that provision will be made to serve a greater number of centres next fall and winter.

Work similar to that undertaken by Ontario Women's Institutes is being followed in other provinces with considerable success. Practically all of the provinces have special officers in charge of the work.

The Women's Institutes have within them the possibility of a most effective service to the rural districts of the Dominion. Improvement in home life, better

social and educational advantages, and community improvement are all possible through the activity of the best women of the towns, villages and rural sections, who are being drawn in continually larger numbers to this organization which "does things."

We cannot go into detail of accomplishments or enlarge upon possibilities in this volume, but must refer you to a fuller outline of the work as contained in Part I, which will be sent to all members and may be had upon application to the Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

ADVICE TO DISTRICT OFFICERS.

The District Officers are held responsible for the following:—

(1) Arrange for transportation of the delegates assigned to meetings where branches are established. The Department will bear all expenses, including transportation, for over Sundays and at points where organization meetings are being held. When two delegates are sent to a meeting the Department will bear all expenses for one of them. The district officers can no doubt reduce the transportation charge considerably by co-operating with the branch officers in making and carrying out arrangements.

Send copies of advertising material to the delegates and give information as to how to reach the first place of meeting and what arrangements have been made for transportation between places in the riding.

Notify the delegate as to when and where she will be met by the district officer or officers.

(2) Advertise all meetings. See pages 49 and 50 of Hand Book for directions. Thorough advertising, not only among the Institute members but all women of the locality, is desired.

Advertise for a definite hour, say 2.30 or 3 p.m.; and, if an evening session is desired, 8 p.m., and start the meeting at the time announced.

One session is preferable to two. We strongly advocate an *afternoon meeting only*. Departmental delegates will not be available for Saturday evening meetings, except where special application is made to the Department for the same.

Have a definite understanding with the officers at each point as to method and extent of advertising.

Utilize the local papers in advertising.

See that definite announcements are made in all advertisements as to hall or other place of meeting at each point to be visited.

Make your announcement for each session as full as possible, i.e., give the names of the speakers and the topics to be taken up by each.

In some places it is not necessary to get out large posters to advertise the meetings. In many sections, however, the large poster will result in a much increased attendance.

When meetings are announced for places at which there is no organization, pay special attention to the matter of advertising. Secure some local persons who will assist and become responsible for hall, entertainment, etc.

Arrange with the branch officers for a definite programme for each point. Only one speaker will be furnished for the great majority of meetings. It will, therefore, be necessary to furnish some local assistance. This will be insisted on where an evening meeting is held. It would be well for one of the district officers to give a short address bearing upon the work of the district at each place of

meeting. A short paper or address from some local person upon a subject of general interest to the members should be arranged for and one or two selections of music as well.

ADVICE TO BRANCH OFFICERS.

Give your district secretary full particulars regarding arrangements for your local meetings, indicating the addresses, musical selections, or other assistance which will be given the delegate; also let the district secretary know what advertising you are prepared to do locally. See pages 49 and 50 of the Hand Book for advice regarding advertising. Do not fail to urge your members to give invitations to other women in the district to attend the meetings.

The branch is responsible for the entertainment of the delegate, and it may be that you can render assistance in the transportation of delegate as well. Notify the district secretary as to what you are prepared to do towards this.

See that the hall in which the meeting is to be held is properly cleaned, lighted and ventilated.

Write direct to delegate at least two weeks before your meeting is to be held, at her home address, or at some point in the series of meetings, notifying here of the topics chosen for your local meeting. Notify the delegate as to what provision has been made for her entertainment.

Announce only one session, preferably an afternoon meeting. Two sessions will be allowed only upon condition that considerable assistance is given at the evening meeting.

Delegates are not prepared to attend Saturday evening meetings, except when special application is made to the Department for the same.

While lunches and picnics are an enjoyable feature of the summer meetings, the delegate should be given an opportunity for proper rest and regular meals.

GENERAL NOTES.

Ask questions at the meeting, not afterwards; then all will get the benefit of the answers.

Bring notebook and pencil with you.

If the Institute has been a benefit to you, ask others to join.

Women and girls over fourteen will be made welcome at the afternoon meetings. Both sexes of all ages are invited to the evening sessions.

While the Department and delegates have an important part to perform in making the summer series a success, a great responsibility rests upon the local officers in thoroughly advertising the meetings and in urging the members and their friends to attend. Do not fail to notify the delegates as to the arrangements which have been made for the meeting at each place.

The delegates who will attend the summer series of meetings will be called for a conference in Toronto, with a view to receiving instruction and exchanging ideas regarding the work in hand. An exchange of views and experiences on the part of the workers and a general understanding as to the policy of the Department will tend to make the coming series of the greatest benefit to the members.

GEO. A. PUTNAM,
Superintendent.

SUMMER SERIES OF WOMEN'S INSTITUTE MEETINGS, 1915

Afternoon sessions will, for the most part, be held at 2.30 or 3.00 o'clock, and evening sessions at 8 o'clock. "Aft." indicates an afternoon session only—"Eve." an evening session only. At other places it is expected that an afternoon session will be held, and possibly an evening session. Local announcements will give full particulars as to speakers, subjects, hour of meeting, etc.

DIVISION 1.—Miss E. M. Chapman, 22 Radford Avenue, Toronto.

1. Stamford, Southend School	Welland	aft.	May 26
2. Niagara Falls, Public Library	"	aft.	" 27
3. Allanburg, Township Hall	"	aft.	" 28
4. Quaker Road, Mrs. Nicholls' Home.....	"	aft.	" 31
5. Crowland, Town Hall	"	aft.	June 1
6. Willoughby, Township Hall	"	aft.	" 2
7. Stevensville, Mrs. J. Tubley's Home.....	"	aft.	" 3
8. Ridgeway, Library Room	"	aft.	" 4
9. Humberstone, Town Hall	"	aft.	" 7
10. Dunnville, Knox Church	Monck	aft.	" 8
11. Canboro, Town Hall	"	aft.	" 9
12. Attercliffe Station, School	"	aft.	" 10
13. Winger, Disciple Church	"	aft.	" 11
14. Pell am, Methodist Church	"	aft.	" 12
15. Rosedene, Mrs. C. Will's Home	"	aft.	" 14
16. Smithville, Mrs. Morley's Home	"	eve.	" 15
17. Fulton, Mrs. Jason Merritt's Home.....	"	aft.	" 16
18. Caistorville, Methodist Church	"	aft.	" 17
19. Canfield, Methodist Church	Haldimand	aft.	" 18
20. Bingham Road, Town Hall	"	aft.	" 19
21. South Cayuga, Mrs. Albright's Home.....	"	aft.	" 21
22. Rainham Centre, Town Hall	"	eve.	" 22
23. Cheapside	"	aft.	" 23
24. Nanticoke, Town Hall	"	aft.	" 24
25. Varencey, Private Residence	"	aft.	" 25
26. Jarvis	"	aft.	" 26
27. Garnet	"	aft.	" 28
28. Erie, Private Residence	"	aft.	" 29
29. Decewsville, Hall	"	aft.	" 30
30. Clanbrassil	"		July 2
31. Springvale	"	aft.	" 3
32. Caledonia, Methodist Church.....	"	aft.	" 5

DIVISION 2.—Miss Anna J. Coutts, Thamesville, May 26 to June 29.

Dr. Annie Backus, Aylmer, May 26 to June 1.

Miss G. Gray, 650 Bathurst Street, Toronto, June 7 to June 19.

1. Niagara-on-the-Lake, Masonic Hall.....	Lincoln	aft.	May 26
2. Queenston, Miss Prest's Home.....	"	aft.	" 27
3. Grantham, Mrs. P. McDermid's Home.....	"	aft.	" 28
4. Jordan, Victoria Hall	"	aft.	" 29
5. Beamsville, Bennett's Hall	"	aft.	" 31
6. Grimsby, Snetsinger's Hall.....	"	aft.	June 1
7. Winona	South Wentworth	aft.	" 2
8. Tapleystown	"	aft.	" 3
9. Stoney Creek, Parish Hall.....	"	aft.	" 4
10. Mt. Hamilton, Burkholder's Hall.....	"	aft.	" 5
11. Hannon, Mrs. H. Glover's Home.....	"	aft.	" 7
12. Binbrook	"	aft.	" 8

13. Blackheath	South Wentworth	aft. June 9
14. Glanford, Methodist S. S. Room.....	"	aft. " 10
15. Carluke, Mrs. L. Smith's Home.....	"	aft. " 11
16. Ancaster	"	aft. " 12
17. Jerseyville, Mrs. Bishop's Home.....	"	aft. " 14
18. Langford, Mrs. H. M. Vanderlip's Home...	North Brant	aft. " 15
19. Onondaga, Mrs. VanSickle's Home.....	"	aft. " 16
20. Middleport, Forester's Hall.....	"	aft. " 17
21. Cainsville, Private Residence	"	aft. " 18
22. Echo Place, Mohawk School.....	"	aft. " 19
23. Terrace Hill and Grandview.....	"	aft. " 21
24. Tutela, Bell Homestead	"	aft. " 22
25. Moyle and Tranquility, Schoolhouse.....	"	aft. " 23
26. Paris, A.O.O.F. Hall.....	"	aft. " 24
27. Alford & Park Road, Private Residence...	"	aft. " 25
28. Glen Morris, Central Hall.....	"	aft. " 26
29. St. George	"	aft. " 28
30. Bartonville.....	South Wentworth	aft. " 29
31. Stevensville.....	Welland	aft. June 30

DIVISION 3.—Dr. Sylvina C. Blanchard, Welland.

1. Hagersville, Hager's Hall	Haldimand	aft. May 26
2. York, Methodist Church	"	aft. " 27
3. Cayuga, Court House	"	aft. " 28
4. Selkirk, Baptist Church	"	aft. " 29
5. Sandusk, Wesley Hall	"	aft. " 31
6. Tyrrell.....	North Norfolk	aft. June 1
7. Simcoe, St. James Church	"	aft. " 2
8. Boston, Forrester's Hall.....	"	aft. " 3
9. Bealton, Mrs. Robinson's Home.....	"	aft. " 4
10. Hartford, Hall	"	aft. " 5
11. Townsend (Villa Nova), Forrester's Hall..	"	aft. " 7
12. Kelvin, Mrs. Wm. Robertson's Home.....	"	aft. " 8
13. Delhi.....	"	aft. " 9
14. Fairground, Town Hall	South Norfolk	aft. " 10
15. St. Williams	"	aft. " 11
16. Forestville	"	aft. " 14
17. Normandale	"	aft. " 15
18. Walsh, Town Hall	"	aft. " 16
19. Carholme, Bowyer's Hall	"	aft. " 17
20. Lynedoch	"	aft. " 18
21. Windham Centre	North Norfolk	aft. " 21
22. Tillsonburg, Mrs. J. B. Reed's Home.....	South Oxford	aft. " 22
23. Brownsville, Methodist Church	"	aft. " 23
24. Mount Elgin, Methodist Church	"	aft. " 24
25. Springfield, Mrs. M. Haley's Home.....	"	aft. " 25
26. Norwich, Presbyterian Church.....	"	aft. " 26
27. Beaconsfield, Mrs. Justus Cohoe's Home...	"	aft. " 28
28. Burgessville, Mrs. B. L. Moore's Home...	"	aft. " 29
29. Beachville.....	"	aft. " 30

DIVISION 4.—Dr. Margaret Patterson, 97 Walmer Road, Toronto, May 26 to May 31.

Miss Janet Preston, Napanee, June 1 to July 8.

1. Leamington, Forester's Falls.....	South Essex	aft. May 26
2. Kingsville, Town Hall	"	aft. " 27
3. Cottam, Forester's Hall	"	aft. " 28
4. Harrow, Methodist Church	"	aft. " 29
5. Essex, I. O. F. Hall.....	"	aft. " 31
6. Amherstburg	"	aft. June 1
7. Oldcastle, Town Hall	North Essex	aft. " 2
8. Maidstone Cross, Hall	"	aft. " 3
9. Maidstone, Schoolhouse No. 11	"	eve. " 4
10. Woodslee, Oddfellows' Hall	"	aft. " 5
11. Comber	"	aft. " 7

12. Kent Bridge, Langford's Hall	East Kent	aft. June 8	8
13. Dawn Mills, Methodist Church	"	aft. " 9	9
14. Wabash, Latter Day Saints' Church.....	"	aft. " 10	10
15. Croton, Mrs. E. McGregory's Home.....	"	aft. " 11	11
16. Bothwell, Vincent's Hall	"	aft. " 12	12
17. Clachan, Town Hall	West Elgin	aft. " 14	14
18. Thamesville, I.O.O.F. Hall.....	East Kent	aft. " 15	15
19. Botany, Presbyterian Church	"	aft. " 16	16
20. Ridgetown, Municipal Hall	"	aft. " 17	17
21. Guilds, Schoolhouse	"	aft. " 18	18
22. Morpeth, Township Hall	"	aft. " 19	19
23. Palmyra, M. E. Hall.....	"	aft. " 21	21
24. Duart, Public Hall	"	eve. " 22	22
25. Highgate, Municipal Hall	"	aft. " 23	23
26. Rodney, Town Hall	West Elgin	aft. " 24	24
27. West Lorne, Opera House.....	"	aft. " 25	25
28. Wallacetown, Town Hall	"	aft. " 26	26
29. Iona, Church	"	" 28	28
30. Fingal, Town Hall	"	aft. " 29	29
31. Shedden, Town Hall	"	aft. " 30	30
32. Aylmer, Town Hall	East Elgin	July 2	2
33. Mapleton, Mrs. Parke's Home.....	"	" 3	3
34. Lyons, Hall	"	" 5	5
35. Springfield, Muller's Hall	"	" 6	6
36. Luton, Church	"	" 7	7
37. Bayham, Church	"	" 8	8

DIVISION 5.—Mrs. M. N. Norman, 95 Empress Crescent, Toronto.

1. Cedar Springs, Methodist Church.....	West Kent	aft. May 26	26
2. Port Alma, Talbot Street Church.....	"	aft. " 27	27
3. Wheatley, Church	"	aft. " 28	28
4. Tilbury	"	" 29	29
5. Quinn	"	" 31	31
6. Valetta, Mrs. J. H. Williams' Home.....	"	aft. June 1	1
7. Thames River, Mrs. Fred Dolsen's Home..	"	aft. " 2	2
8. Irwin	"	aft. " 3	3
9. Eberts, Township Hall	"	aft. " 4	4
10. Oungah	"	aft. " 5	5
11. Wallaceburg, Cramer's Hall	"	aft. " 7	7
12. Pleasant Valley, Private Residence.....	West Lambton	aft. " 8	8
13. Becher, Methodist Church.....	"	aft. " 9	9
14. Thornyhurst, Private Residence	"	" 10	10
15. Wilkesport, Methodist Church.....	"	aft. " 11	11
16. Corunna.....	"	aft. " 12	12
17. Colinville, Church	"	aft. " 14	14
18. Lucasville	"	aft. " 15	15
19. Blackwell, Methodist Church	"	aft. " 16	16
20. Mandaumin	"	" 17	17
21. Bentpath	"	aft. " 18	18
22. Oakdale	"	aft. " 19	19
23. Florence.....	East Lambton	eve. " 21	21
24. Shetland, Church	"	aft. " 22	22
25. Aughrim, Private Residence.....	"	eve. " 23	23
26. Inwood, McLevy Hall	"	aft. " 24	24
27. Brooke, Private Residence	"	eve. " 25	25
28. Alvinston, Private Residence	"	aft. " 26	26
29. Watford, Armoury	"	aft. " 28	28
30. Jericho, Hall	"	aft. " 29	29
31. Thedford, Tudor's Hall	"	aft. " 30	30

DIVISION 6.—Mrs. Laura Rose Stephen, Huntingdon, Que., May 26 to June 28.
Miss F. L. Presant, R.R. No. 2, Blenheim, May 26 to June 1.

1. Harrietsville, Oddfellows' Hall.....	East Middlesex	aft. May 26	26
2. Belmont	"	" 27	27
3. Thorndale	"	" 28	28

4. Wellburn	East Middlesex	May 29
5. Birr	" "	aft. " 31
6. Hyde Park	" "	aft. June 1
7. Newbury, Town Hall	West Middlesex	eve. " 2
8. Wardsville, Town Hall	" "	eve. " 3
9. Appin, Town Hall	" "	aft. " 4
10. Middlemiss, Hall	" "	aft. " 5
11. Mt. Brydges, Town Hall	" "	aft. " 7
12. Deleware, Paris Hall	" "	aft. " 8
13. Strathroy, Armoury	" "	aft. " 9
14. Napier, Town Hall	" "	aft. " 10
15. Kerwood, I. O. O. F. Hall	" "	aft. " 11
16. Komoka	North Middlesex	aft. " 12
17. Lobo, Masonic Hall	" "	aft. " 14
18. Coldstream, Town Hall	" "	aft. " 15
19. Granton, Private Residence	" "	aft. " 16
20. Lucan	" "	aft. " 17
21. Clandeboye, Methodist Church	" "	aft. " 18
22. Ailsa Craig, Town Hall	" "	aft. " 19
23. Beechwood	" "	aft. " 21
24. Sylvan, Mrs. Loomis' Home	" "	aft. " 22
25. Parkhill	" "	aft. " 23
26. Greenway, Mellin's Hall	" "	aft. " 24
27. Blake	South Huron	aft. " 25
28. Zurich	" "	" 26
29. Exeter, Town Hall	" "	aft. " 28

DIVISION 7.—Dr. Edna Cowling, 704 Logan Avenue, Toronto, May 31 to July 3.

Mrs. M. L. Woelard, 426 Bloor Street W., Toronto, June 21 to July 3.

1. Palermo, Town Hall	Halton	aft. May 31
2. Burlington, Public Library	"	aft. June 1
3. Nelson, Township Hall	"	aft. " 2
4. Hornby	"	aft. " 3
5. Esquesing, Town Hall	"	aft. " 4
6. Nassagaweya, Township Hall	"	aft. " 7
7. Acton, Park	"	aft. " 8
8. Puslinch, Aberfoyle Hall	South Wellington	aft. " 9
9. Arkell, School House	" "	aft. " 10
10. Marden, Private Residence	" "	eve. " 10
11. Paisley Block, Private Residence	" "	aft. " 11
12. Rockwood, Friends' Church	" "	aft. " 12
13. Everton, Christian Church	" "	aft. " 14
14. Bethany, Methodist Church	Centre Wellington	aft. " 15
15. Ennotville, Library	" "	eve. " 15
16. Cumnock, Presbyterian Church	" "	aft. " 16
17. Belwood, Town Hall	" "	aft. " 17
18. Orton	" "	aft. " 18
19. Marsville, Orange Hall	" "	aft. " 19
20. Ospringle	" "	aft. " 21
21. Coningsby, Private Residence	" "	aft. " 22
22. Erin, Mrs. J. M. Steele's Home	" "	aft. " 23
23. Grand Valley, Carnegie Hall	East Wellington	aft. " 24
24. Colbeck, English Church	" "	aft. " 25
25. Damascus, Township Hall	" "	aft. " 26
26. Arthur, Town Hall	" "	aft. " 28
27. Kenilworth, Mrs. J. Langdon's Home	" "	aft. " 29
28. Mount Forest, Carnegie Hall	" "	aft. " 30
29. Conn	" "	aft. July 2
30. Cedarville	" "	aft. " 3

DIVISION 8.—Miss D. M. Sutherland, Embro.

1. Islington	West York	eve. May 26
2. Lambton, Mrs. Thompson's Home	" "	aft. " 27
3. Richview, Private Residence	" "	aft. " 28
4. Thistleton, Mrs. W. O. Duncan's Home	" "	aft. " 31
5. Elia, Private Residence	" "	aft. June 1
6. Edgley, Private Residence	" "	aft. " 2

7. Maple, Methodist Church	West York	aft. June 3
8. Kleinburg & Nashville, Private Residence..	"	aft. " 4
9. Waterdown	North Wentworth	aft. " 7
10. Carlisle (District Annual)	"	aft. " 8
11. Sheffield	"	aft. " 9
12. Orkney	"	aft. " 10
13. Port Credit, Private Residence	Peel	aft. " 14
14. Erindale, Hall	"	aft. " 15
15. Malton	"	aft. " 16
16. Huttonville	"	aft. " 17
17. Brampton	"	aft. " 18
18. Cheltenham	"	aft. " 19
19. Sandhill	"	aft. " 21
20. Inglewood	"	aft. " 22
21. Belfountain	"	aft. " 23
22. Alton, Presbyterian Church	"	eve. " 24
23. Mono Mills, Mrs. D. R. Potter's Home	"	aft. " 25
24. Caledon	"	aft. " 26
25. Palgrave, Town Hall	"	eve. " 28

DIVISION 8A.—Miss E. Stover, 84 Forbes Avenue, Guelph, June 2 and 3, 21 to 26.
Mrs. K. B. Coutts, Thamesville, June 2 to 26.

1. Winterbourne, St. Andrew's Hall	North Waterloo	aft. June 2
2. St. Jacobs	"	aft. " 3
3. Floradale, Private Residence	"	aft. " 4
4. Hawkesville, Ballard's Hall	"	aft. " 7
5. Linwood, Schurr's Hall	"	aft. " 8
6. Wellesley, Town Hall	"	aft. " 9
7. Galt, Victoria Park	South Waterloo	aft. " 10
8. Hespeler	"	aft. " 11
9. Branchton, Foresters' Hall	"	aft. " 12
10. Central Dumfries	"	aft. " 14
11. Ayr, Library Hall	"	aft. " 15
12. Haysville, Hall	"	aft. " 16
13. New Dundee	"	aft. " 17
14. Bright, Methodist Church	North Oxford	aft. " 18
15. Drumbo, Town Hall	"	aft. " 19
16. Braemar, Gospel Hall	"	aft. " 21
17. Embro, Town Hall	"	aft. " 22
18. Harrington, Hill's Hall	"	aft. " 23
19. Lakeside, Hall	"	aft. " 24
20. Kintore, C. O. O. F. Hall	"	aft. " 25
21. Thamesford, Private Residence	"	aft. " 26

DIVISION 9.—Miss E. W. McClure, Brampton.

1. Scotland, Mrs. (Dr.) Anderson's	South Brant	May 26
2. New Durham, Methodist Church	"	aft. " 27
3. Cathcart, Mrs. Kinsella's Home	"	aft. " 28
4. Burford	"	aft. " 29
5. Mohawk, Mrs. W. Harris' Home	"	aft. " 31
6. Oakland	"	aft. June 1
7. Tavistock, Russell's Hall	South Perth	aft. " 2
8. Sebringville, Private Residence	"	aft. " 3
9. Staffa	"	aft. " 4
10. Fullarton, Mrs. Wilson's Home	"	aft. " 5
11. Kirkton, Aberdeen Hall	"	aft. " 7
12. St. Paul's, Township Hall	"	aft. " 8
13. Shakespeare, Temperance Hall	North Perth	aft. " 9
14. Hampstead, Private Residence	"	aft. " 10
15. Milverton, Library Hall	"	aft. " 11
16. Millbank	"	aft. " 12
17. Listowel East, Private Residence	"	aft. " 14
18. Listowel West, Private Residence	"	aft. " 15
19. Palmerston, Anderson's Hall	West Wellington	aft. " 16
20. Moorefield, Township Hall	"	aft. " 17
21. Drayton, Council Chamber	"	aft. " 18
22. Glenallan	"	aft. " 19
23. Rothsay, Orange Hall	"	aft. " 21

24. Teviotdale, Cotswold S. S. Hall.....	Union	.....aft. June	22
25. Clifford, Town Hall.....	"	.....aft. "	23
26. Drew, Temperance Hall .....	"	.....aft. "	24
27. Ayton, School House	South Grey	.....aft. "	25
28. Hanover, Library .....	"	.....aft. "	26
29. Lamash .....	"	.....aft. "	28
30. Elmwood .....	"	.....aft. "	29
31. Louise, Mrs. Wm. Hostie's Home .....	"	.....aft. "	30
32. Dornoch, Smith's Hall .....	"	.....aft. July	2
33. Durham, Town Hall .....	"	.....aft. "	3
34. Zion, Mrs. Timmon's Home .....	"	.....aft. "	5
35. Dromore, Russell Hall .....	"	.....aft. "	6
36. Holstein, Agricultural Hall .....	"	.....aft. "	7

DIVISION 10.—Mrs. C. H. Burns, 290 Major St., Toronto.

1. Allenford, Methodist Church.....	West Bruce	.....aft. May	26
2. Tara, Miller's Hall .....	"	.....aft. "	27
3. Arkwright, Methodist Church .....	"	.....aft. "	28
4. Port Elgin, Public Library .....	"	.....aft. "	29
5. Tiverton .....	"	.....aft. "	31
6. Kincardine, Lorne Park	Centre Bruce	.....aft. June	1
7. Kintail, Mrs. A. McLennan's Home	West Huron	.....aft. "	2
8. St. Helen's, Public Hall .....	"	.....aft. "	3
9. Dungannon, Orange Hall.....	"	.....aft. "	4
10. St. Augustine, Mrs. McAllister's Home.....	"	.....aft. "	5
11. Wingham, Council Chamber .....	"	.....aft. "	7
12. Blyth, Oddfellows' Hall .....	"	.....aft. "	8
13. Londesboro, Forester's Hall .....	"	.....aft. "	9
14. Clinton, Hall .....	"	.....eve. "	10
15. Holmesville, Mrs. Mulholland's Home ....	"	.....aft. "	11
16. Goderich.....	"	.....aft. "	12
17. Belgrave	East Huron	.....aft. "	14
18. Brussels, Public Library.....	"	.....aft. "	15
19. Walton .....	"	.....aft. "	16
20. Jamestown .....	"	.....aft. "	17
21. Molesworth .....	"	.....aft. "	18
22. Fordwich .....	"	.....aft. "	19
23. Gorrie .....	"	.....aft. "	21
24. Belmore, Hall.....	South Bruce	.....aft. "	22
25. Teeswater, Town Hall.....	"	.....aft. "	23
26. Holyrood, Foresters' Hall.....	"	.....aft. "	24
27. Lucknow, Town Hall.....	"	.....aft. "	25
28. Walkerton.....	"	.....aft. "	26
29. Narva (Pinkerton).....	Centre Bruce	.....aft. "	28
30. Paisley, Putnam's Hall.....	"	.....aft. "	29
31. Willisroft, Baptist Church.....	"	.....aft. "	30

DIVISION 11.—Miss H. McMurchie, 57 Sussex Avenue, Toronto.

1. Clarksburg, Presbyterian Church	Centre Grey	.....aft. May	26
2. Heathcote, Town Hall .....	"	.....aft. "	27
3. Rocklyn, Agricultural Hall .....	"	.....aft. "	28
4. Walter's Falls, Orange Hall .....	"	.....aft. "	29
5. Kimberley, Methodist Church .....	"	.....aft. "	31
6. Vandeleur, Foresters' Hall .....	"	.....June	1
7. Eugenia, Presbyterian Church .....	"	....."	2
8. Maxwell, Methodist Church .....	"	....."	3
9. Vandeleur, Foresters' Hall.....	"	....."	4
10. Dundalk, Town Hall .....	"	.....aft. "	5
11. Hopeville, Mrs. A. H. Burnett's Home ....	"	.....aft. "	7
12. Priceville, Watson's Hall .....	"	....."	8
13. Flesherton, High School .....	"	.....aft. "	9
14. Markdale, Dept. Agri. Office .....	"	.....aft. "	10
15. Williamsford, Maccabees' Hall .....	"	....."	11
16. Chatsworth, Hall	North Grey	.....aft. "	12
17. Eady, School House .....	"	.....eve. "	14
18. Kilsyth, Township Hall .....	"	.....aft. "	15

19. Salem, Mrs. Wm. Johnson's Home	North Grey	aft. June 16	
20. Bognor, Methodist Church	"	aft. " 17	
21. Strathnairn, Church	"	aft. " 18	
22. Meaford, Town Hall	"	aft. " 19	
23. Annan, Presbyterian Church	"	" 21	
24. Brookholm, Mrs. John Young's Home	"	aft. " 22	
25. Kemble, Library Hall	"	aft. " 23	
26. Clavering, School House No. 3	"	eve. " 24	
27. Shallow Lake, Presbyterian Church	"	aft. " 25	
28. Parkhead, Mrs. Smith's Home	North Bruce	aft. " 26	
29. Hepworth, Down's Hall	"	aft. " 28	
30. Wiarton, Methodist Church	"	aft. " 29	
31. Colpoys Bay, Bell's Hall	"	aft. " 30	
32. Mar, School House	"	aft. July 2	
33. Hope Bay	"	aft. " 3	
34. Lion's Head	"	aft. " 5	
35. Spry, Mrs. N. Landon's Home	"	aft. " 6	
36. Dyers Bay	"	" 7	
37. Tobermory	"	" 9	

DIVISION 12.—Mrs. W. J. Hunter, R.R. No. 2, Brampton.

1. Orangeville, Methodist Church	Dufferin	aft. May 27	
2. The Maples, Church	"	aft. " 28	
3. Blount, Mitchell's Church	"	aft. " 29	
4. Mono Centre, Hall	"	eve. " 31	
5. Elba, Church Hall Primrose	"	aft. June 1	
6. Camilla, Presbyterian Church	"	" 2	
7. Whittington, Methodist Church	"	eve. " 3	
8. Laurel, Methodist Church	"	" 4	
9. Bowling Green, Mrs. Jno. Connor's	"	aft. " 5	
10. Corbetton, Presbyterian Church	"	aft. " 7	
11. Shelburne, Town Hall	"	" 8	
12. Horning's Mills, Orange Hall	"	" 9	
13. Honeywood, Methodist Church	"	" 10	
14. Ruskview, Orange Hall	"	aft. " 11	
15. Whitfield, Orange Hall	"	eve. " 14	
16. Violet Hill, Orange Hall	"	" 15	
17. Alliston, Town Hall	West Simcoe	eve. " 16	
18. Everett	"	aft. " 17	
19. Avening, School House	"	aft. " 18	
20. Creemore, May's Hall	"	aft. " 19	
21. Dunedin, Presbyterian Church	"	" 21	
22. Maple Valley, Town Hall	"	" 22	
23. Singhampton	"	aft. " 23	
24. Duntroon, Mrs. J. Sampson's Home	"	aft. " 24	
25. Batteau	"	aft. " 25	
26. Stayner, Orange Hall	"	aft. " 26	
27. Sunnidale Corners	"	aft. " 28	
28. New Lowell, Town Hall	"	aft. " 29	
29. Stroud, Church	South Simcoe	aft. " 30	
30. Churchill, Orange Hall	"	aft. July 2	
31. Coulson's Hill, Church	"	aft. " 3	
32. Auld Kirk, Scotch Line	"	eve. " 5	

DIVISION 13.—Miss M. Yates, Port Credit.

1. Altona, Mrs. Jos. Mowder's Home	North Ontario	aft. May 26	
2. Goodwood, Township Hall	"	aft. " 27	
3. Sanford, I.O.O.F. Hall	"	aft. " 28	
4. Zephyr, Methodist S. S. Room	"	aft. " 29	
5. Sunderland, Town Hall	"	aft. " 31	
6. Beaverton, Town Hall	"	aft. June 1	
7. Brechin	"	aft. " 2	
8. O'Connell, Rathburn Hall	"	aft. " 3	
9. Gamebridge, S.O.S. Hall	"	aft. " 4	
10. Lavering	East Simcoe	aft. " 7	
11. Wauhaushene, Public Library	"	aft. " 8	
12. Victoria Harbour, Council Chamber	"	" 9	

13. Penetanguishene, Carnegie Hall	Centre Simcoe	aft. June 10
14. Wyebridge, Lummlis' Hall	"	aft. " 11
15. Birch, Private Residence	"	aft. " 12
16. Wyevale, Kean's Grove	"	aft. " 14
17. Allenwood, Mrs. Geo. Argue's Home	"	aft. " 15
18. Crossland, Knox Church	"	aft. " 16
19. Elmvale, Lance Hall	"	aft. " 17
20. Hillsdale, Mrs. W. H. Drysdale's Home.....	"	aft. " 18
21. New Flos, Mrs. T. Young's Home	"	aft. " 19
22. Edenvale, Hall	"	aft. " 21
23. Minesing, Methodist Church.....	"	aft. " 22
24. Dalston, Methodist Church	"	aft. " 23
25. Edgar, Women's Institute Hall	East Simcoe	eve. " 24
26. Mitchell Square	"	aft. " 25
27. Guthrie, Church	"	aft. " 28
28. Oro Station, Hall	"	aft. " 29
29. Crown Hill	"	aft. " 30
30. Shanty Bay, Women's Institute Park	"	aft. July 2

DIVISION 14.—Miss S. Campbell, 112 Oakwood Avenue, Toronto.

1. Newton Robinson, Orange Hall	South Simcoe	aft. May 26
2. Cookstown, Town Hall	"	aft. " 27
3. Ivy, Orange Hall	"	aft. " 28
4. Thornton, Temperance Hall	"	aft. " 29
5. Jarrett.....	East Simcoe	aft. " 31
6. Warminster, McKinley's Hall	"	aft. June 1
7. Unthoff.....	"	aft. " 2
8. Orillia, Public Library	"	aft. " 3
9. Ardrea, Private Residence	"	aft. " 4
10. Washago, Temperance Hall	"	aft. " 5
11. Malta.....	South Muskoka	aft. " 7
12. Reay, Church	"	eve. " 8
13. Germania, School House.....	"	eve. " 9
14. Muskoka Falls, School House	"	aft. " 10
15. Bracebridge, Town Hall	"	aft. " 11
16. South Macaulay, Mrs. Alex. Barron's Home.	"	aft. " 12
17. Baysville, Town Hall	"	aft. " 14
18. Monck, Ziska Township Hall.....	"	eve. " 15
19. Bardsville, School House.....	"	eve. " 16
20. Port Carling, Victoria Hall	"	aft. " 17
21. Ufford, School House	Centre Muskoka	eve. " 18
22. Raymond	"	aft. " 19
23. Port Sydney, Lakeview House	"	eve. " 21
24. Allansville, Union Hall	"	aft. " 22
25. Silverdale, Women's Institute Hall.....	North Muskoka	aft. " 23
26. Aspdin, Clifton Hall.....	"	aft. " 24
27. Ashworth, Town Hall	"	aft. " 25
28. Ravenscliffe, Mrs. A. E. May's Home.....	"	aft. " 26
29. North Huntsville, Mrs. F. McFarland's Home	"	aft. " 28
30. Brunel, No. 5, School House	"	aft. " 29
31. Hillside, School House	"	aft. " 30
32. Dwight, Presbyterian Church	"	aft. July 2
33. Birkendale, Fox Point	"	aft. " 3
34. Dorset, Town Hall	"	aft. " 5
35. Gravenhurst, People's Institute	South Muskoka	aft. " 7
36. Bala, Private Residence	"	aft. " 8

DIVISION 15—Miss E. M. Collins, Ancaster, May 26 to June 30.

Mrs. J. E. Brethour, Burford, June 7 to 24.

1. Claremont	South Ontario	aft. May 26
2. Kinsale, Mrs. R. R. Mowbray's Home.....	"	aft. " 27
3. Brougham, Private Residence	"	aft. " 28
4. Whitevale	"	aft. " 29
5. Pickering, Town Hall	"	aft. " 31
6. Whitby, Mrs. Geo. Ross' Home.....	"	aft. June 1
7. Brooklin	"	aft. " 2

8. Columbus, Town Hall	South Ontario	aft. June 3
9. Shirley	"	aft. " 4
10. Greenbank	"	aft. " 5
11. Stouffville, Liberal Club House	East York	aft. " 7
12. Unionville	"	aft. " 8
13. Markham, Town Hall	"	aft. " 9
14. Agincourt, Mrs. John Elliott's Home	"	aft. " 10
15. Highland Creek, Manse	"	aft. " 11
16. Lakeview	"	aft. " 12
17. Scarboro Junction	"	aft. " 14
18. Thornhill	"	aft. " 15
19. Richmond Hill	"	aft. " 16
20. Vandorf, Mechanics' Hall	North York	aft. " 17
21. Pine Orchard, Friends' Church	"	aft. " 18
22. Mount Albert	"	aft. " 19
23. Keswick	"	aft. " 21
24. Queensville, Methodist Church	"	aft. " 22
25. Newmarket	"	aft. " 23
26. Aurora, Mechanics' Hall	"	aft. " 24
27. Kettleby	"	aft. " 25
28. Schomberg, Baptist Church	"	aft. " 26
29. King East, Mrs. Walker's Home	"	aft. " 28
30. Laskay, Methodist Church	"	aft. " 29
31. Nobleton, Methodist Church	"	aft. " 30

DIVISION 16.—Miss I. A. Templeton Armstrong, Port Rowan, May 26 to June 30.

Mrs. M. L. Woelard, 426 Bloor Street W., Toronto, May 26 to June 18.

1. Brighton, Town Hall	East Northumberland	aft. May 26
2. Smithfield, Methodist Church	"	aft. " 27
3. Wooler, Church	"	aft. " 28
4. Codrington, Orange Hall	"	aft. " 29
5. Hilton, Town Hall	"	aft. " 31
6. Dundonald, Eden Church	"	aft. June 1
7. Castleton, Town Hall	"	aft. " 2
8. Warkworth, Mrs. J. McCubbin's Home	"	aft. " 3
9. West Seymour, Private Residence	"	aft. " 4
10. Menie, Lamb's Hall	"	aft. " 5
11. Fairmount, S. S. Room	East Durham	aft. " 7
12. North Monaghan, Hall	"	eve. " 7
13. Mount Pleasant, Temp. Hall	"	aft. " 8
14. Bethany, Town Hall	"	eve. " 9
15. Pontypool, Chosen Friends' Hall	"	aft. " 10
16. Cavan, S. S. Room	"	a t. " 11
17. Millbrook, Town Hall	"	eve. " 11
18. Bewdley, Church	"	aft. " 12
19. Baillieboro, Church	"	aft. " 14
20. Garden Hill, Temperance Hall	"	aft. " 15
21. Elizabethtown, S. S. Room	"	eve. " 16
22. Charlecoate, Moorish, S. S. Hall	"	aft. " 17
23. Port Hope, Town Hall	"	aft. " 18
24. Cobourg	West Northumberland	aft. " 19
25. Elmview	"	aft. " 21
26. Coldsprings, Township Hall	"	aft. " 22
27. Fenella, Hall	"	aft. " 23
28. Roseneath, Town Hall	"	aft. " 24
29. Centreton, Miss E. Holland's Home	"	aft. " 25
30. Baltimore	"	aft. " 26
31. Grafton	"	aft. " 28
32. Wicklow, Mrs. J. G. Waits' Home	"	aft. " 29
33. Blackstock	West Durham	aft. " 30

DIVISION 17—Dr. Susan L. Fotheringham, 73 Walmsley Boulevard, Toronto, May 26 to July 8.

Mrs. G. H. Greer, 253 Concord Avenue, Toronto, May 26 to June 19.

1. Newtonville, Presbyterian Church	West Durham	aft. May 26
2. Tyrone, Methodist Church	"	aft. " 27
3. Hampton, Sons of England Hall	"	aft. " 28

4. Solina, Public Hall	West Durham	.....aft.	May 29
5. Orono, Society Hall .....	" "	.....aft.	" 31
6. Bowmanville, Sons of England Hall.....	" "	.....aft.	June 1
7. Nestleton, Foresters' Hall .....	" "	.....aft.	" 2
8. Valentia, Foresters' Hall	West Victoria	.....aft.	" 3
9. Little Britain, Society Hall .....	" "	.....aft.	" 4
10. Oakwood .....	" "	.....aft.	" 5
11. Sonya .....	" "	.....aft.	" 7
12. Manila .....	" "	.....aft.	" 8
13. Woodville, Town Hall .....	" "	.....aft.	" 9
14. Lorneville .....	" "	.....aft.	" 10
15. West Ops .....	" "	.....aft.	" 11
16. Reaboro, Grange Hall .....	" "	.....eve.	" 14
17. Omemee, Private Residence.....	East Victoria	.....aft.	" 15
18. Linden Valley, Orange Hall	West Victoria	.....aft.	" 16
19. Cambray, Mrs. (Dr.) Ray's Home.....	" "	.....aft.	" 17
20. Cameron, Orange Hall	East Victoria	.....eve.	" 17
21. Islay, Mrs. W. Wilson's Home.....	West Victoria	.....eve.	" 18
22. Powles Corners, Private Residence	East Victoria	.....aft.	" 21
23. Pleasant Valley, Private Residence .....	" "	.....aft.	" 22
24. Fenelon Falls, Dickson's Hall.....	" "	.....aft.	" 23
25. Bobcaygon, Methodist S. S. Room.....	" "	.....aft.	" 24
26. Cobocok, I.O.O.F. Hall .....	" "	.....eve.	" 25
27. Burnt River, Orange Hall .....	" "	.....aft.	" 26
28. Kinmount, The Grove .....	" "	.....aft.	" 28
29. Irondale	Haliburton	.....aft.	July 6
30. Minden, Town Hall .....	" "	.....aft.	" 7
31. Haliburton, Town Hall .....	" "	.....aft.	" 8

DIVISION 18—Mrs. F. W. Watts, 51 Chicora Avenue, Toronto.

1. Tweed, Town Hall	East Hastings	.....aft.	May 26
2. Thomasburg, Private Residence .....	" "	.....aft.	" 27
3. Roslin, Chosen Friends' Hall .....	" "	.....aft.	" 28
4. Phillipston, Mrs. Sloan's Home .....	" "	.....aft.	" 29
5. Plainfield, Orange Hall .....	" "	.....aft.	" 31
6. Halston, Private Residence .....	" "	.....aft.	June 1
7. Read, Private Residence .....	" "	.....aft.	" 2
8. Melrose, Town Hall .....	" "	.....aft.	" 3
9. Marysville .....	" "	.....aft.	" 4
10. Shannonville, Mrs. (Dr.) Moore's Home...	" "	.....aft.	" 5
11. Quinte, Private Residence.....	" "	.....aft.	" 7
12. West Belleville, Queen Mary School.....	" "	.....eve.	" 8
13. Bayside, Mrs. W. Rush's Home.....	West Hastings	.....aft.	" 9
14. Wallbridge, Mrs. Geo. Nicholson's Home..	" "	.....aft.	" 10
15. Chatterton .....	" "	.....aft.	" 11
16. Frankford .....	" "	.....aft.	" 12
17. River Valley, Schoolhouse .....	" "	.....aft.	" 14
18. Stirling, Agricultural Office	North Hastings	.....aft.	" 15
19. Wellman's Corners, Orange Hall.....	" "	.....aft.	" 16
20. Minto .....	" "	.....aft.	" 17
21. Springbrook, Foresters' Hall .....	" "	.....aft.	" 18
22. Marmora, Town Hall .....	" "	.....aft.	" 19
23. Ivanhoe, Mrs. Fleming's Home .....	" "	.....aft.	" 21
24. Madoc, Armouries .....	" "	.....aft.	" 22
25. Detlor, Mrs. Hall's Home .....	" "	.....aft.	" 23
26. Bancroft, Mrs. Davey's Home .....	" "	.....aft.	" 24
27. Maynooth .....	" "	.....aft.	" 25
28. Clydesdale, Schoolhouse.....	North Peterboro	.....aft.	" 28

DIVISION 19—Miss B. Gilholm, Bright.

1. Rednersville, Hall	Prince Edward	.....aft.	May 26
2. Mountain View, Union Church .....	" "	.....aft.	" 27
3. Gilberts Mills, Doxsee Church.....	" "	.....aft.	" 28
4. Picton .....	" "	.....aft.	" 29
5. Milford, Town Hall .....	" "	.....aft.	" 31

6. Cherry Valley, Private Residence.....	Prince Edward	.....aft.	June 1
7. East and West Lake. Private Residence....	"	.....aft.	" 2
8. Wellington, " Alexandra" .....	"	.....aft.	" 3
9. Hillier .....	"	.....eve.	" 4
10. Consequon .....	"	.....aft.	" 5
11. Napanee, North Fredericksburg Town Hall.	Lennox	.....aft.	" 7
12. Enterprise	Addington	....."	" 8
13. Adolphustown, Town Hall	Lennox	.....aft.	" 9
14. Conway, Methodist Church .....	"	.....aft.	" 10
15. Stella	Amherst Island	.....aft.	" 11
16. Collin's Bay	Lennox	.....aft.	" 12
17. Westbrook	Frontenac	.....aft.	" 14
18. Inverary, Agricultural Hall .....	"	.....aft.	" 15
19. Lansdowne, Town Hall	South Leeds	.....aft.	" 16
20. Seely's Bay, Masonic Hall .....	"	....."	" 17
21. Elgin, Town Hall .....	"	.....aft.	" 18
22. Newboro, Court House.....	"	....."	" 19
23. Westport, Wesley Hall.....	"	....."	" 21
24. Delta, Town Hall.....	"	....."	" 22
25. Athens, Town Hall	Brockville	.....eve.	" 23
26. Maynard, Baptist Church	South Grenville	.....aft.	" 24
27. Brouseville, Schoolhouse .....	"	.....aft.	" 25
28. Shanley, Schoolhouse.....	"	.....aft.	" 26
29. Spencerville, Town Hall.....	"	.....aft.	" 28
30. Bishop's Mills	N. Leeds and Grenville.....	....."	" 29
31. Oxford Mills, Town Hall .....	"	.....aft.	" 30
32. Burritt's Rapids .....	"	.....aft.	July 2
33. Merrickville, Mr. Miskelly's Home.....	"	.....aft.	" 3
34. Easton's Corners .....	"	....."	" 5
35. Jasper .....	"	.....aft.	" 6

DIVISION 20—Mrs. H. W. Parsons, Cochrane.

1. Perth, Library Hall	South Lanark	.....aft.	May 26
2. McDonald's Corners, S. S. Room.....	"	.....aft.	" 27
3. Elphin, Sunday School Room.....	"	.....aft.	" 28
4. Lavant Station .....	"	.....aft.	" 29
5. Poland, Church .....	"	.....aft.	" 31
6. Watson's Corners, Temperance Hall.....	"	.....aft.	June 1
7. Hoptown, Public Library	North Lanark	....."	" 2
8. Middleville, Sons of Temperance Hall.....	"	....."	" 3
9. Lanark, Council Chamber	South Lanark	.....aft.	" 4
10. Drummond Centre, Orange Hall .....	"	.....aft.	" 5
11. Innisville, Orange Hall .....	"	.....eve.	" 7
12. Carleton Place, Council Chamber.....	North Lanark	.....aft.	" 8
13. Almonte, Council Chamber .....	"	.....eve.	" 9
14. Clayton, Foresters' Hall .....	"	.....eve.	" 10
15. Cedar Hill, Orange Hall .....	"	.....aft.	" 11
16. Pakenham, Agricultural Hall .....	"	.....eve.	" 12
17. Pine Grove	South Renfrew	.....aft.	June 14
18. Loch Winnoch, " Castleford".....	"	.....aft.	" 15
19. Goshen, Hall .....	"	.....aft.	" 16
20. South Horton .....	"	....."	" 17
21. Bonnechere Valley .....	"	.....aft.	" 18
22. Burnstown, Temperance Hall .....	"	.....aft.	" 19
23. White Lake .....	"	.....aft.	" 21
24. Bromley .....	"	....."	" 22
25. Shields, Schoolhouse	North Renfrew	....."	" 23
26. Stafford, Temperance Hall .....	"	....."	" 24
27. Westmeath .....	"	....."	" 25
28. Beachburg .....	"	.....aft.	" 26
29. Foresters' Falls .....	"	....."	" 28
30. Norwood, Agricultural Office.....	East Peterboro	.....aft.	" 30
31. Warsaw, Town Hall .....	"	.....aft.	July 2
32. Mt. Julian	North Peterboro	.....aft.	" 3

DIVISION 21.—Dr. Annie Backus, Aylmer.

1.	Morewood, Private Residence	Dundas	aft. June	3
2.	South Mountain, I. O. O. F. Hall	"	eve. "	4
3.	Iroquois, Reading Room	"	aft. "	5
4.	Aultsville, Mrs. C. S. Ault's Home.....	Stormont	"	7
5.	Cornwall Centre, Tp. Hall	"	eve. "	8
6.	Finch	"	aft. "	9
7.	Berwick	"	eve. "	10
8.	Moose Creek	"	aft. "	11
9.	Maxville, Institute Hall	Glengarry	aft. "	12
10.	Martintown, St. Andrew's Hall	"	aft. "	14
11.	Vernon, Orange Hall	Russell	eve. "	15
12.	Kars, A. O. U. W. Hall	Carleton	aft. "	16
13.	Manotick, Harmony Hall	"	aft. "	17
14.	Bowesville, Public School	"	eve. "	18
15.	Richmond	"	aft. "	19
16.	Stittsville	"	eve. "	21
17.	Carp, Town Hall	"	eve. "	22
18.	Kinburn	"	eve. "	23
19.	Antrim, Town Hall	"	eve. "	24
20.	Galetta, Russell's Hall	"	aft. "	25
21.	Vankleek Hill	Prescott	aft. "	28
22.	Dunvegan	Glengarry	aft. "	29
23.	Apple Hill.....	"	aft. "	30

DIVISION 22.—

Mrs. R. L. Moorhouse, Cairo, Ont.

R. L. MOORHOUSE, Cairo, Ont.—Mr. Moorhouse is a College graduate with subsequent experience in practical farming on a large scale. He is familiar with conditions in Northern Ontario, and can be depended upon to render sound advice and valuable instruction. Mr. Moorhouse will be prepared to give instruction in the judging of heavy horses, beef cattle, and sheep where the farmers will provide animals for this purpose.

Subjects—

- " Breeding and Feeding of Beef Cattle."
- " Clovers."
- " Control of Soil Moisture."
- " Sheep Farming."

Evening Subject—

" The Business End of Farming."

1.	Powassan	East Parry Sound	May	26
2.	Hotham	"	"	27
3.	Restoule	"	"	28
4.	Loring	"	"	29
5.	Arnstein	"	"	31
6.	Golden Valley	"	June	1
7.	Granite Hill	"	"	2
8.	Trout Creek	"	"	3
9.	South River	"	"	4
10.	Mecunoma	"	"	5
11.	Sundridge	"	"	7
12.	Burk's Falls (W. I. mtg. only)	"	"	8
13.	Magnetawan	"	"	9
14.	Midlothian	"	"	10
15.	Doe Lake	"	"	11
16.	Emsdale	"	"	12
17.	North Cobalt	Timiskaming	"	15
18.	Bucke School.....	"	"	16
19.	New Liskeard	"	"	17
20.	Diamond Township	"	"	18
21.	Rockley	"	"	19
22.	Hillview	"	"	21
23.	Chester's Corners	"	"	22

24. Hanbury	Timiskaming	June 23
25. Milberta	"	" 24
26. Uno Park	"	" 25
27. Thornloe	"	" 26
28. Hilliardton	"	" 28
29. Earlton	"	" 29
30. Elk Lake	"	" 30
31. Heaslip	"	July 2
32. Englehart	"	" 3
33. Charlton	"	" 5
34. Marter	"	" 6
35. Matheson	"	" 7
36. Monteith	"	" 8
37. Porquois Jct.	"	" 9
38. Cochrane	"	" 12
39. Frederick House	"	" 13

DIVISION 23.—

Dr. Mary McKenzie-Smith, Verschoyle, Ont.

JOHN GARDHOUSE, Weston.—Mr. Gardhouse is a successful practical farmer of long experience. He has been called upon by both Provincial and Dominion Governments to assist in agricultural educational work at our Winter Fairs, Institutes, Fall Fairs, etc. His addresses on live stock, especially beef cattle, sheep, and heavy horses, should be of great value to the farmers in the north. Mr. Gardhouse will be prepared to give demonstrations in the judging of the classes of stock mentioned above, if the farmers of the community concerned will provide two or three animals of somewhat similar conformation and size for instruction purposes.

Subjects—

- " General Farm Management, including Crops, Cultivation, etc."
- " The Dual Purpose Cow."
- " Sheep Raising."
- " The Horse for the Farmer."

1. Mattawa	East Nipissing	June 1
2. Brule, School House	"	" 2
3. Eau Claire	"	" 3
4. Feronia	West Nipissing	" 4
5. Sturgeon Falls	"	" 5
6. Warren	"	" 7
7. Markstay	"	" 8
8. South Prince	Centre Algoma	" 10
9. Base Line (West Korah)	"	" 11
10. Tarentorus	"	" 12
11. Goulais Bay	"	" 14
12. East Korah	"	" 15
13. Sylvan Valley	North Shore Algoma	" 17
14. Echo Bay	"	" 18
15. Bar River	"	" 19
16. Laird	"	" 21
17. McLennan	"	" 22
18. Desbarats	"	" 23
19. Plummer	East Algoma	" 24
20. Johnson's School House	"	" 25
21. Bruce Mines	"	" 26
22. Cloudslee	"	" 28
23. Alma Heights	"	" 29
24. Little Rapids	"	" 30
25. Livingston Creek	"	July 2
26. Sowerby	"	" 3
27. Iron Bridge	"	" 5
28. Walford	"	" 7
29. Massey	West Nipissing	" 8
30. Lee Valley	"	" 9

DIVISION 24.—

Miss M. V. Powell, Box 453, Whitby.

HENRY GROSE, Lefroy, Ont.—Mr. Grose has had a wide experience in connection with the Institute work of Northern Ontario, and is, therefore, in a position to give advice of special value to the communities concerned.

Subjects—

- "How to Increase and Maintain the Fertility of the Soil."
- "Selection of Seed."
- "Home Dairy Work."
- "The Growing of Clover."
- "General Farm Management."

Evening Subjects.—

- "Benefits of Institute Work."
- "The Canadian Boy and Girl."

1.	Little Current	East Manitoulin	June 1
2.	Ten-Mile Point (F. I. mtg. only)	" "	aft. " 2
3.	Shequindah (W. I. mtg. aft.)	" "	joint eve. " 2
4.	Green Bay	" "	" " 3
5.	Budges (F. I. mtg. only)	" "	aft. " 4
6.	Manitowaning (W. I. mtg. aft.)	" "	joint eve. " 4
7.	Tehkummah	" "	" " 5
8.	South Baymouth (W. I. mtg. only)	" "	aft. " 7
9.	Sandfield (F. I. mtg. aft.)	" "	joint eve. " 7
10.	Silver Bay (Big Lake)	" "	" " 8
11.	Rockville	" "	" " 9
12.	Mindemoya	" "	" " 10
13.	Carnarvon	" "	" " 11
14.	Grimesthorpe	West Manitoulin	" " 12
15.	Billings	" "	" " 14
16.	Kagawong Village	" "	" " 15
17.	Ice Lake	" "	" " 16
18.	Barrie Island	" "	" " 17
19.	Gordon's	" "	" " 18
20.	Poplar	" "	" " 19
21.	Elizabeth Bay	" "	" " 21
22.	Silver Water	" "	" " 22
23.	Marksville	St. Joseph's Island	" " 25
24.	Stone, School House	" "	10 a.m. " 26
25.	Tenny Bay, School Sec. 4	" "	aft. " 26
26.	Carterton (Jocelyn)	" "	" " 28
27.	Kentvale	" "	" " 29
28.	Richard's Landing	" "	" " 30
29.	Irwin's School	" "	July 2

DIVISION 25.—

Mrs. W. Dawson, Parkhill, Ont.

W. C. SHEARER, Bright, Ont.—Mr. Shearer is a successful general farmer who emphasizes dairying. Mr. Shearer's long experience in Institute work and his familiarity with northern conditions will insure valuable service.

Subjects:—

- "General Farm Management."
- "Rotation of Crops and Selection of Seed."
- "Breeding and Feeding the Bacon Hog."
- "Breeding Dairy Cows and Feeding for Milk."
- "The Underdraining."

Evening:—"Interesting the Boys in the Farm."

Evening Subjects.—

"Farmers and Their Sons."

"Present-day Methods of Ontario Agriculture."

1.	Dorion	Thunder Bay	June 4
2.	Ouimet	"	" 5
3.	Port Arthur	"	" 7
4.	Fort William	"	" 8
5.	McIntyre's School	"	" 9
6.	Slate River	"	" 10
7.	Carter's School House	"	" 11
8.	Murillo	"	" 12
9.	Conmee	"	" 14
10.	O'Connor	"	" 15
11.	Hymers	"	" 16
12.	South Gillies	"	" 17
13.	Dryden	Kenora	" 19
14.	Bedworth	"	" 21
15.	Oxdrift	"	" 22
16.	Minnitaki	"	" 23
17.	Eagle River	"	" 24
18.	Kenora	"	" 25
19.	Sleeman	Rainy River	aft. " 28
20.	Pinewood	"	aft. " 29
21.	Stratton	"	aft. and eve. " 30
22.	Shenston	"	aft. July 2
23.	Barwick	"	aft. and eve. " 3
24.	Black Hawk	"	aft. " 5
25.	Emo	"	aft. and eve. " 6
26.	Barnhardt	"	aft. " 7
27.	Big Fork	"	aft. " 8
28.	Devlin	"	aft. " 9
29.	Burris	"	aft. and eve. " 10
30.	La Vallee	"	aft. and eve. " 12

Women's Institute Lecturers and their Subjects, 1915

ARMSTRONG, MISS I. A. TEMPLETON-, Port Rowan.—Miss Templeton-Armstrong of Port Rowan will be a valuable acquisition to our list of delegates. She is a profound scholar, a patriot, and a pleasing speaker. Her experience in public life, both in England and in Canada, gives her an insight of social conditions and the various needs of all women. Miss Armstrong is the author of several books, and in her speaking displays the same kindly humor which makes her writings so delightful. The influence of her life and words is ever for the uplift and help of human-kind.

Subjects:—

- "Kultur or Culture."
- "Women as Nation Builders."
- "Imperial Women."
- "The Friendship of Books."
- "The Duty of Women at the Present Crisis."
- "Influence."

BACKUS, DR. ANNIE, Aylmer.—Dr. Backus brings her medical training and practice as well as her experience in country life, and places them at the disposal of the women of the Province. She is eminently practical, ready and willing to help womankind. She has been closely identified with Institute work throughout the Province for a number of years.

Subjects:—

- "Consumption and Its Prevention."
- "Physical and Mental Harm of Fault Finding."
- "Health and How to Procure it."
- "The Medical Inspection of Public Schools."
- "The Physical Development of the Child."
- "Education and What it Means."
- "The Importance and Meaning of Woman's Work."
- "War and Its Relation to Women."

BLANCHARD, DR. SYLVINA C., Welland.—Besides her course in medicine, Dr. Blanchard has taken special training in public speaking and reading and has also taken the literary and scientific section of the Chautauqua Reading Course. Dr. Blanchard is thoroughly familiar with rural conditions in Ontario and will make her addresses especially applicable to the needs and possibilities of the sections visited.

Subjects:—

- "Household and Personal Hygiene."
- "First Aid to the Injured."
- "Contagious Diseases."
- "Home Nursing."
- "Study and Reading Clubs."
- "Chautauqua Reading Course."

BRETHOUR, MRS. J. E., Burford.—Mrs. Brethour is a most progressive and successful Institute officer, who has given assistance to many of the Institutes surrounding Brant, besides lecturing in several other sections of the Province. Her advice and suggestions regarding Institute work will be found helpful. Her addresses are animated, interesting and instructive, and are specially helpful to those who are responsible as officers of the Institutes.

Subjects:—

- "The Advantages of Country Life."
- "Simple Entertaining in the Country."
- "Timely Hints for Housekeepers."
- "Is a Woman's Time Worth Anything?"
- "The Evolution of the Country Woman."

BURNS, MRS. C. H., 290 Major St., Toronto.—Mrs. Burns was the first to undertake systematic Demonstration-Lecture work on Food Values and Cooking in connection with the Institutes of the Province. The work so well begun by Mrs. Burns has greatly developed and will no doubt be one of the leading features of Institute activities in the coming years. Her practical experience in housekeeping and training in Domestic Science enable her to give instruction of the greatest value.

Subjects:—

- "Household Economy as Applied to Diet and Health."
- "The Future of the Home."
- "How to Plan Summer Menus for Health and Food Values."
- "The Home Care of the Sick."
- "Milk, Cheese and Eggs."

CAMPBELL, MISS SUSIE, 112 Oakwood Avenue, Toronto.—Miss Campbell is an Institute worker of considerable experience, who always leaves her audiences enthusiastic in pursuing definite lines of work. She is untiring in her faithful efforts to leave with her hearers noble thoughts and sentiments in keeping with their tastes and surroundings. Miss Campbell is an ex-teacher, and has judged dairy products, needle work, and fine art at many of our fall fairs. She has done much to stimulate branches in many parts of the Province to better work. Miss Campbell is prepared to address Public and High School pupils, and has suitable subjects for each grade.

Subjects:—

- "Individual Life of a Young Woman."
- "Influence of Women and Men."
- "The Judicious Housekeeper and Homemaker."
- "Home and School; The Ideal Country School."
- "The Duties and Opportunities of Canadian Women."
- "How Women Can Aid Agriculture."
- "The Educated Farmer, His Possibilities."

CHAPMAN, MISS E. M., 22 Radford Avenue, Toronto.—Miss Chapman went from a farm home to teach school, and subsequently took a course in Domestic Science at Macdonald Institute, Guelph. Miss Chapman's experience as a Demonstration-Lecturer in connection with the Women's Institutes and a magazine writer, places her in a position to give up-to-date information along the lines announced below.

Subjects:—

- "Building, Making-over, Decorating and Furnishing the Farm Home."
- "She Just Keeps House for Me."
- "The Problems of the Girl on the Farm."
- "A Man and His Mother."
- "The Institute and Community Education."

COLLINS, MISS E. M., Ancaster.—Miss Collins has had a couple of years' experience as a Demonstration Lecturer in Sewing and as a lecturer to Women's Institutes. Her success as a demonstrator and teacher will ensure valuable service to the Institutes.

Subjects:—

- "Dress and Good Taste."
- "Industrial Education."
- "Household Decoration."
- "Homemaking Ideals."
- "Institutes and What They May Be to the Individual."

COUTTS, MRS. K. B., Thamesville.—Mrs. Coutts has taken an active interest in Institute work, not only in her local branch, of which she has been an officer for several years, but also throughout the surrounding district. Her experience as a public school teacher in town, city and country, and in connection with the work of Historical Societies, Study Clubs, etc., will enable her to present most valuable information and suggestions to the Institutes.

Subjects:—

- "Social Life and Education in the Rural Districts."
- "The Legal Status of Women in Ontario."
- "The Economy of Child Saving."
- "The Women's Institute as a National Asset."
- "Pioneer Days."
- "The Woman's Part in the World War."

COUTTS, MISS ANNA J., Thamesville.—Miss Coutts is an undergraduate of Toronto University, and has had some years' experience in a law office. Miss Coutts has been active in Institute work in East Kent, and she has intimate knowledge of the needs and possibilities of Institutes.

Subjects:—

- "Institute Work."
- "Recreation in Rural Communities."
- "The Women's Institutes as a Civic Force."
- "Poetry."
- "Business Points—What One Ought to Know about Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, etc."
- "Women in War Time."

COWLING, DR. EDNA, 704 Logan Avenue, Toronto.—Dr. Cowling is a graduate in medicine of the University of Toronto and has recently returned to practise in this city, after having taken a post-graduate course in the Woman's Hospital of Detroit. Dr. Cowling has taught school in Saskatchewan and Ontario, and, having lived in the country nearly all her life, has a deep interest in topics pertaining to life in rural districts.

*Subjects:—**Afternoon.*

- "Rheumatism and Its Allied Ailments."
- "Our Country's Assets."
- "Emergency Treatment."

Afternoon or Evening.

- "Contagious Diseases."
 - (a) Methods of Infection.
 - (b) Methods of Disinfection.
- "Dental Hygiene and Its Relation to Health."

Evening.

- "Women in Literature."
- "Woman's Work in War Time."

CRONE, MISS ELIZABETH, Mandaumin.—Miss Crone has had wide experience as a teacher in rural schools and has taken a keen interest in school improvement and elementary Agriculture, having taken a course in the latter at Guelph and acted as assistant at the summer course at the O. A. C. in 1914.

*Subjects:—**Afternoon.*

- "Teaching Our Children True Patriotism."
- "Getting the Best Out of Country Life."

Afternoon and Evening.

- "Rural School Improvement."
- "Elementary Agriculture and School Gardens."

DAWSON, MRS. W., Parkhill.—Mrs. Dawson is an enthusiastic supporter of the Women's Institutes. She has done much to place the Parkhill Institute in the front rank of progressive societies; was president of the local organization for years, and has given the work prominence through the local press and through some of the leading agricultural publications. She formerly taught in the Toronto Public Schools, and has been for some years in close touch with rural women. With her liberal education, wide reading and close study of present day conditions in the home and in the State, she is in a position to make the subjects announced of great interest and practical value.

Subjects:—

- "Universal Motherhood."
- "The Farmer's Wife of To-day."
- "The Women in Our Institutes."
- "The Out-of-Sight Things of Life."
- "The Chataqua Reading Circle."
- "The Foreign Woman in Canada."
- "Women and the War and Afterwards."

FOTHERINGHAM, DR. S. L., 73 Walmsley Blvd., Toronto.—Dr. Fotheringham is a graduate in medicine of Toronto University. She took a year of post graduate work in a Philadelphia Hospital; and made a special study of children's work, especially Infant Feeding, in London, England. Apart from medical work she is much interested in nature study and out-door life in its relation to health and development of children and adults. At present she has charge of one of the city "Welfare Baby Clinics" and is giving a series of talks to various Mothers' Meetings and Women's Clubs.

Subjects:—

- "The Care and Feeding of Infants."
- "The Care of Sick Babies."
- "First Aid—Emergencies."
- "Life Principles."
- "The Power of Thought."
- "Nature Study and Life Truths."
- "Study of Bird and Insect Life: as a Hobby; as an Economic Factor of Orchard and Garden."

GILHOLM, MISS B., Bright.—Miss Gilholm has a thorough training along Dairy lines with a good deal of practical experience. Miss Gilholm's knowledge and appreciation of country life, together with her experience as an officer and lecturer in connection with the Institutes, insures service appreciated by the members in general. Her deep interest and study of Community Improvement activities places her in a position to give advice as to the best utilization of the opportunities and forces at hand.

Subjects:—

- "Butter-Making: Care of Milk and Cream."
- "First Aid to the Injured and Home Nursing."
- "The Stranger Within Our Gates."
- "Canadian Women."
- "Our Responsibility as Women."
- "Opportunity."

GRAY, MISS GERTRUDE, 650 Bathurst St., Toronto.—Miss Gray is a graduate in Domestic Science with a wide experience in Institute work, not only in Ontario but in the States of the Union. She presents her information in a clear, forceful and attractive manner, and has wide experience in conducting Demonstration-Lecture courses in Food Values and Cooking. Her talks on Food Values are of such a nature as to be easily understood and of practical value to those who have not given such matters any special study.

Subjects:—

- "Demonstration-Lecture Courses—An Important Development of Institute Work."
- "What the Food Problem Means to the Woman of To-day."
- "Women as Empire Builders."
- "Things Worth While."
- "Personal Assets."
- "The Individual's Value to Society."
- "Notes by the Way."

GREER, MRS. G. H., 253 Concord Ave., Toronto.—Mrs. Greer's experience in practical housekeeping and her wide experience in office work, together with her close observation and study of economic and social conditions has enabled her to render valuable service to the Institutes. She has had several years' experience as an Institute lecturer and her addresses have been well received and much appreciated.

Subjects:—

- "Health and How to Conserve it."
- "Everyday Housekeeping."
- "Vegetables and Fruits—Their Use and Preparations (demonstrated)."
- "Salads and Soups—Why We Should Use More (demonstrated)."
- "The Things that Count for Success."
- "The Making of a Citizen and a Soldier."

GUEST, MISS E. J., 212 George St., Belleville.—Besides having had extensive practical experience in the farm household, Miss Guest is a graduate (Specialist and M.A.) from Toronto University and is now teacher in the English Department of the Belleville Collegiate Institute. Her activity in the Parkhill Women's Institute did much to place that organization upon a sound footing, and largely through her efforts Women's Institutes have been established in Belleville and are among the most progressive of the Province. With a broad outlook and deep sympathy, coupled with her common sense, practical methods, she can be depended upon to have something of special value for the Institutes which she may visit. She is especially interested in child welfare.

Subjects:—

- "How and When Should a Girl Choose Her Future Vocation."
- "How We can Bring City Advantages to our out of Town Homes."
- "Things and Their Forces. Men and Their Ways."
- "The Mother: What She Owes to Herself, the Home and the Community."
- "Helping our Boys Find Their Right Place in the World."

HUNTER, MRS. W. J., R.R. 2, Brampton.—Mrs. Hunter has been identified with the Institute work since its inception. She is the mother of a large family and lives on a farm, and will, therefore, be able to give advice of a most practical and valuable nature.

Subjects:—

- "Benefits of Institute Work."
- "Training Children in the Home."
- "The Daughter's Education."
- "Don't Worry."
- "Improvement of Home Conditions."
- "Homemakers and Patriots."

LOWE, MRS. J. J., Hespeler.—Mrs. Lowe has been an enthusiastic worker in local Institutes as well as a lecturer for the Agricultural Department in this Province and in Nebraska. Her practical experience, wide reading and tact insure addresses of value and interest.

Subjects:—

- "Beneficial Suggestions to Branch Institutes."
- "Worry, Work, Waste."
- "Listen, Learn and Love."
- "Some Advantages of a Country Home."
- "Women's Opportunity."
- "Something Worth While."

McCLURE, MISS ETHEL W., Brampton.—Miss McClure is a graduate of Toronto General Hospital and has had several years' experience in private nursing with some experience in Institute work. Her subjects are treated in a way that all may understand and should be of value to the average person.

Subjects:—Afternoon.

- "Nursing of the Typhoid Fever Patient."
- "Nursing of Contagious Diseases."
- "Obstetrical Nursing and Care of the New Born Babe."
- "Demonstration of Bathing a Bed Patient, Showing How to Change the Linen."

Evening.—"True Patriotism."

- "Emergencies in Every Day Life."

Miss McClure will be prepared to give a practical demonstration of bathing a bed patient. For this demonstration it will be necessary to provide the following:

- An ordinary bed made up, or a stretcher, or a long table.
- An extra sheet to show how they are changed.
- Towels—Two bath and a face towel.
- Wash cloth, soap, basin.

McMURCHIE, Miss H., 57 Essex Ave., Toronto.—Miss McMurchie is a Macdonald Institute graduate, also a B.A. in philosophy from Toronto University. She has had wide experience in Institute work, teaching, and journalism.

Subjects:—

- "The Care and Feeding of Children."
- "Social Life in the Country."
- "Pioneer Days in Canada."
- "Women's Work in Time of War."
- "How Food Helps to Maintain the Body."
- "System in Housekeeping and Labor Saving Devices."

MOOREHOUSE, Mrs. R. L., Cairo.—Mrs. Moorehouse is a graduate optician. She is well and favorably known as an enthusiastic and efficient worker in local organizations, and several years' experience as a lecturer for the Department has shown her to be a practical and fluent speaker, her work being much appreciated.

Subjects:—

- "The Care of the Eyesight."
- "Child Training in the Home."
- "What the Other Institute is Doing."
- "Our Flag and What it Stands For."
- "Health Hints."
- "Keep on the Sunny Side."
- "For Home and Country."
- "Held in Trust."

NORMAN, Mrs. M. N., 95 Empress Cres., Toronto.—Parenthood and racial ethics constitute one of the most vital, fundamental, and, strangely enough, one of the most neglected of all important themes. Mrs. Norman brings to its exposition practical views, clear enunciation, choice English, with chaste diction of unusually happy style. Her personality as a speaker is particularly attractive. Her teaching appeals to the judgment as definite, convincing and final.

Subjects:—

- "The Girl and the Race."
- "Women and the Community."
- "Laughter, Love, Life."
- "A Mother."
- "Women and War."
- "What Constitutes an Attractive Woman."

PARSONS, Mrs. H. W., "The Northlands," Cochrane, Ont.—Mrs. Parsons has had wide experience in connection with the Women's Institute and various other societies, including the National Council of Women. She has also lectured in Vermont, U.S.A., and given acceptable service in the "Patriotism and Production Campaign." Mrs. Parsons will be prepared to address the children in the schools in the mornings where opportunity affords.

Subjects:—

Morning (for the schools):—

- "The Call of the Wild."
- "Boys' and Girls' Clubs."
- "Silk and Silkworms."
- "The Furred and Feathered Things."
- "My Country."

Afternoon:

- "Our Canadian Women."
- "Women in Industry."
- "Women Workers of Our Time."
- "Women and Money."
- "Women and Dress."
- "Marriage."
- "Magnetism of Personality."
- "Canadian Laws Concerning Women and Children."
- "The Chautauqua Reading Course."
- "The Economic Life of our Dominions."

Evening:

- "Made in Canada."
- "Women and War."
- "Brave Belgians—The Country—Its People."
- "The Little Nations of the Earth."
- "Serbia and Its Tragedies."

PATTERSON, DR. MARGARET, 97 Walmer Road, Toronto.—Dr. Patterson spent her early years in one of the best farming sections of the Province and subsequently graduated in Medicine, then took one years' Post Graduate work, after which she was in medical work in India for ten years, a part of the time in charge of a hospital and a part as Professor in the Women's Medical College, Ludhiana. In recognition of the public services which Dr. Patterson rendered to India, she was awarded the "Kaisr-i-Hind" Medal at the Coronation of King Edward. Since her return to Canada she has devoted much time to Social Service work. Dr. Patterson was elected Convenor of Red Cross work for Toronto and has devoted much time to it all winter.

*Subjects:—**Afternoon:*

- "First Aid to the Injured, Emergencies, etc." (Demonstrated.)
- "The Home Care of the Sick." (Demonstrated.)
- "The Conservation of the Children."
- "Care, Cure, and Prevention of Tuberculosis with Practical Instruction for Living in the Open Air."
- "Individual Responsibility in Public Health."
- "Woman's Part in Social Service."

Afternoon or Evening:

- "Medical Inspection in Schools."
- "India's Place in the British Empire."
- "Life in the Orient."
- "The Privilege and Responsibility of Citizenship."
- "The Red Cross in War."
- "Women and War."

POWELL, MISS M. V., Box 453, Whitby.—Miss Powell is deeply interested in everything which pertains to the advancement and education of the present and future nation-builders. She has had several years' experience in Institute work in Ontario, and also spent some time in establishing the work in New Brunswick. She is much interested in school problems, occupying a seat on the local Board of Education. The logical, pleasing and forceful manner in which Miss Powell presents her elevating and instructive addresses appeals effectively to her audiences.

Subjects:

- "Present Day Need."
- "Good Citizenship."
- "How We Can Help Our Boys and Girls."
- "Refinement in the Home."
- "Our Debts: How Much Owest Thou."
- "Schools."
- "Canada's Opportunity."

PRESANT, MISS FLORENCE L., R.R. 1, Blenheim.—Miss Presant has taken a keen interest in public work of various kinds. Her experience as a teacher and familiarity with the work of the Institute will insure practical addresses of general interest and value.

Subjects:

- "Small Fruit Growing for Women."
- "The Relation Between Institute and School."
- "Health and the Home Surroundings."
- "Getting the Most out of Rural Life—Entertaining and Amusements."
- "Practical Patriotism for Women."
- "The Influence of the Foreign Immigrant on our Fine Arts,—Music, Literature, Oratory, etc."

PRESTON, MISS JANET M., Napanee.—Miss Preston is a Domestic Science graduate, who has had wide experience in teaching and public speaking. She has attended Women's Institute meetings for two seasons and rendered most acceptable service. In the demonstrations in Sewing, Miss Preston will show how to put dresses together. The simpler styles of Children's clothes will also be demonstrated, and in addition to this she will give a talk on "How to Dress Neatly."

Subjects:

- "The Home."
- "Care of Our Bodies."
- "Treatment at Home of Common Diseases."
- "Sanitation."
- "The Woman of To-day."
- "Combating Disease."
- "Sewing."—Demonstrations.

SMILLIE, DR. JENNIE, 1075 Dovercourt Road, Toronto.—Dr. Smillie is a graduate in medicine at the University of Toronto, 1909. She has also taken a post graduate course in Philadelphia, and is now practising medicine in Toronto. Her medical training, together with her experience as a public school teacher in country places, and six seasons' Institute work, fit her to render service which should be much prized by the Institutes.

Subjects:—

- "Germs and Their Relation to Disease."
- "Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis."
- "Hints for the Sick Room."
- "Bandaging and Changing Bedclothing."—Demonstrated.
- "Hygiene and Health in the Home."
- "First Aid to the Sick and Injured."
- "Infectious Diseases of Childhood."
- "Medical Inspection of Schools."
- "The Joy of Living."

SMITH, DR. MARY MCKENZIE, Verschoyle.—Dr. McKenzie-Smith has for a number of years been a close student of rural life and problems. She has also taught school and in recent years has had wide experience along medical lines, especially in the treatment of women and children. She is also much interested in Social Service work.

Subjects:—

Afternoon.

- "The Home Care of the Sick" (Demonstrated).
- "Tuberculosis—Prevention, Care and Cure."
- "The Proper Diet and Care of Children."
- "Crossing the Bridges with Our Children."
- "What Every Woman Ought to Know."

Evening or Afternoon.

- "Life in the Orient."
- "The Value of Reading."
- "Medical Inspection of Rural Schools."
- "The Opportunity of the Home on the Farm."

STEPHEN, MRS. LAURA ROSE, Huntington, P.Q.—Mrs. Stephen needs no introduction to the Women's Institutes of Ontario. Her ability as a public speaker and her wide knowledge of affairs place her in a position to render the best of service to the Institutes. Mrs. Stephen has travelled from the Atlantic to the Pacific in connection with Institute and other instruction work along homemaking and dairy lines. Her practical and carefully thought-out addresses, delivered in a pleasing and forceful manner, have placed her in the front rank of Institute workers. Mrs. Stephen is well known as a writer on dairy topics, and has published a book on "Farm Dairying."

Subjects:—

- "The Dairy Cow."
- "Woman's Part on a Dairy Farm."
- "Ice Creams, Mousse, Sherbets" (Demonstrated, if desired).
- "The Influence of Environment."
- "House Building and Home Making."
- "My Country, My District, My Home."

STOVER, MISS E., 84 Forbes Avenue, Guelph.—Miss Stover has had wide experience in social service and other community work throughout Canada and the United States. She is exceptionally well versed in all modern methods of community improvement and educational effort. Miss Stover has, for several seasons, taken a keen interest in the work of Ontario Women's Institutes.

Subjects:—

- "Grandmother's Story Hour—Stories of Pioneer Life."
- "Libraries in Rural Communities."
- "War and Its Effect on Women's Work."
- "Supervised Play."
- "Seeking a Shelter."

SUTHERLAND, MISS DAVINA M., Embro.—Miss Sutherland is a graduate in Domestic Science from Macdonald Institute, Guelph, and a public school teacher of considerable experience. For two years she has been instructor in Dietetics in Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.

Subjects:—

- "Economy in the Home."
- "Ventilation, Sanitation and Hygiene."
- "Health from a Dietary Standpoint."
- "Educating the Boys and Girls."
- "The Advantages and Possibilities of Country Life."
- "Our Influence—and Making the Most of Our Opportunities."
- "Women and the War."

WATTS, MRS. F. W., 51 Chicora Avenue, Toronto.—Mrs. Watts has had marked success both as an Institute officer and lecturer. She is a forceful, pleasing speaker, whose addresses have been much appreciated. Mrs. Watts is able to give many valuable and helpful health hints.

Subjects:—

Afternoon.

- "Beauty of Person and Character."
- "The Conservation of Health."
- "A Talk with Mothers and Girls."
- "What Are You Doing to Help Your Institute?"

Evening.

- "Why Is It?"
- "Your Influence in the Home."

WOELARD, MRS. M. L., 426 Bloor Street West, Toronto.—Mrs. Woelard has had practical experience along the lines indicated by the subjects announced. She has taken special courses in First Aid and Sewing, and has the faculty of imparting information in a clear and pleasing manner. Mrs. Woelard will be prepared to demonstrate some one of the lines covered in the regular Demonstration-Lecture Course in Sewing, and to give full particulars as to the Demonstration Lecture courses.

Subjects:—

- "The Canning of Fruit."
- "Marmalade, Jellies, Pickles, etc."
- "Salads."
- "The Management of Incubators."
- "Feeding and Care of Young Children."
- "First Aid Demonstrations in Bandaging, etc."
- "Health Culture."
- "Demonstration Lecture Course in Sewing."

YATES, MISS MARY, Port Credit.—Miss Yates is one of the recognized poultry authorities of the Province, having been employed to a considerable extent during the past several years in addressing special poultry meetings. In addition to this Miss Yates has had wide experience in training along horticultural lines. She is a most capable platform woman and the Institutes may expect up-to-date information presented in an attractive, impressive manner. Miss Yates at the present time holds the Institute Gold Medal at Port Credit for hardy herbaceous perennials, and will be prepared to give information upon the management of small flower shows and vegetable competitions, which have been a feature of the work in the Institute with which she has been identified.

*Subjects:—***Poultry Subjects.**

- "Up-to-date Methods of Chicken Rearing."
- "Egg Production in Winter."
- "Dressed Poultry—the Preparation for Market."
- "Poultry for Townspeople."
- "Profitable Branches of Poultry-keeping for Farmers."

Horticultural Subjects.

- "Vegetable Gardens for Young People."
- "A Garden of Flowers from Seed."
- "The Old-fashioned Hardy Flower Borders."
- "Outdoor Pictures Around the Home."
- "A Chat About Roses."
- "The Duty of Women in War Time."

Demonstrations.

Miss Yates will be prepared to give demonstrations as indicated below. For demonstrations 5 and 6 the demonstrator will provide the necessary equipment.

General Requirements.

1. Substantial table, not too high.
2. A dozen newspapers.
3. A cloth and a bowl of water.

1. Killing: (a) By dislocation of the neck.
- (b) By stabbing.

Special Requirements.—Live bird that has been fasted at least 24 hours at time of demonstration, and a good sized receptacle for feathers.

2. Trussing for Roasting.

Special Requirements.—A bird that has been killed after fasting at least 24 hours. It should have been dry picked and the head and feet should be left on. The bird should be cold at the time of demonstration, but should not have been killed more than a few days.

3. Boning a Fowl.

Special Requirements.—A bird that has been killed after fasting 24 hours and then dry picked.

N.B.—*The bird must on no account be drawn.*

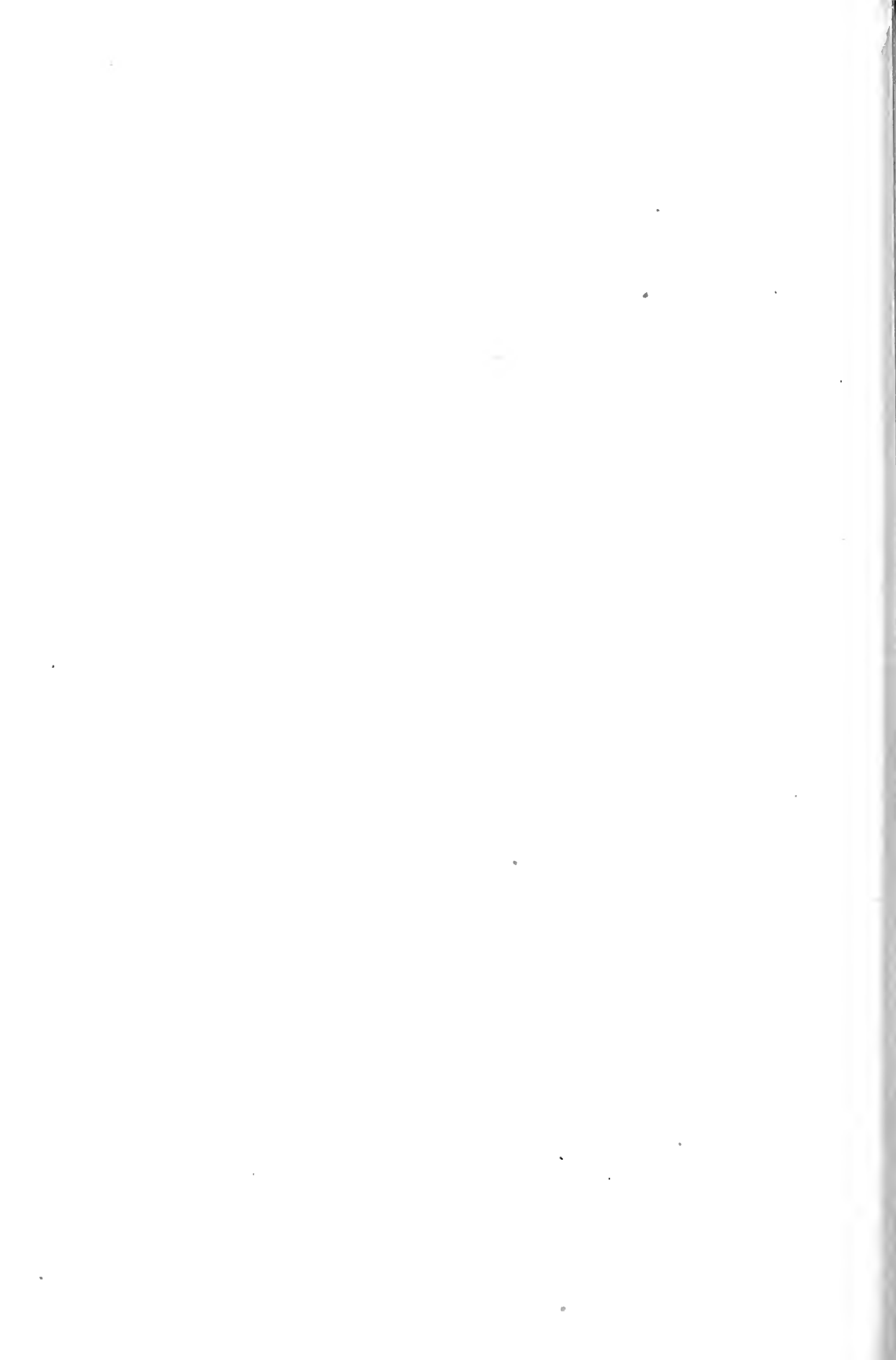
4. Carving.

Special Requirements.—A whole cooked young bird and a sharp carving knife and fork.

N.B.—*The bird should be placed upon a large dish.*

5. The Market Egg and Its Variations.
6. Candling Eggs.





FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
The Agricultural Societies
OF ONTARIO

AND OF THE CONVENTION OF THE
Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions

FOR THE YEAR

1915

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



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1915

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TORONTO

To His Honour SIR JOHN STRATHEARN HENDRIE, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Militia of Canada, etc., etc., etc.,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the pleasure to present herewith for consideration of your Honour the Report of the Agricultural Societies for the year 1915.

Respectfully yours,

JAS. S. DUFF,

Minister of Agriculture.

TORONTO, 1915.

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Annual Report

OF THE

Agricultural Societies of Ontario

1915

TO THE HONOURABLE JAS. S. DUFF,
Minister of Agriculture.

SIR,—I have the honour to present herewith the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Agricultural Societies of Ontario and of the Convention of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions held in Toronto, on February 2nd and 3rd, 1915. This was one of the largest and most enthusiastic conventions held by this Association, and delegates from every section of the Province were in attendance from Kenora in the west to Glengarry in the east, including a large delegation from Ontario's Northland.

Excellent weather conditions prevailed during the exhibition season; a marked improvement was noted in the educational features of all the fairs in the Province, and fakirs and gamblers were not in evidence.

The Financial Statements appended hereto include all the transactions of the societies during 1914.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Faithfully yours,

J. LOCKIE WILSON, *Superintendent.*

OFFICERS FOR 1915

President..... J. C. STUART, Osgoode Station.
First Vice-President..... WM. SCARF, Durham.
Second Vice-President..... L. C. J. BULL, Brampton.
Secretary and Editor..... J. LOCKIE WILSON, Toronto.
Treasurer..... ALEX. MCFARLANE, Otterville.

Directors.

District No. 1..... J. E. MONTGOMERY, Mountain Station.
 District No. 2..... W. J. CONNOLLY, Cobden.
 District No. 3..... T. H. THOMPSON, Madoc.
 District No. 4..... NORMAN MCGILL, Millbrook.
 District No. 5..... GEO. DOWNEY, Bolton.
 District No. 6..... LEVI MOYER, Beamsville.
 District No. 7..... DR. H. B. ATKINSON, Embro.
 District No. 8..... T. W. MORRISON, Mossley.
 District No. 9..... JNO FARRELL, Forest.
 District No. 10..... ARCH. CROW, Tara.
 District No. 11..... W. J. HAMILTON, Raymond.
 District No. 12..... G. H. FARMER, Steelton, and
 E. F. STEPHENSON, New Liskeard.

Auditors—DR. H. B. ATKINSON, Embro; R. A. AGNEW, Meaford.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1914.

Receipts.

1914, Jan. 1st, To balance on	
hand in bank	\$240 95
Memberships for year	240 00
Bank interest	6 98
	\$487 93

Expenditure.

Members' receipt books	\$1 50
Moore Print Shop, printing.....	24 23
Directors' expenses at meetings.	71 50
Directors attending Fair in Dis-	
trict	99 76
Honorariums to Officers	100 00
Auditors	10 00
A. Kent & Sons, badges.....	1 85
Assistants at annual meeting...	12 00
Caretaker of Hall	2 00
Discounts on cheques for mem-	
bership fees	0 55
Postage for year	2 54
Balance on hand in bank, Decem-	
ber 31st, 1914	162 00
	\$487 93

Audited and found correct.
 (Signed) R. AGNEW, }
 W. COLLINS, } *Auditors.*

ALEX. MCFARLANE,
Treasurer.

ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

The Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions held its Annual Convention in the Canadian Foresters' Hall, Toronto, on February 2nd and 3rd, 1915. All sections of the Province were represented and nearly five hundred delegates were in attendance.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

W. A. CROW, CHESLEY.

Each succeeding year the interest and enthusiasm of the delegates to this Convention continue to increase, and your presence here to-day in such large numbers representing all parts of this great Province, shows that this meeting will surpass any of the previous ones.

The year just closed has been a very successful one and the fairs in the Province were larger and better than ever, and, on the whole, weather conditions were exceedingly good, only about \$2,800.00 of the \$10,000.00 set aside for wet weather insurance being required.

Much dissatisfaction was expressed on every hand at the decision to cut off the several hundred departmental judges, whom it has been the custom for many years to supply to agricultural societies.

The arrangement, which has been in force for many years, was thoroughly understood by all concerned, and, practically, took the form of an agreement that Societies were to get judges applied for on condition that they paid the Department \$6.00 per day for judges on circuit and \$8.00 per day for special judges.

We were informed by the Superintendent last year, that he had a special arrangement with all the railway companies to carry judges at single fare rates.

When the judges were cancelled, which was done after all the meetings of directors had been held and final arrangements for exhibitions made, and in some instances, the notices were only received the day before the exhibition was held, great inconvenience was occasioned, and many of the Societies were heavily handicapped, and many directors' meetings were called with the view to cancelling exhibitions entirely, which was actually done in some cases.

Societies had got out of the way of employing local judges, and did not know where to get suitable ones at such short notice. Then, instead of single fare rates that the railways would have charged the Government, our Boards of Directors were obliged to pay full railway fares on the tickets of the judges secured in the place of those usually supplied by the Department.

The additional cost in this regard amounted to thousands of dollars when distributed over the different fairs, thus taking large sums of money out of the pockets of the farmers and putting it into the coffers of the railways, and, after all, governments are trustees handling the people's money, which should be utilized in the interests of economy.

Following this up, a letter was sent out by order of the Minister of Agriculture intimating that the grants to Agricultural Societies for 1915 would be reduced by fifty per cent. Here, again, I take it, is a master stroke of false economy.

I cannot close without referring to the irreparable loss sustained, not by Ontario only, but by the Empire, in the passing of our late beloved Premier, Sir James Whitney. True-hearted, honest and fair in all his dealings, he drew around him both Liberals and Conservatives, who learned as the years went by, to honour and respect him as a loyal subject of the King and Empire and a true friend of Ontario.

In conclusion, I have thoroughly enjoyed my relations with our esteemed Secretary, Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, who is always courteous, and through him our thanks are due the Government for the splendid reports of Agricultural Societies sent out to officers and members, which are from year to year more appreciated.

I have to thank you for the honour which you two years ago conferred upon me. I have endeavoured to prove myself worthy of confidence and give you faithful service.

I trust our Convention will be a successful one and I know my duties as your presiding officer will be light.

G. C. McCLEAN: I consider this Convention to be one of the most important gathering of men that can be brought together in Canada, because it represents here the highest ideals of the agriculture of our country. We are gathered here to discuss methods and means by which the different phases of production can be brought to their highest development. We in Canada are facing conditions that are unprecedented in the history of the world. Three-quarters of the globe are to-day in state of war. The continent of Europe shakes to the tread of armed men. The call has gone forth and from every part of the wide world the sons of our Empire are hurrying to take their part in the battle line, content to die that men may have the privilege of living. We cannot all shoulder the gun and go and take the position that many of our boys are doing. We have to stay here, but there is a call that is just as important as that of shouldering a gun and perhaps in our case more so. Within the last two days all of you, I dare say, have seen in the daily press the call of Empire: "Feed us or we starve." And Canada is called upon to grow more grain, to raise more stock, to develop to the very highest extent her natural resources in order that the Empire may live. We have a task that is just as important as the carrying of arms, and, while we as a country are pledged to the last man and the last dollar and the last acre of our broad lands to support the Empire of which we are so proud to form a part, you who are here must develop to the very highest point and to the greatest extent the resources of our country. Co-operation is the keynote of the whole situation. By co-operation Great Britain has obtained her great strength and has drawn to her her sons from all parts of the world. By co-operation Canada has arrived at the present status of her greatness and is growing day by day greater and bigger. By co-operation we develop all that is highest in humanity and in our country and it is that spirit that brings you here so that, not as individuals but as a united body, you may accomplish the greatest good for what is the backbone of our whole country, the productivity of the land.

The proposed cutting off of part of our grant is a very serious matter. To-day in the country among the farmers Canada never enjoyed greater prosperity. There are spots here and there, I admit, in our wide country, speaking of the country as



End View of Field Crop Exhibit, showing some of the Ontario prize winning grain and sheaves in the World's Competition.

a whole, where drouth has militated very seriously against crops. In Ontario we have enjoyed a very large measure of prosperity and to-day, as you know, the farmers are more prosperous than they have ever been in the history of our land. There is no room in this country for pessimists. What we want is men of backbone, men who will say to us "Business as usual." All among farmers the slogan should be, "Greater Production." You are the backbone of the country, and when you are getting better prices there is no reason why there should not be an era, in spite of this war, of the greatest prosperity we have ever seen. And you are the ones who will make it.

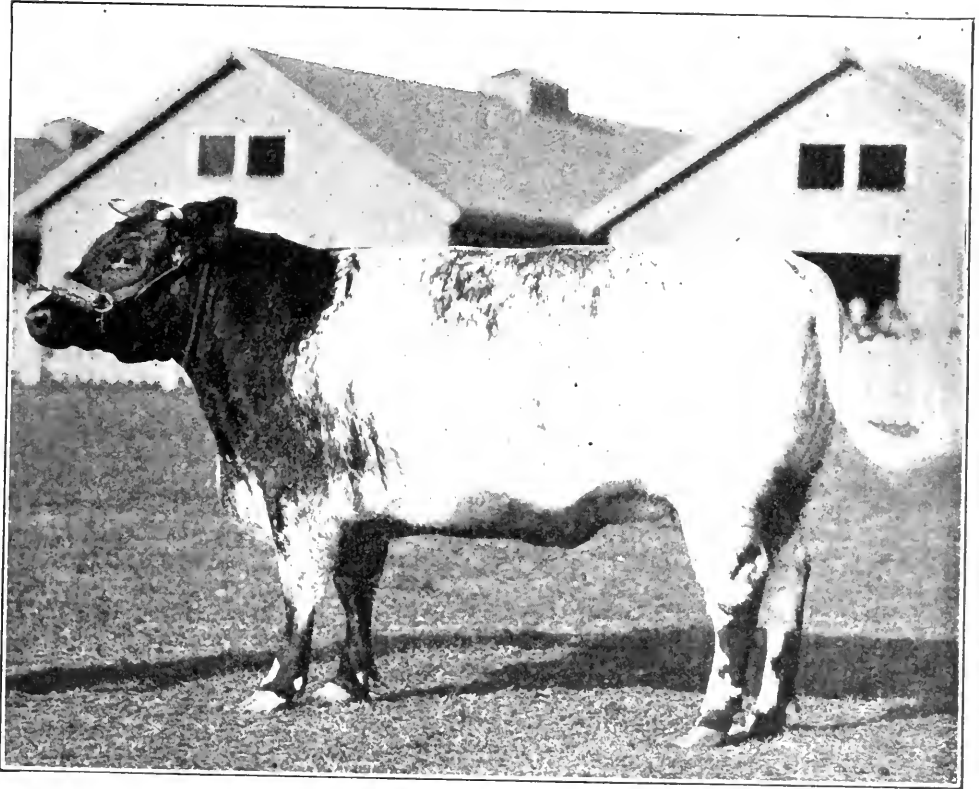
There is one point of minor interest as compared with these other matters that has not been touched on. I have received a notice that the railways intend to cut off return privileges of those sending exhibits to the different fairs. The small fairs are the feeders of the county fairs and the county fairs are the feeders of the big exhibitions at Toronto, Ottawa and London. And we want the best exhibits and best productions of this country shown in the very widest possible manner to the people of this country, and we want every facility given to these exhibitors from all over Ontario to show stock and their products and have every facility given to have these products returned. I ask this meeting under the direction of your able President and Secretary to take action in that matter and see if it cannot be carried to the Railway Commission so that pressure may be brought to bear on the railways.

WM. SCARF: When your Executive met last September there was no one more surprised than we were when we found that the Government had cancelled the Departmental Judges, but the time was then getting too late for us to make any move, so we appointed a small committee to look into the matter and see what could be done.

I am going to read to you the resolution that was moved by myself and seconded by Mr. McClean.

Moved by W. SCARF, and seconded by G. C. MCCLEAN, "That this Convention of delegates representing the Agricultural Societies from all parts of Ontario desire to express our disapproval of the proposed cutting off of our Departmental Judges and the reduction of the regular grant given to Agricultural Societies for over a quarter of a century of \$75,000. Our Societies are doing splendid educational work and assisting materially to increase the live stock and field crops of Ontario, and we are of opinion that our Societies would be seriously crippled if the grant is reduced as proposed. We are just beginning to appreciate the value of the standing field crop competitions, and under the rules and regulations each Society for the three crops that they are allowed to compete in is obliged to contribute to the extent of \$75. The number of Societies in the Province is increasing as the years go by and each additional Society organized receives a maximum grant of \$300 for the first three years. In Northern Ontario alone nearly fifty new Societies have been organized, and their grant is based on their expenditure for agricultural purposes as in old Ontario, with the addition that they receive \$2 for every \$1 that Societies in the older sections receive. Under all these circumstances we are of opinion that it would be a vital mistake to make any change so as to injure the financial standing of the Societies. We would further move that a committee be named by the President to wait upon the Premier and the members of his Government, and arrange to meet them to-morrow afternoon at a time to be fixed by them." The following were appointed as the committee: Messrs. Crow, Searf, McClean and Stuart.

As Chairman of that Committee I tried to get such data as I could from other Provinces of this Dominion. I have letters from the Prime Minister of every Province outside of Ontario and the following are the results of my investigation: Last year there were 65 Societies in British Columbia which received a grant of \$85,000. And not only in this way has that Province helped the Societies. During the last five years it has contributed \$130,000 to help them in erecting buildings on their exhibition grounds. If you divide the 65 Societies into the \$85,000 you will find they gave to each Society \$1,308. If we with our 380 Societies, got the same proportion as they did, we would be getting no less than \$497,000.



Shorthorn.

From Alberta we could not get the figures as accurately as from the other Provinces, but we found there that for every one who becomes a member of a Society the Government contributes one dollar and also for every dollar expended in prize money the Government pays two thirds of it. In Ontario the Society expends two-thirds and the Government one-third. The grants to the Alberta Societies during the past year was \$100,000.

Saskatchewan has 110 Societies. They gave \$60,000 of a grant, and the average to each Society was \$545. Now, suppose we in the Province of Ontario had received the same amount as they did our grant would be 207,000. In Prince Edward Island they give to each Society \$1,308, which, in the same proportion for Ontario would amount to \$497,000. In Quebec they have 86 Societies and the

grant was \$130,000. The average for each Society was \$1,512. If we had got the same proportion as they we would receive \$574,000.

In our Province, as you are well aware, there are 380 Societies and we only get \$75,000. The field crops of the Province of Ontario in the year 1912 amounted to \$88,000,000, nearly \$11,000,000 more than the year before. We grow as much as the next best two provinces in the Dominion. In the Province of Ontario our dairy products lead the Dominion. We do the same in our fruit and stock. I think any reasonable Government could see that we want more encouragement in Ontario than they do in any other province.

THE PRESIDENT:—The object of appointing a committee, as I understand it, was to wait on the Government and arrange for a time when you could meet them. If you pass Mr. Scarf's motion I will appoint this Committee. The motion was carried.

I appoint Messrs. Scarf, McClean, Sheppard and Stuart to interview the Government and find out what would be the most convenient time to receive their application.

J. W. SHEPPARD: I move that we as a body meet the members of the Cabinet and lay the case before them. The motion was seconded and carried.

JOHN FARRELL, Forest: I am delighted after an absence of two years to have again the privilege of meeting you all. While employed on immigration work in Great Britain during the past two years I travelled through every county, and was able to offer intending immigrants advantages and possibilities far ahead of those offered by other parts of the Empire and by the Argentine Republic. I did not come here to talk immigration, but I thought it might interest you to know that Ontario to-day with all its industries, agricultural and otherwise, is thoroughly known in the Mother Country. And if it were not for the unfortunate circumstances that confront us as an Empire to-day, there would have been not only an immigration of the very best stock of the British Isles, but a great deal of additional wealth would have been invested in the Province of Ontario.

One particular thing which has advertised us in the lands beyond the sea is the splendid agricultural exhibits of the Government, who have their buildings on the Strand in the very centre of London. In the plate glass windows are the products of the soil which are changed every day.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

J. LOCKIE WILSON, TORONTO.

Notwithstanding the financial stringency, and the war in Europe, the Fairs and Exhibitions held in Ontario in 1914 under the auspices of our Agricultural Societies were a success both in attendance and exhibits, and officers and directors are to be congratulated on the splendid work they have done in 1914.

The gate receipts at some of the larger exhibitions in the Province were somewhat lessened on account of the directors not having been able to make as satisfactory arrangements with the railways for reduced rates as in previous years, but, as stated above, taking the fairs all over Ontario, this was one of our most successful years.

The weather during the greater part of last fall was ideal for the holding of exhibitions, and only twenty-four Societies suffered loss in gate receipts owing

to wet weather, the total grant apportioned being \$2,885.00, out of the vote of \$10,000. Brockville was the only one to obtain the maximum grant of \$300, and with four other exceptions, all the other grants were for amounts under \$200.00, ten being under \$100. A change was made in the Act at the last session of the Legislature, basing the grant on 60 per cent. of loss instead of 50 per cent. as formerly. This partly carried into effect a recommendation passed at your last convention that the grant be based on 75 per cent. of loss. Your request that instead of the average of three previous years the average of three previous normal years be taken was not adopted by the Government, but the Act was changed to enable Societies which had been organized for only one or two years to participate in the wet weather grant, the amendment being as follows:—"In the event of a Society which has been organized for only two years suffering loss in gate receipts owing to wet weather, it shall be entitled to receive a grant equal to 60 per cent. of the difference between the gate receipts of the current year and those of the previous year. In case of loss of gate receipts from the above cause during the third year of a Society's existence, the grant shall be 60 per cent. of the difference between the gate receipts of that year and those of the average of the two previous years, but the amount to be paid shall not exceed \$300."

Acting on the instructions of the Minister of Agriculture on August 29th, I sent out to all the Societies of this Province a letter informing them that no Departmental Judges would be furnished to Fairs and Exhibitions, and that the grant for 1915 might be reduced by 50 per cent. I have had no instructions so far as to what will be done this year.

We held our usual Short Courses for Judges at Guelph and Ottawa, and of 600 judges nearly 300 attended at Guelph and about the same number at Ottawa.

The following three new Societies were organized during 1914:—Acton, Cochrane, Martland and Cosby.

FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.

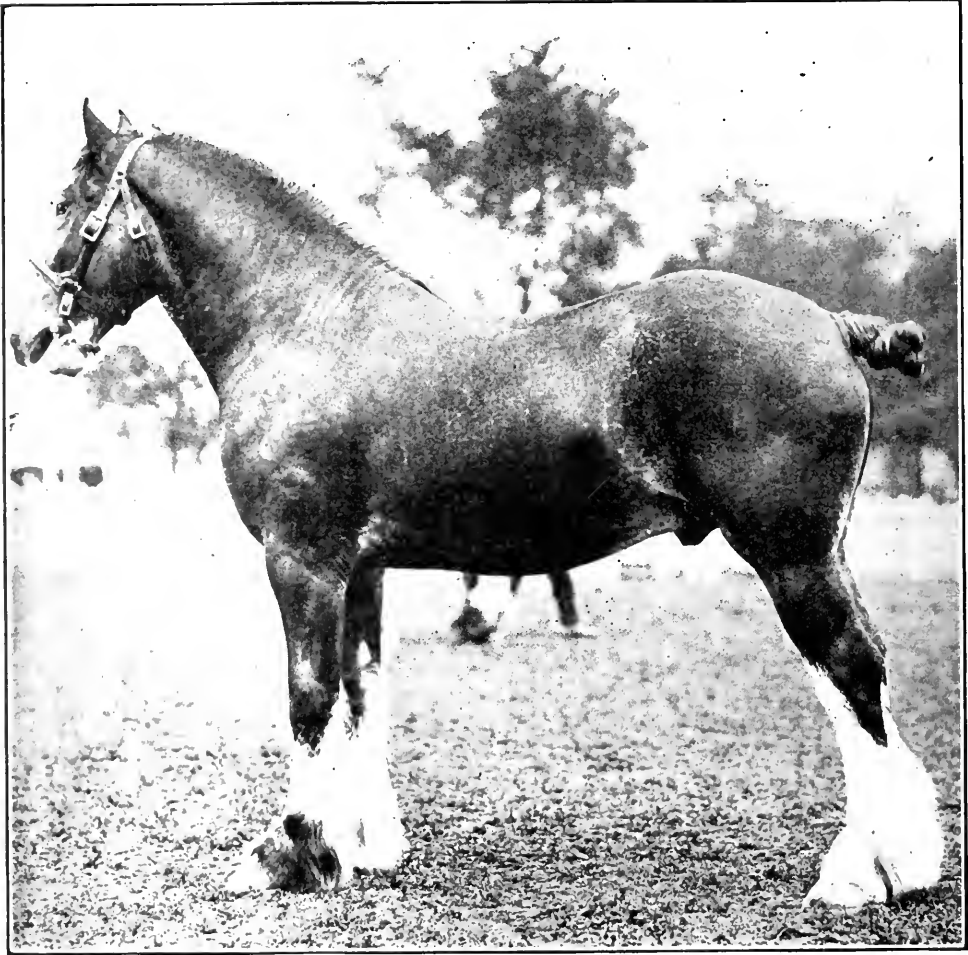
Field Crop Competitions continue to meet with the approval and active co-operation of the Societies in the Province which have up-to-date and enthusiastic officials. The lines of work in these competitions have been largely broadened and a Society can now enter in three crops instead of one as heretofore, and instead of a Legislative grant of \$50 to a Society, it is now entitled to \$150, if entry is made in three crops. Quite a number of Societies took advantage of the opportunity in this regard, 110 entering in one, 38 in two, and 24 in three crops, a total of 258 competitions, as against 159 in 1913. Oats were, as usual, the choice of the majority, 143 Societies selecting this crop, 35 corn, 35 potatoes 18 barley, 6 fall and 6 spring wheat, 5 peas, 4 mangels 3 turnips, 1 alsike clover, 1 red clover and 1 sugar beets. As compared with 1913 the entries for 1914 are as follows:—Oats show an increase of 30 per cent., corn, increase 75 per cent.; potatoes, 191 per cent.; barley, 125 per cent.; fall and spring wheat each 100 per cent.; peas, 400 per cent. Red clover entries show no increase, while alsike, mangels, turnips and sugar beets appear in the list for the first time in 1914.

To give you some idea of the way these Field Crop Competitions have expanded, a comparison between 1913 and 1914 will be interesting.

	1913.	1914.
Acreage.	35,000	60,000
Competitors.	3,500	6,400

It required the services of 110 men to judge the fields as the crops ripened.

The improvement manifested, not only in the Standing Crops in the fields, but in the preparation of grain and sheaves for exhibition and of grain for seed by members of Agricultural Societies, who have participated in these competitions for a number of years, is very evident, and those who exhibit for the first time get much needed education in the selection of grain by comparing their own products with those of others who have had greater experience in this line of



Clydesdale.

work. This is especially noticeable at the Guelph and Eastern Ontario Winter Fairs, where most of the grain sold is purchased by farmers, who pay good prices for such as is clean and of good quality.

Some of the Societies did not live up to the Rules regarding these Field Crop Competitions in 1914. The agreement is that the number of entries must not be less than 10. Some of them made the minimum number of entries, but the Secretaries failed to notify me later on that some of the competitors had withdrawn, and the first intimation I received was from the Judge, who found that

only six or seven had remained in the Competition. As \$75 are offered in prizes in each crop competition, unless there is a reasonably large number of entries, the work fails to be of the educational value it otherwise would be. In future, I would suggest that more care be taken in this regard and the regulations be followed closely.

Marked improvement is noted in the evenness of the ripening of the crops this year, on account of the competitors having all sown about the same time. I would urge you to continue this plan, as it gives the Judge a better chance of doing his work satisfactorily when the different fields are at about the same stage of ripeness.

PURCHASE OF GROUNDS.

Quite a number of Societies are contemplating the purchase of new grounds or increasing the area they already have, and from the number of letters received by me from different Societies, it is evident that they are not acquainted with the method of procedure in such cases. The sections of the Act dealing with this are as follows:—

(1) "Every Society shall be a body corporate, with power to acquire and hold land as a site for fairs and exhibitions and, subject to the approval of a meeting of the Society called for the purpose, to sell, mortgage, lease, or otherwise dispose of the same, or any other property held by such Society.

(2) "At least two weeks' previous notice of such meeting shall be given by advertisement in one or more newspapers published in the county or district and by printed placard; and at such meeting only those persons shall be entitled to vote who are members for the current year and who were members for the two previous years.

(3) (a) "If the owner of the land selected as a site for fairs and exhibitions approved of at a meeting of the society called for that purpose, refuses to sell the same or demands therefor a price deemed unreasonable by the Board of Directors, then such owner and such Board of Directors shall each forthwith appoint an arbitrator, and the arbitrators so chosen shall appoint a third, and such arbitrators or a majority of them shall determine the value of such land;

(b) "If the directors or the owner of such land neglect or refuse to appoint an arbitrator, the Senior Judge of the County or District Court of the county or district in which the land lies may, on the application of the party who has so appointed an arbitrator, and on notice to the opposite party, appoint another on behalf of the party so neglecting or refusing to appoint one;

(c) "If the arbitrators appointed as aforesaid fail to agree on, or either of them refuse to appoint a third one, the senior judge of the county or district court of the county or district in which the land lies may, on the application of one or other of the said arbitrators and on notice to the other, appoint a third arbitrator;

(d) "The arbitrators so chosen shall have the power to hear and determine all claims or rights of encumbrances, lessees, tenants, or other persons as well as those of the owner of the land required for the purpose of such site upon notice in writing to every such claimant or person;

(e) "Upon payment by the directors of the amount determined by a majority of the arbitrators appointed as aforesaid, to the owner or other person entitled thereto, the land may be taken and used for the purpose aforesaid;

(f) "Any award for a site for fairs and exhibitions made and published under the Act, if there be no conveyance, shall be deemed thereafter to be the title of the society to the land mentioned in it, and shall be a good title thereto against all persons interested in the land in any manner whatever, and shall be registered in the proper registry office, on the affidavit of the secretary and treasurer or secretary-treasurer of the directors verifying the same;

(g) "The parties concerned in all such disputes shall pay all the expenses incurred in regard to them, according to the award or decision of the arbitrators or a majority of them.

(4) "The provisions of Subsection 3 shall be exercised only by consent of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council."

We are living in strenuous times, and it is the duty of every stockman and farmer to do their part in preparing for the time when the battle flags of the nations will be furled and the starving millions of the shot-shattered countries of Europe will require your products to feed what is left of them.

The Motherland is looking to the farmers of Canada to sustain her armies that are fighting for a world's freedom. Patriots have left our shores and are now on the battle line, and the patriots who remain at home have as great a work to do on farm and in field and factory, for our Empire and our allies.

I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the kindness and courtesy you have always extended to me for my nine years service in the Department of Agriculture. I appreciate it very much; you have stood by me in all of my efforts and they would have been of little value if you had not been at my back.

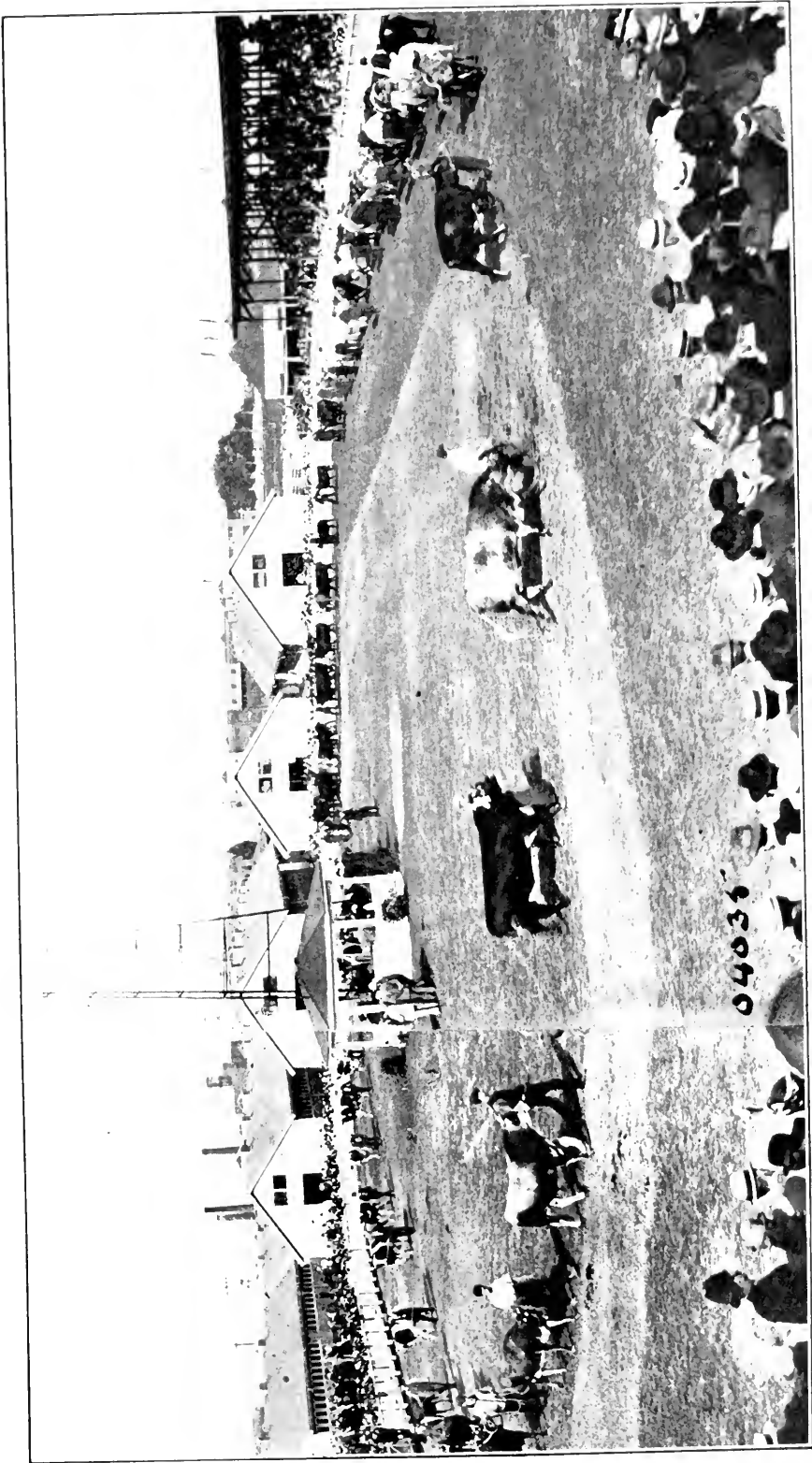
DAVID EVANS: The Strathroy Society made entry in two crops in the Stand-the Field Crop Competitions last year. While I express my gratification at the splendid results obtained, yet the judge's decisions were not satisfactory to every one of the competitors. I do not suppose that any system can be adopted that would give universal satisfaction, yet I believe in this case that there are good grounds for some dissatisfaction. It is stated that on the score card nothing is allowed for abundance of crop.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: You are misinformed. Points are given for that.

DAVID EVANS: I am told that probably in the competition there might be in one instance a field that would be producing from 55 to 70 bushels per acre that may receive first prize, while another that would be producing 80 would not get it, and yet have just as good a sample of grain, although the field might contain a few weeds and an odd head of other varieties of grain.

In connection with the potato competition the same thing resulted. I am told that the plot that was awarded first, yielded about 300 bushels per acre, while from some of the others that were placed lower over 400 bushels were dug. If you take an acre of potatoes and dig so many feet in one row you cannot always judge what is going to be produced by the whole plot, though you may think you are selecting some of the best. Several places in the field should be taken in order to arrive at what would probably be the product of the whole field. There should be some system devised because the way the plots were judged in our competition has caused some dissatisfaction.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: Criticism of this kind is the only way that we can arrive at or as near perfection as possible, and I am glad Mr. Evans has brought this matter up. In the score card for grain used by judges twenty-five points are allowed for yield and quality of crop.



Parade of cattle at the C. N. E.

As regards potatoes, a judge going into a field may take the poorest part of it. It may be wrong, but that may be his policy. Mr. Evans' suggestion is a good one and I will recommend to the judges that, if their plan is to select the poorest part in each man's field, they had better select two spots, the weakest and the strongest. The following is the scale supplied to judges of potatoes at the present time in order to get the product of one square yard. Where rows are 24 inches apart, dig up 18 feet of a row; where they are wider, dig shorter lengths:

SCALE FOR JUDGING POTATOES IN THE STANDING FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.

Width between rows in inches.	Length of row in feet to be dug.
24	18
27	16½
30	15
33	13½
36	12
39	11½
42	10½
45	9½
48	9

This will give 4 square yards, and this divided by 4 will give a good average for one square yard,

W. J. CONNELLY: Last year the Cobden Society took up Field Crop Competitions in wheat, peas and oats and we charged a fee of 50 cents. In the three competitions sixty-five entered, and we secured members for our society that we would not have obtained in any other way.

So far as the judges are concerned, we did not hear one single complaint about the decisions in our competitions. The results of this work have proved of the greatest value to our members, and we consider this the best line our society has ever taken up.

JOHN BRODIE: I endorse what the previous speaker has said. As regards our society in the Field Crop Competition, we have had the best of satisfaction. We entered in potatoes and oats. Some of the competitors in potatoes had 500 bushels and over to the acre. We found the judges very satisfactory in the two years in which we held these competitions.

G. J. MELDRUM: Our Puslinch Society was one of the first ten which entered the Standing Field Crop Competitions. In 1907 we entered in barley and the next year in oats, and since then we have taken oats steadily all through and have charged 50 cents entry fee. Our first prize winner this year, John A. Cockburn, took third at the Toronto Exhibition, and first at the Winter Fair at Guelph. There is one drawback and that is that we have eight or ten members who enter every year, and we cannot induce any more to enter, as they say it is no use because these eight or ten men prepare their ground so carefully each year, and it is only throwing away 50 cents if others enter. This year at the annual meeting it was arranged to give those who have not entered before a chance to do so, as we are going to enter in wheat and potatoes in addition to oats.

C. HOLLIDAY: I wish to ask Mr. Wilson if the directors of a society can decide as to what particular kind of oats, wheat or other grain for the Field Crop Competition must be grown?

J. LOCKIE WILSON: The directors are in charge and they can select any variety of crop they like, but, of course, if the crop selected was not satisfactory to the majority of the members, the directors could be brought to task for it.

FRED. WICKHAM: The judge in our wheat competition did not give out the scores of the winner for some days after. Should not these be announced at once?

J. LOCKIE WILSON: The judges have instructions to leave the names of the prize winners with the secretary and forward his score cards to my department. The reason is, a judge may have twenty or thirty fields to go over, and it takes him a little time to total the scores, and this requires to be carefully done after his work is completed. The most important ones are the five highest scores, as the grain from these has to be prepared for exhibition at the Canadian National, and Central Canada Exhibitions.

A DELEGATE: I wish to ask the Superintendent if it would be proper for a Board of Directors, when entry is made for corn in the Field Crop Competitions to determine whether it be yellow dent or any other type of corn.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: It has been decided to permit societies who have competitors in flint and dent corn to divide the grant and give half to flint corn competitors, if sufficient in number, and the other half to those entering dent corn. There must be, however, not less than ten competitors in each variety you go into.

A. E. ANNIS: In connection with the grant which the Government has given due notice to the societies that they intend to cut in two, the Department, in my opinion, has dealt fairly with the association. In this strenuous time when it becomes every patriotic man to cut down his expense in such a way as to economize, they have done right. I do not think it behooves the leading farmers of this Province to go to the Government, hat in hand, and ask them to dole out a few dollars. I protest against going to the Government about this grant.

W. L. PATTERSON: In regard to the Field Crop Competitions, in our society we find some difficulty in getting enough men to compete to make the required number, one of the great objections urged, especially by new men whom we are trying to interest, being that there is no use in their entering because those who have entered in previous years are sure to win the prizes. I would ask the Superintendent if a society can legally pass rules that after a man takes first prize for one or two years, he can be refused the privilege of entering, in order to give new men a chance to win.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: Do you think it would be good policy to penalize a man because he has taken the pains to eradicate weeds out of his field and sow good, clean grain? It is not customary for Agricultural Societies to bar a man from exhibition because he was fortunate enough to win two or three prizes in previous years. If they were barred, I fear that the exhibits at our fairs would not be as creditable as they are. I would advise those who complain to brace up and secure some prize winning grain, see to it that no noxious weeds spring up in the fields you enter and they will be winners in time.

The report was adopted.

REPORTS OF DISTRICT DIRECTORS.

District No. 1.

JAMES A. FRASER, Director: District No. 1, in the eastern part of this Province, has twenty-six Fall Fairs. I visited as many as circumstances permitted and was welcomed by the Officers.

At all the small fairs when the weather was fine the attendance was good. The war cry did not seem to have any effect on those fairs.

At some of these fairs horses and cattle were the leading features, while at others roots and vegetables predominated. At one place where I was judge of fruit and flowers and other exhibits, there were some of the best and largest roots I saw at any fair last fall.

A few years ago I was not in favor of those small fairs, now I have changed my mind. They pay more actual prize money in proportion to the amount they handle than the larger fairs, which pay more for sports and other amusements. One fair paid in prize money \$638.75: horse races, \$650: amusements, \$885. This fair handled over \$3,000 and has no balance. The judging was all good and I heard no complaints. There is a need for some publishing company to print blank books suitable for fair purposes. I saw several secretaries who were making their own entry and score books from blank paper.

District No. 2.

G. C. McCLEAN, Director: I am pleased to report that, with a couple of exceptions the fall fairs of No. 2 District were very successful, notwithstanding the feeling of unrest engendered by the depression of business and on account of *Canada* being involved in the present great world-wide war.

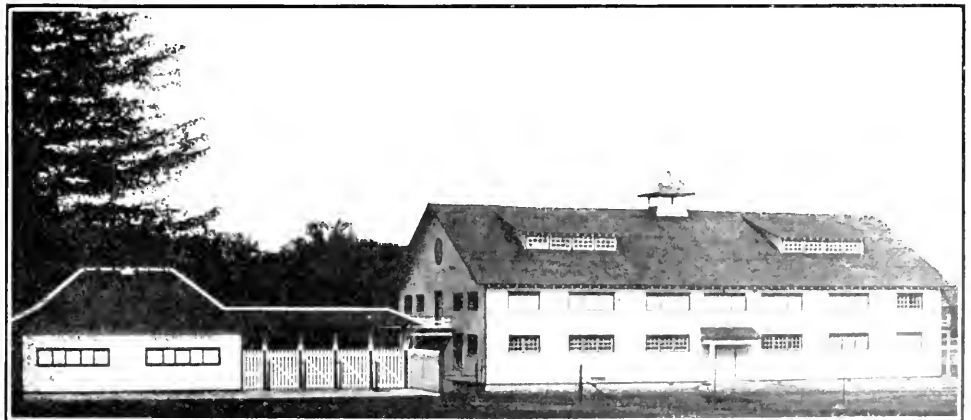
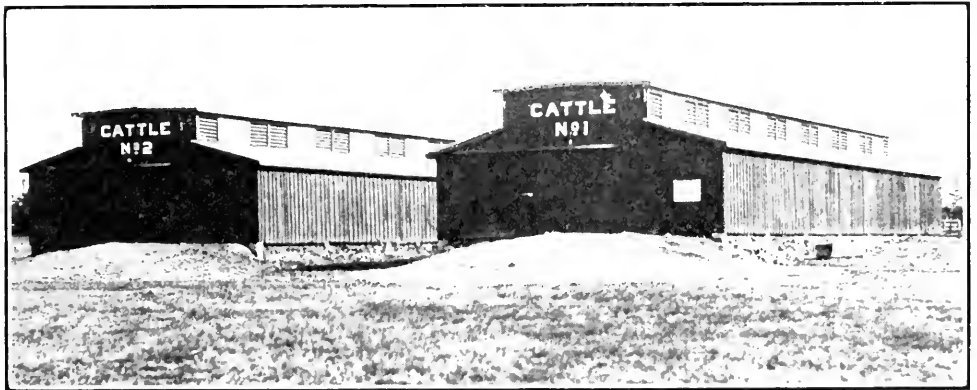
The agricultural districts were never in better shape. Prices have been good, and crops above the average, and in consequence the attendance and exhibits were in many cases larger than ever before.

The confliction of dates in my district has again caused considerable trouble, and I do not see how there can be a change for the better, until the Department of Agriculture insists that the dates of each fair be registered, and no change made without authority.

There is a lack of uniformity in the handling of books, prize lists and exhibits at the different fairs, and while the requirements of each district is to be considered, a great improvement could be effected if the Department would establish a standard and publish a handbook of directions for the guidance of officers and directors.

The action of the Department of Agriculture in cutting off the services of the departmental judges on such short notice, was a severe blow to the different associations. In many cases unqualified men had to be appointed as substitutes, and in nearly all cases the change was a source of dissatisfaction.

The action of the Government in reducing the annual grant by fifty per cent. is condemned in the strongest terms, and if carried out as advised, will seriously decrease the efficiency of the different organizations for the coming year: the injury being caused as much by the moral effect, as by the actual reduction of the grants.



Fair Buildings of the Woodstock Agricultural Society.

The fall fairs of No. 2 district have reached a very high point, and a move backwards on the part of the Government will have a corresponding effect on the directorate of the individual associations, which all interested in the progress of agriculture sincerely hope will not be carried out.

District No. 3.

GEO. A. HAY, Director: As director for this district, I visited in all ten fairs, and in every case found the attendance good. The earlier fairs suffered to some extent through the effects of the long continued dry weather.

The root and vegetable exhibits were below the average, but the later fairs made up in quantity as well as quality, some of these having exhibits above the average.

Stock exhibits showed a marked increase in numbers, but the condition of some was not quite up to the average.

The attendance at all was good, and in nearly every case gate receipts showed an increase, and the interest was very keen. The race horse still holds a prominent place at the local fair. One fair visited had no races and suffered through want of interest of the spectators. The directors of this fair will have to use a lot of energy to get attendance next year. This is the only one visited that did not adhere to the slogan "Business as Usual," and the only one where there was not a protest against the Government cutting the grants fifty per cent.

Many of the fairs are encouraging competition in the schools, owing no doubt to the fact that agriculture is taken up in the schools more than ever before.

This is, I believe, one of the subjects that should be debated at this convention as to the best means and the best subjects to be taken up for school competitions.

The directors of most of the fairs visited seem to be of the opinion that local fairs need more special attractions, especially in the rural township fair. This, I think, is largely accounted for by more of the rural population visiting the Toronto Industrial and other larger fairs.

The exhibits of ladies' work and fine arts are largely on the increase, the reason for this being that the professional exhibitor is being curtailed more and more by the local fair. Such lines as dressing and preparing fowl, etc., are also making rapid progress, as is also cooking and preparing fruit at home.

District No. 4.

JOHN CAREW, Director: In presenting my report for the past year, I may say that I attended a number of fairs in this district and found the majority of these enjoying success and blessed with very favourable weather conditions.

The peculiarity about a successful fall fair is that notwithstanding how much time and money the directors and supporters spend in trying to bring about the highest attainable success, from a financial standpoint, unless good weather conditions prevail it cannot be a success, as the people will not attend.

Although the fairs in our district did not have the crowds they had in 1913, they were fairly well attended considering the depression that has prevailed all over the Dominion on account of the great European war which has been raging for the past six months.

As President of one of the best county shows in Canada, I would like to say a word about fall fairs. In my estimation they are one of the best institutions we have in our country to educate the general public, and especially the young farmer. They should get the best support from all classes of people. This institution should have at its head the most energetic and up-to-date men obtainable. Supporters should attend the annual meetings of the Board, and offer the directors any pointers to assist the fair in attaining the highest success. The board of directors is always glad to get their support and this is all required to bring the institution to the standard it should be.

I trust that by the time we have to report on the business of this year the awful war will be over and peace will prevail all over the globe.

District No. 5.

L. J. C. BULL, Director: Comprised in District No. 5 are the Counties of Simcoe, York, Peel, Halton and Dufferin, with thirty-two agricultural societies. During the year I visited eighteen fairs, some of the best in the Province, including the Canadian National Exhibition, and all who visited this in 1914 were delighted with the exhibit of grain and sheaves from the Standing Field Crop Competitions, and the very creditable display made by the Province of Ontario.

The Standing Field Crop Competitions in those counties are doing a good work in encouraging better farming and better selection of seed, also making it easier for all to secure good clean seed of the best varieties of grain grown in their localities at most reasonable prices. This year the competitions will be keener than ever before, as several who have never competed at a fall fair or entered a Field Crop Competition have decided to do so, and will use more care in the selection of seed, and their fields will be better cultivated. The results will be to render farm life a little more interesting and also better returns for the work done.

School fairs are flourishing and doing a good work and becoming more popular each year. The boy who feels that he owns some pure-bred fowl, a garden, or some live stock, and is encouraged to take an interest in such is pretty sure to make a contented successful farmer.

During the season of 1914 weather conditions generally were most favourable and the fall fairs well attended.

Reports from the secretaries show a substantial increase in the number of entries and the interest taken in the fairs.

I wish to thank the directors and officers of the different societies for their courtesy to me during the year which made my duties a pleasure. One feature of special interest at a number of our fairs is the judging competition open to farmers' sons under twenty-five years of age. Heavy or light horses, and beef or dairy cattle are usually judged. This brings the parents and friends to the fair and the ringside to watch the boys, and it is educational for all; but too much care cannot be exercised in the selection of judge for a class of this kind. A man who is not a real judge should never be put in charge of such a class. A committee to look after fakirs is almost a thing of the past, and our fairs are cleaner, better and more educational than ever.

District No. 6.

J. W. SHEPPARD, Director: District No. 6 comprises the Counties of Haldimand, Lincoln, Wentworth and Welland, known as the "Niagara District" or the "Garden of Canada," famous for its fruit production, progressive agriculture, and the loyalty and devotion of its people to the British flag; the brightest gem within the diadem of Britain's crown, whose chain of counties forms a chaplet which might well be the envy of any queen.

I visited a few fairs as the opportunity presented itself, and am pleased to report success and progress all along the line. Fine weather prevailed generally, and the various societies enjoyed a year of average prosperity.

I am of the opinion that the resolution passed by this association some two years ago limiting the Government grant to any one society in any year at \$500, should be again pressed upon the attention of the Department and our representatives from the different counties in the Legislature firmly and resolutely.

This limitation would give greater encouragement to the smaller fairs which are striving to the utmost of their endeavours to stimulate agricultural interests in their respective spheres of influence. Approximately some twenty societies received over \$500 in 1913.

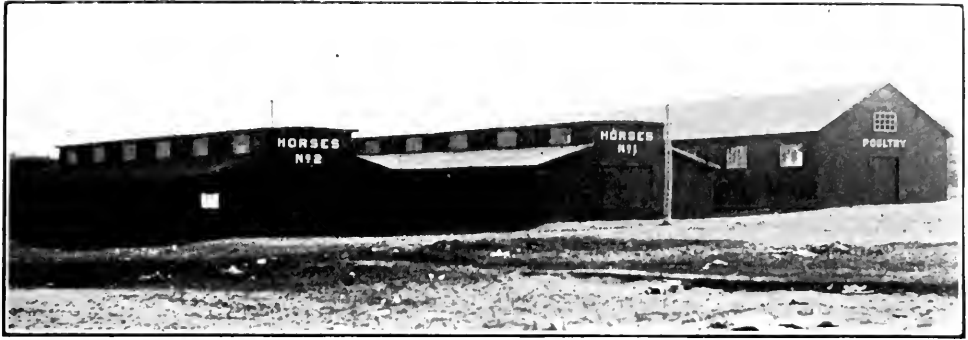
The other 340 societies receiving a grant of about an average of \$150 to \$200 are doing good substantial work to the limit of their financial ability, with average gate receipts each year, and in the majority of cases the Government grant remains stationary or decreases a little, owing to the great advantage of other societies situated at points ensuring large gate receipts, which enable them to pay out more money for agricultural purposes by giving a prize of \$5 where a less favoured but just as active and progressive society can only give \$2 or \$3, thus securing to these fairs the lion's share of the Government grant. These so-called big fairs in the various counties of the Province are not in need of the extra financial assistance that the Government gives them to the limit of \$800. A limit of \$500 would be ample, and this would give the 340 other societies in the various counties of the Province, not blessed with such favourable geographical conditions and circumstances as the bigger fairs, great encouragement and chance of development. If the principle is right why limit the grant to \$800. This limitation only proves the contention that it is only justice to meet the wishes of the large membership of some 340 fairs of the Province, and limit the grant to \$500.

I visited one fair in my district at a point with no railway facilities which for 1913 had gate receipts of \$55, membership, 62, and special attraction expense of \$10. I was pleased to note in 1911 the enlargement of the grounds of this fair to double the size, great energy and enthusiasm on the part of the directors and exhibitors, and I felt that it was not right to discourage or penalize this expansion and extension of influence of this small society located in a purely agricultural township by allowing the big fairs the advantage they possess of continually creeping up to the \$800 limit. This society only received in 1913 a Government grant of \$48. I venture to say that the policy of this association and the Legislature should be to build up and encourage such small societies located in purely agricultural sections, encourage production generally, and not discourage agricultural enterprise in one section for the benefit of another.

Experience teaches us that men and women, boys and girls, will exhibit their products at their local fair within a few miles of their homes, but will not

go to the trouble and expense of showing their excellent exhibits at the big fairs some distance away. If, therefore, we wish to encourage our producers in all lines of agricultural effort we must provide opportunities for them to study and emulate the exhibits of their neighbours at the fair most convenient to their farms.

For these reasons I hold to the opinion that a limit of \$500 to any one



Horse Barns at Woodstock Exhibition.

fair of the Government grant in any year will give the smaller fairs more encouragement.

DISTRICT MEETINGS.—It appears to be the consensus of opinion that district meetings are popular and desirable among the directors of most fairs. These meetings are most interesting for the discussion of detail and uniformity in the management of fairs, in prize lists, rules and regulations, and the extension



New Sheep and Swine Shed at Woodstock.

of influence of each society. I therefore recommend greater interest in and attention to district meetings. Probably the districts are too large for intensive work as at present constituted. The idea seems to prevail that the district meeting is largely for the purpose of arranging fair circuits. Most dates are fixed at the annual meeting of each society, and the best evidence I can give of the benefits of holding a district meeting is to give a report of our meeting.

In district No. 6 the district meeting was held at Caledonia as a most convenient and desirable point for the whole district on October 23rd. Some twenty-two delegates and our efficient superintendent, Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, were present. There are twenty-three fairs in this district and the attendance of delegates should have been forty-six. The Department allows the expenses of delegates to the district meeting to be included as expenditure for agricultural purposes in determining the Government grant, which should encourage attendance at district meetings.

Your director was in the Chair and Mr. W. A. Fry acted as secretary. A general discussion was held.

It was resolved on motion of Messrs. Gainer and Laur, that the delegates from the fairs included in Group 6 be asked to introduce and support strongly at the next meeting of the central body a resolution, urging the Government to reconsider its determination to cut the annual grants and, instead, increase them if possible.

It was resolved on motion of Messrs. Mehlenbacher and Hamilton, That whereas the Department cancelled the assignment of judges to the various fairs this year; Therefore be it resolved that this district meeting impress upon the Department the actual necessity and desirability of continuing the Departmental judge system, in the interest of competition at our fairs, and strongly recommend the continuance of the same on the same terms as fixed heretofore by the Department.

The necessity for more uniformity in the rules adopted by fairs in the district received attention.

Some fairs give one member's gate ticket, some two, some three. All fairs represented give free admission to vehicle with member.

It was finally suggested that the maximum number of gate tickets to be given with member's ticket be two. (In most cases the exhibitor gets good value for \$1 without gate tickets).

The rule of retaining \$1 for next year's membership from exhibitors winning \$5 or more in premiums was discussed, and benefits derived from that rule explained.

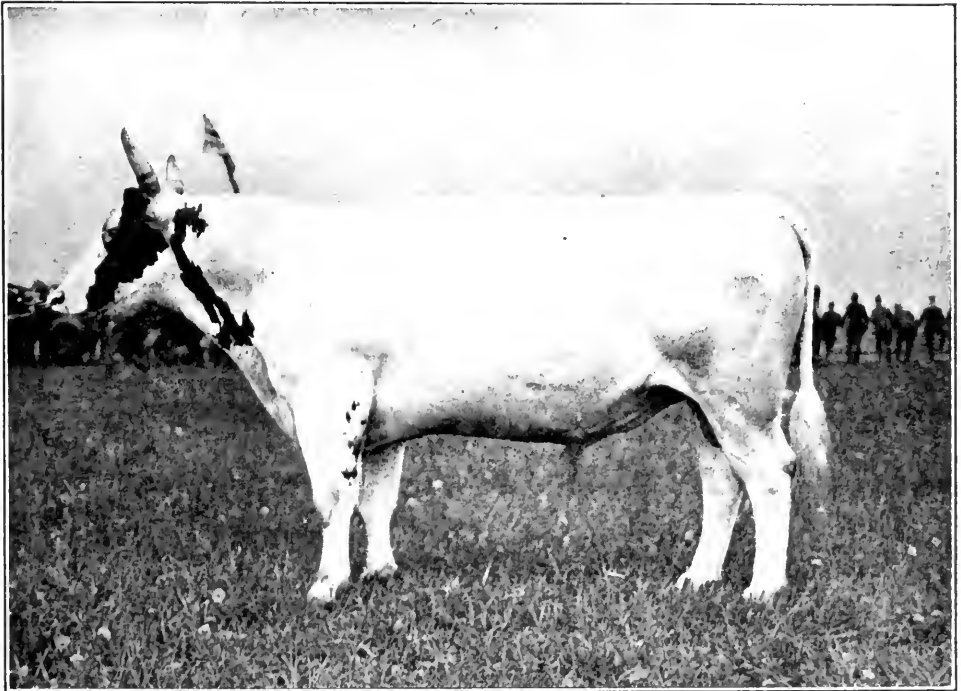
A great difficulty experienced in all country fairs is in getting entries in in good time.

It was moved by Messrs. Richardson and Laur, and carried unanimously that this meeting suggests that in all of the fairs in Group 6, entries close at least one day before the first day of the fair, parties becoming members after this time to pay \$1.50 membership, and on the days of the fair 10 cents additional for each entry.

It was moved by Messrs. Laur and Douglas, and carried as follows: That public school children be admitted free to the fair on any day selected by the society, by ticket issued through the teachers. The plan of having the members' tickets printed and issued to the directors at the annual meeting was strongly approved. The Caledonia delegates recommended the general adoption of their plan of supplying the judges of ladies' work and fine arts with a red ticket to attach to articles shown year after year.

Mr. J. Lockie Wilson then delivered a very comprehensive address upon the work of agricultural societies, enlarging upon the foregoing programme and discussion, which was very much appreciated containing as it did much information and inspiration.

The delegates then through the kindness of the officers of the society visited the fair grounds of the Caledonia Agricultural Society, inspected the buildings and grounds of this fair, and the many features provided for the accommodation of exhibitors and the public. The delegates also expressed their appreciation of the hospitality of the Caledonia Fair Board, and the town for the use of the Town Hall for the meeting, and to Mr. J. Lockie Wilson for his attendance. Outside of those districts that meet in the spring to arrange fair dates, etc., the fall of the year when the fairs are over and needed improvements are fresh in the minds of fair officials, appears to be the ideal time for holding district meetings. Getting together in a spirit of goodwill and mutual assistance is the right thing to do. "Let your light shine" so that all men will see your good



Ayrshire Bull.

Champion in Canada and the United States, 1912-1915.

works, so that old Ontario will hold her proud position as the banner Province of this great Dominion in all the arts and sciences.

STANDING FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.—This is one of the most important departments of a society and should be taken advantage of by every society to increase production now so necessary. Its usefulness could be further advanced if the judge could lay out his circuit so that his presence at any farm could be announced and he could address that gathering on the crop being judged, pointing out the good and bad features. It might take a little more time, but the educative influence would be worth the time expended.

District No. 7.

JOHN GRIEVES, Director: The exhibitions in my district were very successful, and I think great credit is due to the directors of each show for their good work and management, and it is not only creditable to the directors, but to the members of the fairs for their good choice in selecting good directors. It looks to me as though in many cases the greater part of the work and management is left to the president and secretary of the fairs, and that is a great mistake, as the directors should take as much interest in the work as the officers. The fairs I attended were apparently carried on with very good management and a great deal of work. One of the features that caused a great deal of enthusiasm was the children's parade, which made all the young people interested as well as the older ones, and a fair must have a good attendance to be a success. Another is the Field Crop Competition, which I consider one of the best things the societies have ever undertaken, and it is not only a credit to them but a great benefit to the farmers, as it encourages them to work their land better, and improve the quality of seed.

At one of the fairs I attended there was a display of nearly all the produce of the farm which caused a great deal of attraction.

District No. 8.

E. CHRISTIE, Director: District No. 8 comprises the Counties of Elgin, Middlesex, Huron and Perth.

In this district there are forty-one agricultural societies which hold fall fairs, and a large number of them also hold spring shows. Several have entered in the Field Crop Competitions and all report great interest taken in these, and if the time were extended for receiving entries for spring crop to the first of June, it is the general opinion that a great many more entries could be secured.

I visited the following fall fairs in my district: Exeter, Mitchell, Kirkton, Brussels and Thorndale. All these were favored with the best of weather, and the weather is a great factor in the success of all agricultural exhibitions. At all the fairs mentioned the indoor exhibits were first class, and those of all classes of live stock numerous and of a fine quality and were a great credit to the district in which these fairs were held.

At the Thorndale Fair the Rural School Association had an exhibit which was really splendid. It was the first exhibit of this nature that I had ever seen and the teachers and children deserve the greatest praise for its completeness. It was certainly instructive and of the greatest interest to all.

I visited two spring fairs in my district, Hensall and Clinton, and each was a success and both the exhibitors and the officers in charge are to be highly commended.

District No. 9.

A. F. ALLEN, Director: As director of District No. 9, I attended as many fairs as possible. The attendance of the Chatham Fair was very large. There was not as much live stock at this exhibition as I had expected to see in a place so well situated as Chatham. However, what it lacked in quantity was made up in quality. As usual the principal attractions were speeding in the

ring, and a game of baseball also had many interested spectators. The Chatham Fair was a success.

The Essex County Fair was, as usual, first class in every particular. There were a great many entries in all kinds of live stock, and some very fine horses were shown. The grain and roots were above the average. Sir Adam Beck opened the exhibition, and his address was very much appreciated by those present, but the opening exercises were curtailed to some extent by a shower of rain. Sir Adam Beck purchased a number of horses on the grounds the second day.

The Leamington Fair was a decided success. There were a large number of entries in every class. The show of cattle and horses was excellent. The exhibit of roots and fruits was the best I have ever seen, giving one an idea of the resources of that locality which is justly termed the garden of Canada.

And last but not least, I attended the Comber Fair. The exhibits were above the average, especially in horses, which were the best lot I have ever seen at a small fair. Cattle, sheep and swine were all up to the standard. The show of poultry at this fair deserves special mention. The attendance was larger than it has ever been before. The attractions were a game of baseball and speeding in the ring. The speeding in the ring by a number of local horses owned by farmers in this locality was very interesting to the many people present.

The local fair is the one great gala day for the people of the rural districts, who meet and enjoy a visit together and friend holds fellowship with friend. This was the best fair from every standpoint that Comber ever had.

I did not see any unlawful games at any of the fairs I attended.

At most of the fairs I visited, I noticed that the ladies were very busy selling flags, etc., to raise money for the patriotic fund, and a good deal was got in this way. At the Comber fair which receives a grant of \$129 from the Department there was raised the neat little sum of \$500.

I met with several Indians while visiting the Chatham Fair, and on enquiry I find they do not get any grant or assistance of any kind from the Provincial Government, although at Walpole and Munceytown they hold fairs. I am informed by some who attended these fairs that their stock is very poor. The Walpole Indians say that the only assistance in the way of improving their stock were two bulls which they received from the Indian Department a few years ago. Would it not be a good idea for this Department to give these red men some consideration in the way of grants and supervision, and also education in the science of agriculture? The Department of Agriculture is doing great work in educating young white men. Why not give some assistance to our red brothers?

District No. 10.

FRED E. WICKHAM, Director: District No. 10 comprises the Counties of Grey and Bruce, in which there are thirty-six societies. For some reason one of those societies did not hold any fair in 1914.

On receipt of a letter from Mr. Wilson, our Superintendent, giving me a list of fourteen societies in my district that had not paid their affiliation fee for 1914, I immediately got busy and wrote those fourteen societies, showing them the advantages derived from being affiliated with this association: also the increased grants this association had been able to secure from the Government. I am sorry to say only five of those fourteen societies sent their fee.

One of the directors last year thought each director should be held more or less responsible for the fee from each society in his district. I would not care to be in favor of that, but I would suggest that this convention pass a motion making it compulsory for every society to become a member of this association.

I am glad to be able to report that the Field Crop Competitions are growing year by year. In this district twenty-one societies took up this work. Oats seem to be the favorite crop. Twenty-one societies took up white oats, three took potatoes, two barley, two corn, two mangolds, and one turnips. In all there were 466 fields in competition, and almost 2,000 acres. Only three societies took up the three crops, Kilsyth, Rocklyn and Walters Falls. Grain from the winning fields in oats and barley won first prize at Guelph Winter Fair. I am



Prize-Winning Ayrshire. Photographed after milking.

glad to say also that stock that was exhibited at the local fairs in this district was successful in winning prizes in the open class at Guelph. This is encouraging to those exhibitors, as no doubt they got their first lesson at the local fair.

I visited quite a number of fairs and found them all in good working order, and all running a clean show. No gambling devices were found at any of the fairs visited.

Very few fairs suffered from wet weather, although there was a little falling off in attendance, due, no doubt to the outbreak of war.

The withdrawal of Departmental judges at the last moment came in for quite a lot of criticism, as a large number of the societies had to make a very quick choice in procuring judges and at larger expense. The society I represent paid fourteen dollars more for judges than if we had Departmental judges, and exhibitors did not get as good satisfaction in the end.

In regard to the proposed fifty per cent. reduction in grants to all societies, I have written to the Members of Parliament for Grey and Bruce, expressing our deep regret at this action, and urging that it be reconsidered, and if possible, rescinded so as to avoid the serious, if not death-blow to this struggling but important aid to agriculture, the fall fairs.

District No. 11.

W. J. HAMILTON, Director: District No. 11 comprises Muskoka, Parry Sound and Haliburton, in which there are twenty-four agricultural societies.

I wrote to the secretaries of the fairs who had not paid the affiliation of one dollar at the time of the Convention, asking them to remit their fees to the Treasurer, Mr. McFarlane, as soon as possible.

I arranged for a meeting at Emsdale, on March 20, 1914, and the majority of societies sent delegates. At this meeting we formed a district board and appointed officers. These officers called another meeting on December 20 to arrange the dates of the fairs so they would not conflict.

There was a resolution passed at this meeting asking me to bring three points before this Convention:

1. That the standing field crop competitions have been a great success in every part of the district.

2. That the departmental judges gave satisfaction and that they hoped this Association would urge the Government to send judges next year.

3. That this Association put forth every effort to have the grants of the Societies sustained, for, if the fifty per cent. is cut off our grants, it will mean that many of our societies will be put back where it will take years of hard work to bring them to the prosperous condition they are in to-day, and many of the smaller ones will be put out of business.

During the season I visited a number of fairs and found all enjoying exceptional success and increased exhibits.

In conclusion I wish to thank the officers and directors throughout the District for their kindness and hospitality extended to me during my term of office.

District No. 12.

G. H. FARMER, Director: This district being so large, it is impossible for any director to visit one-quarter of the societies during the fair, as the amount allowed each director for expenses, would not buy a single ticket through the district. Number 12 District should be divided into at least three with a director for each. I have tried to get in touch with as many fairs as possible and have visited a number and find them all doing good work.

The Societies in Thunder Bay, Rainy River, and Kenora that have taken up the Field Crop Competitions are doing much good in those districts, especially by bringing in a better class of seed. The Kenora Society has purchased pure-bred stock. Emo has organized a Potato Growers' Association, the members of which are growing one kind of potatoes.

Fort William and Port Arthur Fair was well attended. They are doing a good work for the development of agriculture in that district and the officers deserve much credit.

Throughout the Algoma District the fairs are doing good work, especially as regards school fairs and field crops. When the Field Crop Competitions were first started, about 200 bushels of mixed potatoes was the highest yield. During the fall of 1914 the acre that won first prize at Sault Ste. Marie yielded 560 bushels. This variety was "Davies' Warrior." During the fall of 1914 no fair was held at Sault Ste. Marie. The reason why it was cancelled was lack of funds and the inability to borrow sufficient funds, because of the war, to put up the necessary buildings. But good work has been done, a thorough canvass of the district was made, and about 750 farmers called upon by the Secretary. Prizes to the value of \$2,500 were offered and plans for extensive improvement were made, and the officers consider that better work has been done than in any other year in the history of the Society.

From my observations as Field Crop Competition judge, I would strongly recommend for Northern Ontario that the competition in field crops be limited to not more than three or four varieties in each class, the societies to name the varieties. Then and not till then will the Field Crop Competitions be doing the work that it is possible for them to do.

W. HICKSON: I hereby give Notice of Motion that I will introduce a motion at to-morrow morning's session of this Association recommending a change of prerogative for supplying Judges at School Fairs.

BENEFITS ACCRUING TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES THROUGH FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.

W. HICKSON, BOBCAYGEON.

When the Field Crop Competitions were inaugurated in 1907, it was almost impossible to get seed grain free from noxious weed seeds, so wide spread had the different noxious weeds become in Ontario. The first important thing these competitions did for the farmers who entered them was to cause them to clean their fields of weeds; and, more than that, they soon became familiar with the names and the best methods of eradicating weeds. This was forced upon every competitor if he wished to be successful in these competitions.

After these competitions had been tried by the best farmers in the different parts of Ontario, it became evident to those who observed results, that seed selection was of paramount importance, if the best seed grain and the largest yield was to be obtained. Most farmers use the fanning mill in order to get their seed grain, which is a good thing to do, but those who took a deep interest in these Field Crop Competitions soon saw that they must make a selection from the best plant grown in their fields—an ideal plant strong in character and true to type—and from this selection they were able to produce seed in three years that was hard to beat, and which yielded from five to ten bushels more per acre than could be produced from the ordinary seed grain.

The competitors who made this hand selection and followed up their work had in four or five years a large supply of large, plump, clean, pure grain with plenty of vitality.

After the second Field Crop Competition of the Verulam Society, we held a Seed Fair in the middle of February, and have continued to hold one every year since. The result has been that farmers came from different parts of the district and bought this good seed at high prices.

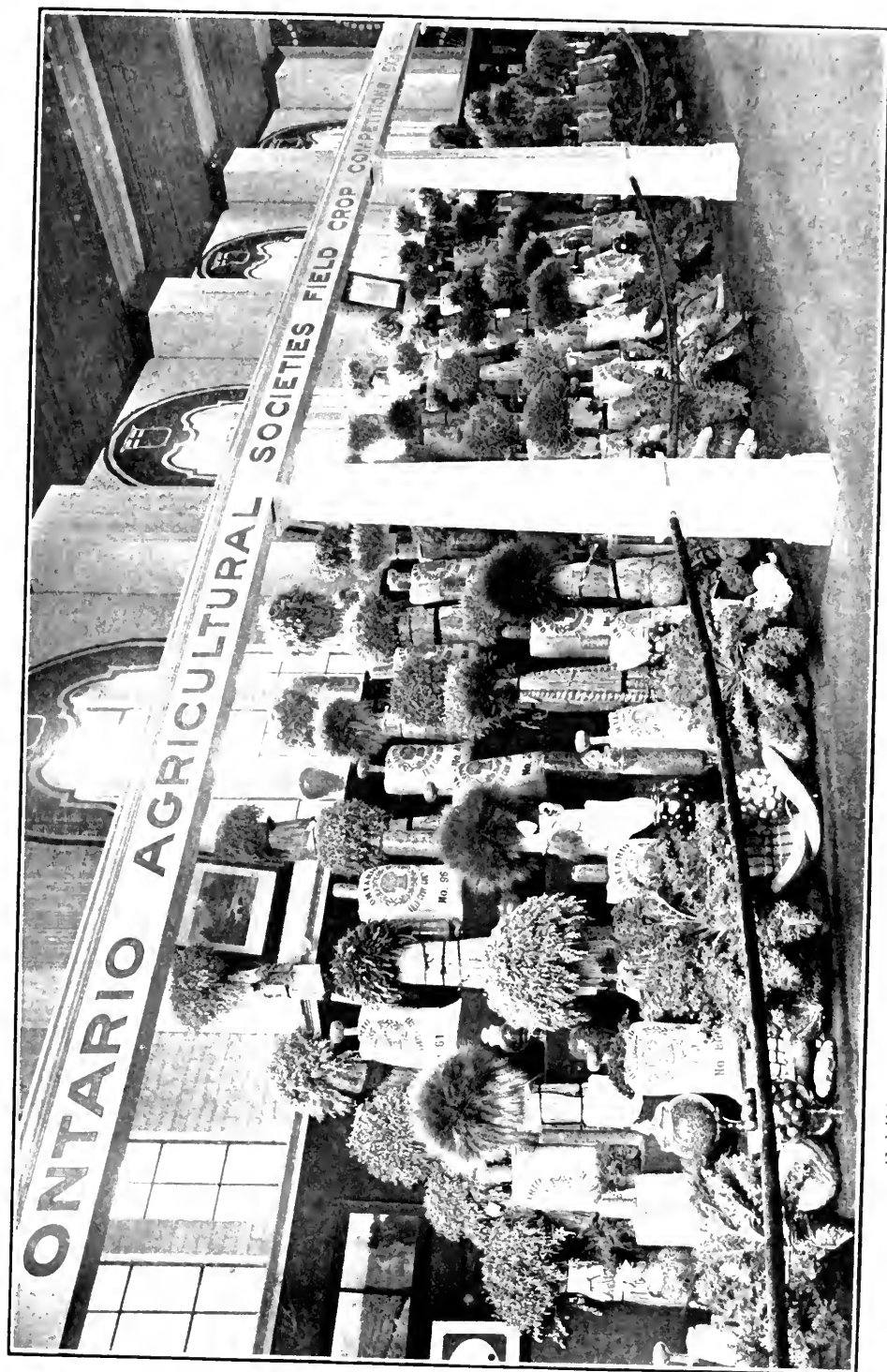


Exhibit from Field Crop Competitions at Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1914.

Last year we sent 1,600 bushels of seed oats to different parts of Ontario and the United States at prices which ranged from 65 cents to \$1 per bushel—we sent out a car load at 65 cents F.O.B. Bobcaygeon—but smaller lots, sent to different parts, sold at 75 cents to \$1 per bushel, so it will be readily seen that oats that would yield from 60 to 80 bushels per acre sold at the foregoing prices is a paying crop to the farmer. This is not the only benefit, but the farmers themselves and everyone who purchase this good seed are increasing their yield per acre materially on their farms, so that this work has a much farther reaching influence for good than many think of. The fact that every agricultural society in Ontario has been given the chance to compete in three different crops in this Field Crop Competition makes this splendid agricultural movement have a very wide influence among our farmers. Our society held competitions in fall wheat, oats and corn last season, and there were forty-four entries in these competitions, and twenty-one substantial prizes were paid to the prize winners. These members were scattered here and there all over the district, and many farmers who were not in any of the competitions had fields alongside of these in the competitions and comparisons were being constantly made by these farmers themselves, and in this way good results accrue to farmers who are not in these competitions.

Although the competitions in which you may enter in each field crop have special benefits for the farmers, yet I think competitions in corn and potatoes produce the best results to those who take part in this good work. The excellency of the crop in either of these depends largely on the good cultivation that is given during the first two or three months' growth of these two crops, and especially so in this with corn. In all the cereals, cultivation is practically completed before seeding, but in corn if the crop is to be a success a high state, as well as the right kind of cultivation must be kept up regularly for the first two months or so of its growth.

Many of the farmers who grow corn for silage, select the dirtiest field on the farm for corn. They plow it as soon as the crop is taken off, then they cultivate it several times before the ground freezes that fall; in the spring the cultivation is followed up at regular periods, and only ceases for about five days at planting time. It is planted in hills from 40 to 44 inches apart by a planter, so that it can be cultivated two ways. This cultivation must be thorough if it is to be a prize winning field in a competition. So the farmer who enters the Field Crop Competition in corn and follows the foregoing method obtains two excellent results, viz., he grows a bumper crop of corn and cleans a dirty field at the same time.

Then, again, a society that enters in the three competitions distributes a good deal of cash in the twenty-one prizes among its members; and \$225 is not the only amount of prize money they have a chance to win, as, they have also a chance to win the generous prizes that are offered at Toronto, Guelph and Ottawa. Since these prizes have been offered for sheaves and grain from the prize winning fields of the Field Crop Competition, our society has exhibited sheaves and grain, and has won from three to seven of these prizes each year. This has not only been profitable, but most encouraging to the members of our society. At Toronto last season, we won two firsts on white oats and two firsts on fall wheat, and in the World's competition we won the \$100 prize and gold medal on fall wheat. One of these exhibitors had won in all \$133 in prize money on his field of fall wheat of about seven acres, before he had sold a bushel of it, and it did not cost him \$5 in extra work to secure this amount of prize money. The names of these prize winners have appeared in the Toronto papers and in the Annual Report of the Agricultural

Societies of Ontario, and through this they have been able to get a ready sale for seed grain, which they may have to sell at good prices.

The only agricultural societies that have not received permanent benefit from these Field Crop Competitions are those which have not entered these competitions at all, and those that have entered, but did not make any special effort to secure good seed or to have the land properly cultivated before sowing it with seed. I know there are cases like the last one mentioned, where farmers make no extra preparation when entering the Field Crop Competition, and when the judge arrives to do his work all he can do is to score them all down low, and the seven highest get their prizes; but that is all the good it does. Such a competition brings no special benefit to the society or to the surrounding district. Then there are some societies that have been constantly changing their competitions; one year they compete in oats, the next year, perhaps they enter in barley and a third year they try wheat and so on, and the result is they never attain to a high state of efficiency, in producing a high class of seed grain. If a society enters in three competitions, as it can under the present regulations, then it should enter in the same three crops year after year until it attains a high state of excellence in each of the field crops in which it first entered. The society that adopts the policy of competing in a crop, till it has almost reached an ideal in it, will bring the greatest possible benefit to itself and the surrounding district.

I was secretary-treasurer in our own agricultural society before the Field Crop Competitions were inaugurated, and I have been secretary-treasurer of it ever since, and have been a judge in these Field Crop Competitions since 1908, so that I have had ample means to study the results from these Field Crop Competitions at close range, and the conclusion I have arrived at is that it will, if properly conducted, give a permanency and enthusiasm to the whole work of your society that could not possibly be gained in any other way.

In my opinion, I think this is one of the best results that accrue to the agricultural societies of Ontario, from these Field Crop Competitions.

I well remember, before these competitions were established, I had to canvass our village and district each autumn in order to get a decent membership in our society, and, when this was done, it was more like a village syndicate than a farmer's agricultural society; but since the establishing of these competitions and pure-bred stock divisions in our society the whole membership has to a large extent changed, and now the membership of our society consists of all the best farmers of the vicinity and of only a few in the village.

Instead of having to ask our villagers or the farmers of our district to become members of our Society, I have now nothing to do but look after the regular business of the Society, for all the good farmers in the whole community have come forward and joined the Society so that they might reap some of the benefits that are constantly accruing to its members.

I consider the Field Crop Competitions one of the best agricultural movements that have been inaugurated by the Department of Agriculture of Ontario, and I wish to congratulate our never tiring Superintendent, Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, on the amount of energy and enthusiasm he has thrown into this work to bring it to its present state of efficiency.

ADDRESS.

PROF. GEO. E. DAY, GUELPH.

There is a question which is often asked, and that is if the small fairs have out-lived their usefulness, and I have heard it claimed on a number of occasions by quite prominent gentlemen that the time has come when the small fairs should disappear, and that one good fair in each county is quite sufficient. Before I take up the answer to that question I would like to ask another one, and that is: "What are the real objects in holding agricultural fairs?" Of course, there is only one answer to that, and that is that the objects are to encourage and develop the various branches of agriculture.

In my limited observations, I have known of a number of what one would class as small fairs, that to my mind were really doing more real, educational work than a great many of the larger fairs, and the question as to whether the small fair has out-lived its usefulness or not depends entirely upon the character of that fair. There are fairs, no doubt, not only small fairs, but some which are, perhaps, more pretentious, which might, possibly, disappear, and the world would be very little the poorer; but there are a great many fairs, large and small, which are doing excellent work and should receive every encouragement. And, after all, supposing we had the small fairs eliminated, and the fair work concentrated, and there was one big fair in Canada—I am speaking now more especially from a live-stock standpoint—the difficulty would be to get the small exporter, or a man who has probably only one or two animals to come out to a fair of that kind. He is afraid to come to such a fair as that, whereas the small fairs near his door will encourage such a man to come, and you will find more real local interest in an exhibit of that kind than in some of the large fairs. Therefore, I think it would be rather a disaster if many of our small fairs were cut out, although some might, possibly, disappear with advantage.

In connection with fairs, of course, there are a great many problems, and I do not pretend to touch upon all of these which come up, because I am speaking from a live stock standpoint. These problems vary according to the localities. The difficulties encountered in one place might, perhaps be absent in another. Things that run smoothly at one particular fair present serious difficulties at other fairs. There are two common mistakes found at a great many of our fairs. One of these is the offering of a large special prize, and just one prize for some particular class of stock, or some particular class of exhibit. I might give you an extreme illustration; an instance which occurred at the Toronto Exhibition a few years ago. The Shorthorn Breeders' Association offered a \$5,000 cash prize for the best Shorthorn animal. The object was, of course, to encourage a large exhibit. I will guarantee there was not one more Shorthorn animal on that fair ground than would have appeared there if that exhibit had not been offered at all. The prize went to a very wealthy American who did not need it, and who would have been there with his cattle anyway. It was just an amount of money thrown away which might have been used to encourage particularly the struggling breeder, because I think he is the man who desires special encouragement at the hands of fair boards. However, I do not think you will ever see a prize like that offered again, and it is to be hoped it never will be. That is an extreme case, but we still find a tendency on the part of fair boards sometimes to hang out some plum that way with the idea that they are going to attract a large number to the fair, but the chances are that it does not encourage one additional man to come.



Ottawa Short Course for Judges: Demonstration Lecture on Dairy Cattle.



Judges putting carriage horses through their paces at Ottawa Experimental Farm Short Course.

The object of holding agricultural fairs is not to distribute so much money among stockmen. A great many of our stockmen seem to get a wrong idea regarding this and they will tell you that this and that and the other ought to be done. But the object of these agricultural fairs is not to distribute so much money but to encourage a sort of friendly rivalry among the stockmen, to compete one with the other, esteeming it an honor to win rather than acquiring the money. Of course, the money is exceedingly useful in paying feed bills; but, at the same time, the main object of the fairs is to stimulate competition among the men who are handling live stock with a view to developing more interest in that particular business. That, after all, is the prime object of having a competition of that kind.

Then there is another mistake that frequently occurs, and that is the hanging up of what I might call a "fool prize," for something that cannot be judged satisfactorily. You get some gentleman in town who wishes to do something for the show, and he wants something novel, and he will put up a prize and offer it for some most impossible sort of thing, and the judge is supposed to satisfy the exhibitors. There is one thing that I especially dislike to run up against from a judge's standpoint, and that is a prize which brings the breeds directly into competition one with another. In the Western Provinces they are especially prone to that sort of thing, and it was my misfortune to run up against it pretty hard this last summer, although I have seen the same thing in Ontario shows, and I always think it is a mistake. Supposing it is a class of beef cattle, and you are judging Aberdeen Angus. A herd of those cattle come out and also a herd of Shorthorns and of Herefords. What kind of a position is a judge in, especially if he honestly thinks the Angus cattle should have the prize. He has to judge between two evils, either to place the prize where he thinks it does not belong or where he knows it should. The public know that he will give it to the Aberdeen Angus anyway. There are three objections to that. It is liable to create hard feelings among the breeders. There is a lot of room in this country for all the breeds of live stock which we have. I do not think that any one man is able to stand up and say that such and such breeds are decidedly superior to all the other breeds, but that is the impression the judge is liable to leave in a situation of that kind. I would like to see all prizes of that kind cut out, and the money used for a much more commendable purpose. As a judge I would like to appeal, especially to fair boards, to be extremely careful and clear in their wording of their rules and in their definition of the various sections. I will give you two or three instances I have run across in my own experience. One was in a certain village, and the class was called "Village Cow." It was not very far from Guelph either. I have no doubt the directors thought that was perfectly clear, and yet a difficulty arose at once. The question was asked, "Is this a cow owned in this particular village? Is it a cow owned in any village around here? or is it owned by any farmer suitable for village purposes?"; and the directors wanted me to interpret the rules for them. I said, "Interpret them yourself." How easy it would have been to put it the other way, if they meant that. "Best cow owned in the village of so and so." That would have been absolutely clear. But all that difficulty arose just owing to a little carelessness. Last spring I was at a small horse show, and there was a class for two-year-old Clyde-dale fillies, and the directors thought it was perfectly clear. When the class came out we found fillies entered which were rising two years old and would not be two years old until the spring. Then the trouble began. I said to the directors, "What did you intend this class for?" They said, "For two-year-olds." That was just a careless way of naming the section, the easiest way, possibly, but a careless way, and then they want the poor judges to define what they

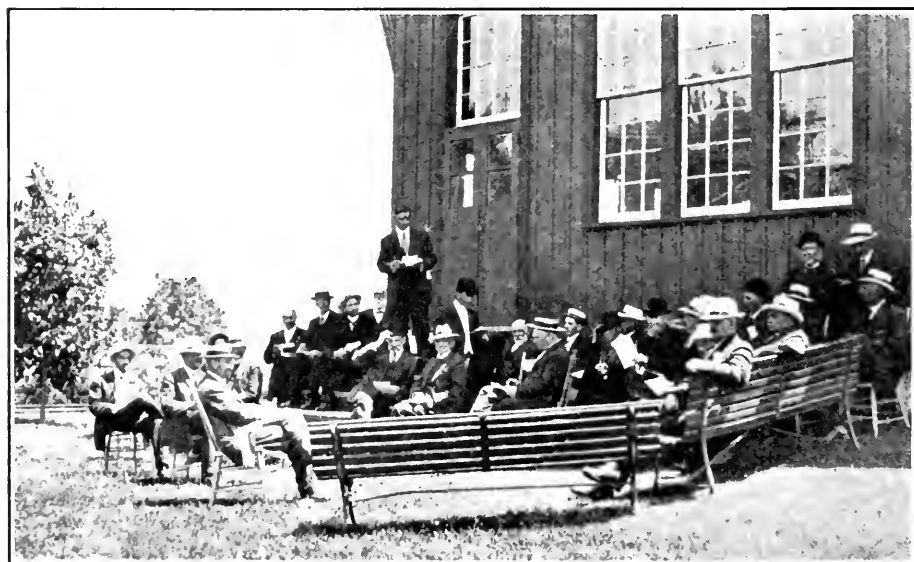
meant. How easy it would have been to have said, supposing it was a spring show this year, a filly foaled in 1913 or 1912. If they would name the year in which the horses were foaled, then there would have been no trouble whatever. It would have been absolutely simple and clear. We run across that thing all along. In another instance there was a class called "Gentlemen Drivers," and when the class came out there were five or six road horses, and one man with a heavy harness horse, and a single carriage mare. The directors said they did not want it that way, and there was considerable trouble before we got that class straightened out. I asked them what they meant, and they were very slow about telling you, and we finally got the thing patched up. Now, if they had meant roadsters, it would have been easy to have said "Roadsters in Harness." Then there would have been no doubt whatever. Those are simple illustrations of how a little carelessness in the description of a section causes a great deal of trouble and a considerable amount of hard feeling. The one man who had the heavy harness horse was sore regarding the matter, and the same thing applied in the other show with regard to the village cow. We meet all kinds of trouble just through a little carelessness in wording the description of the class. This is not advice, but I have simply given you some illustrations of what I have run across in the course of my experience.

One of the problems that nearly all the small fairs, at any rate, encounter is the professional exhibitor who takes a flock or a herd and makes the round of the shows, and a great many fellows in the different sections are afraid to come out and show against him. Now, that man is to be commended for his enterprise. There is nothing against it. He is perfectly within his rights. Nobody can blame him for doing it, and, more than that, the show needs him. He helps out the show, because he is bringing out good stuff, although he discourages some of those other fellows who are afraid to compete with him. That is one of the most difficult things I know of in connection with shows. I have attended some fairs which have adopted the plan of allowing an exhibitor to take only two prizes in any one section. That always left the third prize clear. That is not a bad idea, either, because any man who is getting a first and second prize all round is doing fairly well. It helps to leave a little money for somebody else, although I do not believe a man should have it if he does not deserve it. It will help probably to get more men out. There is another way in which the difficulty might be got over to a certain extent. It is a plan which has been followed in a good many places with pretty good success, and that is to allow the professional exhibitor to show, but to reserve certain classes for amateurs. But the trouble is that in some sections the directors apparently do not study the locality in which their fair is situated. It is no use offering a special prize to amateurs for steers if nobody is breeding steers in that locality. The Directors should be closely in touch with what is going on in the locality, and try to place their prizes in such a way as to tempt some of these men to come out. It is very little use to offer prizes unless we get the people out to look at the stuff. There is not much use having a large exhibit of cattle, unless someone sees it beside the exhibitor. It is important to get the exhibitor out, and it is important the public should see the exhibits, and, if possible, learn some lessons from them, and that is one of the really serious problems in connection with Agricultural Fairs that I have run across, at any rate.

I believe that if we can hit some plan which will interest the boys and get them to attend the fairs we will get the fathers and mothers too. The fathers will follow the boys. If your boy is taking part in a competition, you will be there.



Dairy Cattle Judges at Ottawa Short Course.



W. J. Squirrell giving pointers to Field Crop Judges.

to see it. At least I should be there if I could possibly do so. It seems to me that Fair Boards would do well to study that question a little. What can be done to get the boys interested? I have known prizes to be offered for the best of a certain kind of animal exhibited by boys under such and such an age, say under 16, so many points to be allowed for the animal and so many for the way in which the competitor had things prepared. That is the sort of prize which will put a lot of boys upon their metal. It depends upon the boy himself to a certain extent; the condition in which he has brought out that animal and the skill he has shown in exhibiting it, and after the thing is over, if the judge, who is an experienced stock man, can give these boys a little talk as to how to show an animal, and there are lots of boys and men, too, who do not know how to hold sheep, for the first thing they do is to grab the sheep by the wool, they think nature put the wool there to hang on by. If the judge took hold of those boys and explained to them how to hold that sheep, and how to train it to stand and handle it, so that they would get the sheep perfectly quiet, they would be performing a very useful work. They could instill into the minds of the boys a lot of valuable information that boys ought to know concerning which at present they know nothing.

There is one more thing that I would like to mention, and that is the possibility of judging competitions. We have had them in the past, but some Fair Boards have dropped them. If any of you Fair Boards' Secretaries are anxious to get a scheme I will send you the details of one I have in hand, where it can be done with comparatively little work. What we want in matters of this kind, if we are going to make the fairs a success, is for all to pull together and give every man a chance, and, if this is done, we shall find a marked improvement all along the line in agricultural affairs.

A DELEGATE: You suggested the desirability of getting the boys interested in the fairs. Are you favorable to the school fairs being held in conjunction with the agricultural fairs?

PROF. DAY: Where practicable I think it would be a good thing. In some cases it might not be practicable. There is this advantage in having the school fair separate. In effect, the boys are allowed to run the thing themselves, and if the school fair could be so arranged as to allow the boys to run it, it would be a grand idea.

A DELEGATE: Would you object to allowing school teachers to be associated?

PROF. DAY: Not at all, if there is work for them to do. Among the ladies you will find some of the best workers that were ever turned out.

A DELEGATE: Should the exhibitors be allowed to ask the judges questions, and to give their reasons for placing exhibits in the different classes?

PROF. DAY: That leads to a lot of trouble, and perhaps to a little hard feeling. At the same time, in my experience, if a man asks for my reasons, I am always glad to give it. Of course, you do not do it unless you are asked, but I always think that it is a good sign when you can get men to ask the reason for a thing, when they cannot understand it. One of the discouraging things about a stock show to the onlooker is that many young fellows go to look at live stock, and, as he sees them they look very much alike, and he is no wiser. But, if the judge could give his reasons, that man would have learnt something. He might not agree in all cases, but he would see along what line that judge was working and, if questions were asked, it would be a grand thing, especially if the judge was diplomatic, and he could give his reasons so that they did not offend the questioners.

A DELEGATE: There is the question of appointing ladies on the Directorate. We have five of them on our society, and this year they wanted to appoint some more, and objection was raised that they could not appoint any more on the Directorate of the Agricultural Society.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: It may not be the fixed rule, but it is a good plan to get as many ladies on a board as possible.

A DELEGATE: In our society last fall we had a prize offered for the best two-year heifer over two years old and under three. There was a large exhibit and two or three of those entered had a calf. Would you call them heifers?

PROF. DAY: I would, but I do not know whether everybody else would. In Guelph, in the days of the Old Fat Stock Show, a law-suit arose over that same thing. You will find in prize lists prizes offered for two-year-old heifers in milk, and if in your prize list there is a class for heifers over two years and under three I would take it to mean that they might have had calves and might not. I would still call them heifers, even if they have had calves, but some people do not.

ADDRESS.

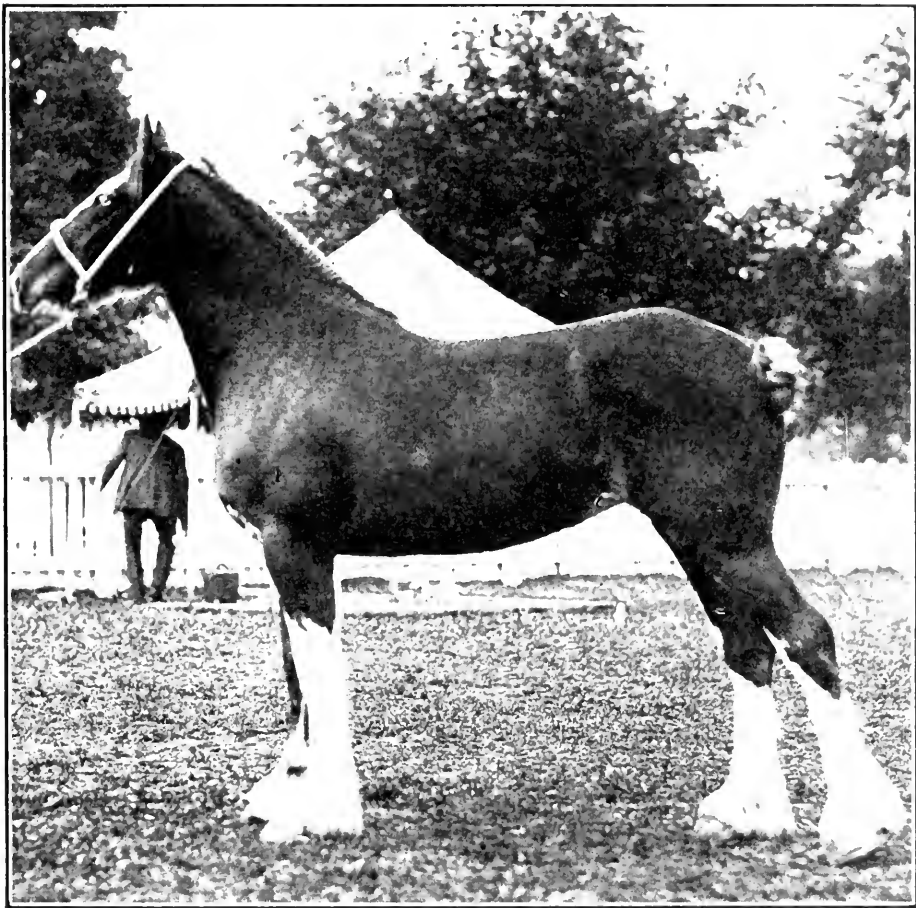
DR. G. C. CREELMAN, GUELPH,

I am pleased to be present and to have the opportunity of talking to you men who are in charge of our agricultural exhibitions in the Province of Ontario. I want to speak to-night about the Province of Ontario and its immediate relations to the Empire, because our hearts are all filled at this time with loyalty to the Empire. There are not 10,000 or 100,000 or 1,000,000, but 20,000,000 men mobilized to-night, some to fight on the side of the Allies and the British Empire and others for the Teutons. Many of them come from farms, and they have ceased to be producers. Many of them are in allied industries and the manufacturing of many things in which the farmer is interested, and for the lack of which the farmer would be badly handicapped. Many of them, however, have ceased to be producers, and all of them are consumers of agricultural food-stuffs; and, more than that, all of them are destroyers, in an agricultural way, directly or indirectly, as they are tramping over the fields of the farmers in those districts involved in the war. What does this mean to the farmers of Ontario? Food will be needed. Much food. Better prices will prevail. There is no doubt of that. But more than all, loyalty to the Empire first, last and always, demands that this year you and I, in whatever agricultural position we find ourselves—many of us are too old and cannot go to the war—must see to it that our loyalty to the Empire gives the very best that is in us during the days that are to come.

Great Britain has borne the burden of our heavy taxation. We must not let any of her people want for food. We must not sacrifice our live stock. I will say this, that he who sells a good heifer or cow for beef purposes or a good young brood sow for pork is neither fair to his own farm or true to his own country. There may be exceptions, of course, but I have put in the word "good" in both cases. But I question whether he who sacrifices a good animal for the high prices at the present time, when that animal would be capable of producing more in the days that are to come, is true to his own farm and true to his own country.

We must plan for the future, for I see these 20,000,000 men out of business, so far as production is concerned, and, although I am no prophet, I believe we have before us in Canada the greatest development the world has ever seen.

Sir Robert Borden said recently that Canada, at no distant date, would become greater in population and wealth than the British Islands at the present time. The war found us unprepared in many ways, but we quickly recovered, and business conditions are now fundamentally sound with Canada. We must have faith in Ontario, faith in Canada, and with one fixed idea in our mind that Canada



Clydesdale, two-year-old filly.

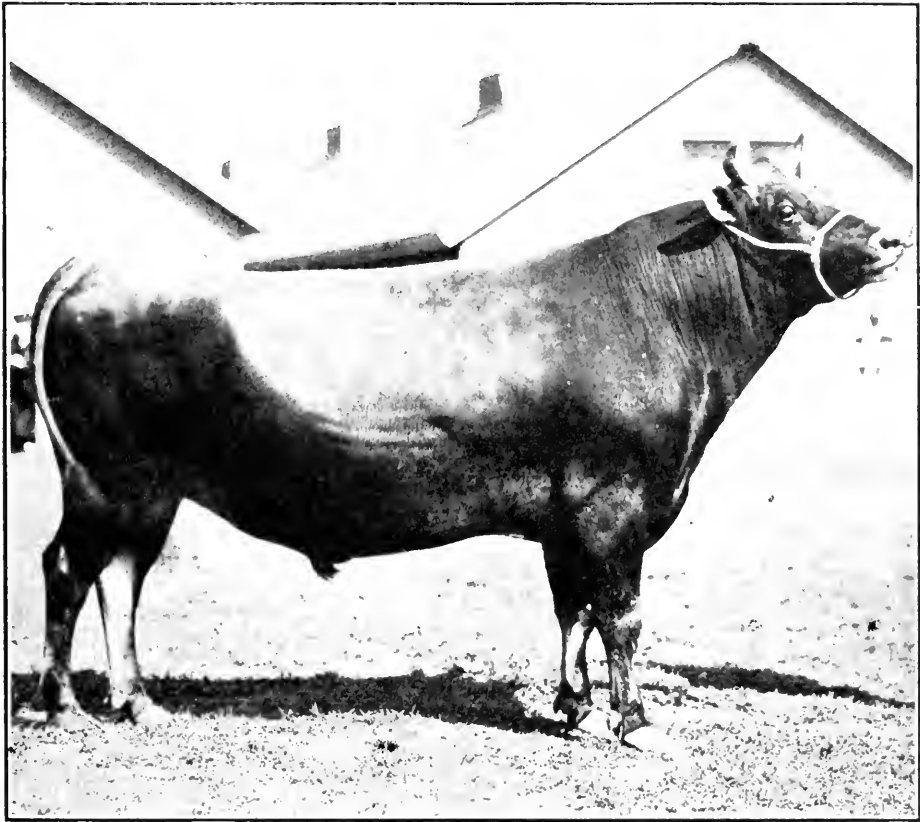
is going to be a great country in the days that are to come. Our people can stand great shocks. I have been in Australia, New Zealand, the Philippine Islands, China and Japan within the last three months. Places of business were closed up in Hong Kong. I saw people in the City of Canton, a city of 3,000,000 people, who believed to a man that they would never be able to do any business again with England. I said our people will stand great shocks. We are not panicky and are not carried away. The Canadian people, as a whole, recover quickly from shocks, and from the standpoint of other countries, either in Europe or America, they are

essentially earnest. When we get to business we get down to it, and it is remarkable that we should have ever recovered from the financial shock we suffered recently. When everyone is thinking of war we have not lost our heads; our people in the townships have not lost their heads. They are still the same energetic and essentially earnest people they always were. War is our first business until it is over. Three things are needed for a Greater Canada. The first is capital, the second is immigration, and the third enterprise. Great Britain will supply the capital, as she has ever done. Perhaps you noticed to-day that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was over in France negotiating a loan of several billions of dollars with the President of France. England is not only financing her own war but is lending money to other countries, so I do not think that we need fear that the supply of money will run out, so far as we are concerned, when it comes to procuring financial assistance for our farms and manufacturing establishments.

I believe that Canada, with her great natural resources, and her national and provincial policies, will attract immigration for a long time yet to come. Canada has an advantage over other parts of the Empire. Two of the finest countries I have visited are New Zealand and Australia. We must not confuse those two countries in our minds because they are very far apart, one a great continent and the other an island. In those two countries I found remarkable natural advantages. I found cows ten years of age that had never been out of the pasture field, had never been inside a house, and had never been fed. In those countries there is green grass all the year round with a splendid rainfall, and altogether an excellent country for farming. While I believe there are brighter times in store for Australia, there is a lot of splendid live stock there. Those countries can produce an enormous number of sheep and dairy cows, and they export large quantities of cheese and other commodities to fulfil the demands of the Home Government. Those two countries would be ideal places to live in, but they are a long way off, and it takes a considerable time to reach them, and in my opinion, in the days that are to come, great markets will be established with Canada when we have developed to the extent Sir Robert Borden predicts we shall; that is to the size and the population and wealth of the British Islands.

Then there is enterprise. We must supply the enterprise, you and I, and the enthusiasm. We home people must receive those people who come, and receive this capital, but we must do our very best to get the right people on the right kind of land; get them put into positions where they will not wear themselves out in trying to learn something the wrong way. You and I, who are the hosts of these people, must in the days that are to come look a little better after our guests. I would like to see in many of our farming districts more enterprise in the home. We have just closed a social conference at Guelph, the first of its kind ever held in Canada. A lot of the men and women of Ontario discussed there for a day or two the position of the boy and the girl in our rural communities, how they might be helped and what steps could be taken to induce them to remain in the country. All those things which were discussed at length lasted Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, and I was very much surprised to learn some things. For instance, six young ladies, some of them school teachers, and all of whom had taken a domestic science course, discussed from their standpoint reasons why some of the girls have left home and gone to the city, and why others felt disappointed with their life on the farm. One girl gave it as her opinion that some had left home, or were leaving home, because of the lack of improvements in the farm home, and mentioned as one of these the absence of running water. That

could be obtained in the city, but on the farm it was conspicuous by its absence. That was given as the reason some young girls left the farm for the city, and no doubt they will now have running water for the rest of their lives. Others said the reason was because there was a lack of labor on the farm, that there was an absence of saving devices in the home. Another reason given was that there was not enough fun. That last reason was rather smiled at, but on reflection we older people remembered that there is a time called "youth," and there was never a truer saying than "Youth must be served." Young people have come to me and they have said, "I do not want to leave home or go into the city. I do not know anything about city life. I have no trade but farming, and I do not want to leave



Prize-Winning Jersey Bull.

the home. But our neighbour's children are having no fun, and I am not having any fun." I think the time has arrived when this question should be seriously considered by the farmers of the Province of Ontario, and see if some arrangement can be made that when the herdman and the boy have worked a reasonable number of hours they should have some time absolutely their own, before they get discouraged and leave. I think that would be showing enterprise.

Then we must show enterprise in township affairs and in our fall fairs. First we should commence very early on a revision of our prize list. We do not give enough time to this. I think the appointment of a small committee of three or

four good men to thresh the thing out, not to substitute a lot of radical changes, but to introduce a number of improvements into it, would be productive of much good. We must cut out from our prize lists everything but the best. In some cases one man has taken the prizes every year. Let us encourage more production in every way.

In conclusion, we have got to put more ginger into our work. We find a boy in the college with his eyes bright and sharp, watching everything that the Professor says. He is looked upon as a sharp boy. He is seeing things. You can see that boy has ginger in him, and he will become a leader of men. And so a live secretary, with a live board, all pulling together, is what makes a township show bigger than others. Then, again, do not blame the people or the other directors of the board for the failure of your show. It is up to you as director to make it or spoil it. I have not attempted to criticise your work, but get a little more enterprise, and if we at the college can help you in any way we shall only be too glad to do so

MR. FRANK YEIGH then delivered an interesting patriotic address illustrated with lantern views.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer's report, as given on page 6, was then presented. The Treasurer, MR. ALEX. MCFARLANE, said: There are a number of societies which have not yet paid the membership fee of one dollar. I shall be only too glad if the representatives of those societies will pay it to me at once. No delegate whose society has not paid its application fee has the privilege of voting, according to the constitution of this association.

G. C. McCLEAN: At the present time there are a very large number of societies in Ontario that are not affiliated with this organization, and I think that more strenuous efforts should be made through the directors and through the association to bring every society in Ontario into line, so that they will all have an interest in our proceedings here. Every society in Ontario should be affiliated and have delegates here at this Convention.

ALEX. MCFARLANE: I received several letters last year asking me for the names of the societies which had not been affiliated, to which I replied. The directors looked after the societies in their districts, and got a number of them to send in their memberships.

A MEMBER: Would it not be well to send to every district director a list of the societies in his district that have not been affiliated? I received a list of twelve in my district that were not paid up, and wrote to them all. I do not know what the results were, but I wrote a good strong letter to each one of them.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: That is a very important point. It should be one of the duties of district directors to see that every society in their district becomes affiliated with the Central Association, because, after all, this is the great clearing house of agricultural societies, and any society that will say to a director, "What do we get out of that Central Fairs Association; what benefit is it to us?" is quite behind the times. Nearly everything that you have received in the way of grants and legislation has been obtained through the efforts of your Central Association

here. If it had not been for your representations that \$10,000 would never have been placed in the estimates for insurance against wet weather conditions; if it had not been for you, all these questions of legislation that were in the interests of societies would not have been passed. It is the duty of every society in this Province to become affiliated, and not only to become affiliated, but to see to it that they send at least one or two representatives to this Central Provincial Association, to back it up and secure such legislation and such grants as you may ask the Legislature to pass for you.

A MEMBER: The affiliation fee of \$1 should be retained by the Department out of the Government grant.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: This institution has no power to compel the societies to pay their affiliation fees, but I am of the opinion that it is the bounden duty of every society in this Province to become affiliated with this Central Association which has, since its inception, done such excellent work for the local organization, financially and otherwise.

The Treasurer's Report was then adopted.

J. W. SHEPPARD: There is a matter I wish to bring before this Association before we proceed to the nomination of officers, and that is in connection with the remuneration allowed the auditors. In the auditor's report there are only some thirteen or fourteen items; it takes very little time, and I think we should endeavor to use a little economy in connection with our financial affairs. I also understand that the audit of our meetings costs \$10, being \$5 apiece. Every delegate here will realize that that is far too much to be expended for that purpose. I therefore move that the remuneration for the auditors of this Association be \$2 each, not including expenses, railway fares, or anything of that kind.

A. F. ALLEN: I second that.

The motion was carried.

The election of officers resulted as on page 6.

Moved by J. W. SHEPPARD, seconded by A. F. ALLEN, "That this Association place itself again on record as being in favour of the Government grant to any one society in any year being limited to \$500 instead of \$800 as now provided by the Act, thus giving greater encouragement to the fairs located in farming districts not enjoying large gate receipts to enable them to pay larger prizes and so secure the lion's share of the Government grant, thus doing good substantial work in encouraging production in their localities, and that the attention of the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture be drawn to this resolution and effect be given to same by an amendment of the Act."

J. W. SHEPPARD: In introducing this motion I wish to be very brief, and state that I think it is only fair and just to the majority of the societies of the Province. Some twenty of these, I understand, received a Government grant of over \$500 in 1914. The bigger fairs, which have large gate receipts, do not require the extra financial assistance that the Act gives them at the present time, up to \$800. It would be only just and equitable and fair, a square deal to every society in the Province that is endeavoring to do good work in its locality, to limit the amount that any one society can draw from the Government to \$500 instead of \$800. This resolution was introduced some years ago and was carried unanimously. I do not know whether anything has been done with it, but I would ask the delegates to pass this resolution to equalize the amount as I have stated.

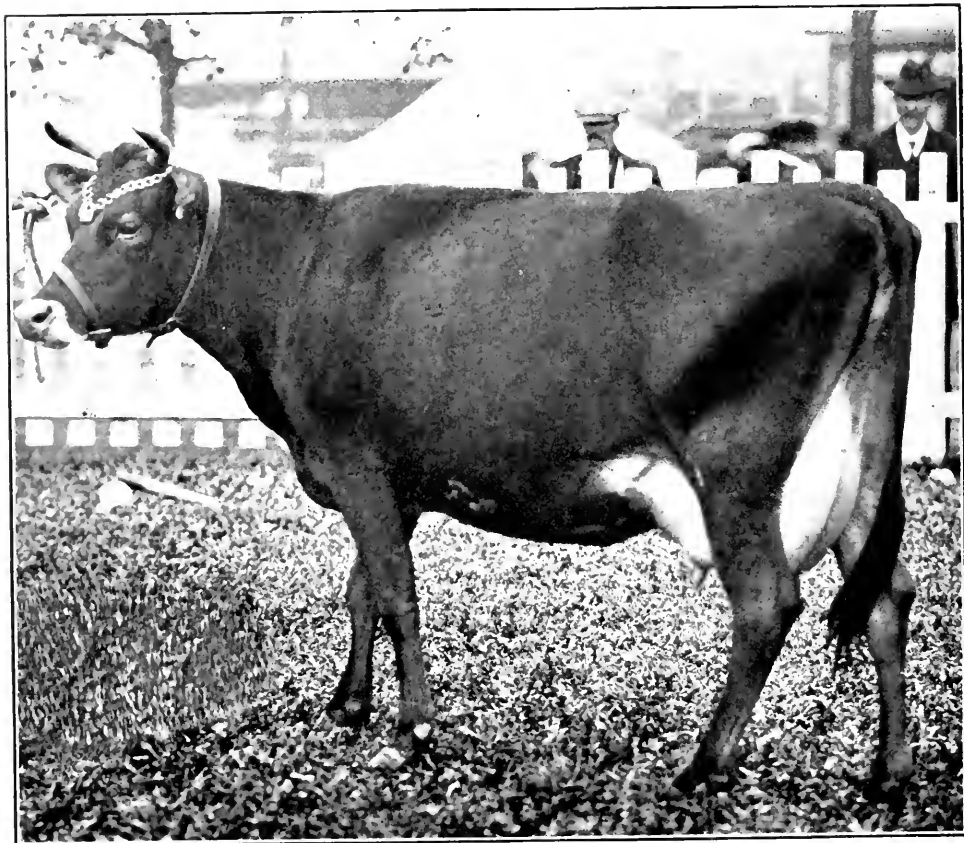
G. C. McCLEAN: How many societies are receiving over \$500?

J. W. SHEPPARD: Some twenty.

G. C. McCLEAN: How much money would be saved by the change?

J. W. SHEPPARD: I do not know how much will be saved, but I think it will give the smaller societies a chance to get a larger grant, and that is right.

G. C. McCLEAN: I have consulted the statistics for last year, and find that there are twelve fairs in the Province of Ontario that are receiving between \$500 and \$800. The total amount of excess over \$500 that these societies receive is \$1,853, which, if divided among the societies of Ontario, would represent a matter of about \$1 that each of the smaller societies would receive. I want you to consider the effect that this reduction will have. There are some societies in this



Jersey.

country that have come by strenuous efforts and hard work on the part of the directorate to a position very satisfactory in the districts where they are maintained, and they are giving to the surrounding districts between \$1,500 and \$2,500 a year in prize money. Speaking particularly for my own fair at Brockville, we are situated with one-half the the circle in the United States to the south, from which we get no support. The rest of our country north of Brockville that we draw from is partly rock, and we have a very sparse population in proportion to some of the other small places: and our Association is one which has attained some little success, and it is a matter of congratulation to a place where we have such a small population to draw on that we are enabled to distribute amongst

the farmers of that society about \$2,300 a year. This is only done by the liberality and support of the people of Brockville, who are contributing largely in cash in order that the good effects of the Brockville Fair may be distributed as largely as possible. Now, the change that is proposed will amount to a very little money. The total is only \$1,853 for the whole Province of Ontario, and, by passing a motion of that description, you injure institutions that are doing good work and are distributing a large amount of money among the farmers in the communities where they are located. I will read you here a list of the different societies. In the Northern Country they get double the grant pro rata that we in older Ontario get, where the fairs are better established. So that some of the amounts I am about to read to you will be accounted for in that way:—

Central Algoma	\$694 00	Woodstock	\$509 00
Essex County	598 00	Peterboro	623 00
Caledonia	539 00	W. Algoma	800 00
N. Lanark	623 00	S. Victoria	702 00
Brockville	700 00	Guelph	736 00
Norfolk Co.	593 00	Markham	736 00

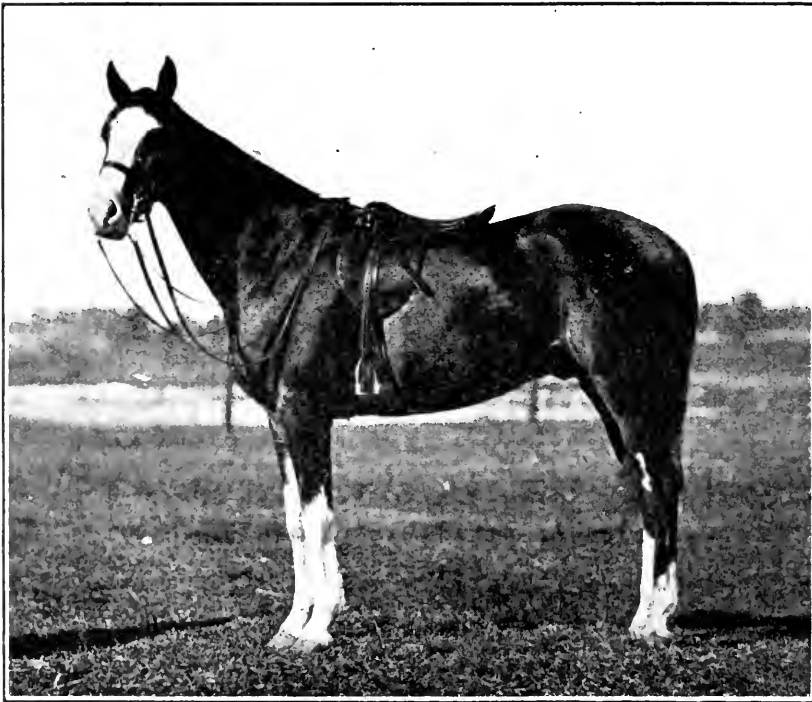
Now, the total saving that can be effected on this thing will be somewhere in the vicinity of \$1,853, which, distributed over the different fairs of Ontario, will represent about \$4 each. Are the smaller fairs to penalize institutions that are doing good work in order to have their grants increased by \$4. What will be the effect? Take our own society as an example. We have been struggling along there from year to year. We have had bad luck at times; we have gone behind: our directors have worked like men, have put their names on a note and put it in the bank, and have been carrying quite a heavy contract in order that they might fulfil their obligations, and it is very easy to discourage a body of men that are trying to do their best for the industries and for the agriculture of the country, if they feel that their efforts are not being appreciated. And at the next meeting of the directors, when they come to consider the prize list, they will say that as the Government has seen fit to cut us off a part of our grant, we will make our prize list fit to the grant, and some hundreds of dollars which are now distributed among the farmers of that district will be cut off. When you have a good big prize list, you draw from a larger district than you do with a small prize list, as a general thing. I do not say this will be done, but I am showing that the tendency will be to say: "We will cut that prize list so that the amount that will be paid out will be \$1,500, and in that way we will get the full benefit of the grant." Say that Markham and Guelph did the same thing, there is a possibility of cutting off from distribution among the farmers of these counties \$1,900, just for the sake of sending the smaller associations the small sum of \$4 each.

J. W. SHEPPARD: I have not had an opportunity of getting access to the statistics of 1914 as Mr. McClean has. Taking his figures, however, why should other societies represented here be asked to contribute \$4 a year to the Brockville, Markham or Guelph Fairs? Why should you be asked to contribute a cent? Mr. McClean is using the argument that he will only take four dollars from you if you vote for his motion. If you vote for my motion it will give four dollars to your
 J. A. S.

society. I think that the delegates of the societies represented here that are not earning the limit of the grant should vote for this motion. It is not going to hurt the strong societies. Brockville Fair surely can get along without the few dollars extra every year.

The small fairs and institutions are of greater benefit to the farmers and their children than big fairs like Brockville, Guelph and Strathroy which have their fair grounds filled with side shows.

DAVID EVANS: As one of the representatives of the larger fairs of the Province of Ontario it would not become me to sit idly in my seat and allow a resolution of this kind to pass by unnoticed. You are well aware what this grant is given for. It is for educational purposes, and the grant is equally distributed now



Saddle Horse Type.

because it is given on a percentage value, and if we take and reduce the maximum on which the grant has been given before, we will only increase the percentage of the society that was getting the larger grant and the society that was getting the larger amount will not have to do as much in order to get their proportion, because it will be on a percentage basis. You must remember that the great majority of the societies of Ontario only hold a one-day show.

A MEMBER: Two days.

DAVID EVANS: Where you have to go to great expense and provide buildings, there should be some consideration given to those larger societies who are endeavouring to do their utmost to develop the agricultural interests of this Province. I know I am in the minority; I know as well as you do that the greater number of societies are the smaller ones, but you are all ambitious. There is not

one of you that would not like to get \$800 if you could. You can get it if you put forward the proper efforts. It has always been the hope of Strathroy that we will reach the maximum \$800, but, unfortunately, through wet weather we have been cut down \$30 or \$40.

The motion was carried.

Moved by W. HICKSON, seconded by T. ROBERTSON, "That this Association strongly recommends that the prerogative for fixing dates for school fairs in Ontario, be in the hands of the Agricultural Representative of the District, and where it is convenient to hold them at the same centre as the fall fair, then they should be held on the first day of the fall fair of that District." The reason I make that motion is this, a representative comes around and arranges for the fall fair. He knows all about them; he distributes all the seeds, grain, etc., and knows conditions thoroughly in that district. The result is that in our particular district we held the school fair in conjunction with the fall fair two years ago. It was a great success. Last year the Deputy Minister would not allow it to be held on the same dates at all, and the consequence was the school fair was a failure to a great extent. I would not say to hold it on the second day or even the third day of the fair, but on the first day, because they have not a large crowd on the first day, and the children can have all their games and everything that is necessary in connection with the school fair, and the farmers are there and see the exhibits of the school fair. The school fairs are a good thing and they should get all the encouragement possible. Another reason, the schools are closed for the fall fair and if you have to close them twice it is very inconvenient.

The motion was carried.

At this point the new President, Mr. J. C. STUART took the chair.

DUTIES OF DIRECTORS AT FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS.

WM. SCARF, DURHAM.

What I am going to speak on is principally facts which I have noticed in the journeys I have taken through the Province attending the different fairs. If you will look over your programme you will see that members of the executive have been selected to take leading parts in the different discussions. Every man you have elected to-day will be able to take his part a year from to-day. The subjects will be selected for them as has been done this year, and each man will do his best. One of the reasons this subject was allotted to me was because it was thought that, probably, I had seen some things as I travelled through the country that would be of interest to you.

In the first place, we will deal for a few minutes with the election of a president. A man told me a few months ago that no one should be president of an agricultural society who was not a farmer. I am going to prove that this is not always the case by facts. I am going to mention some fairs that have been a success which had not a farmer at the head of them, and I am going to mention some fairs that have been a success which had a farmer at the head of them. A man should not take the presidency of any society who calculates that he is going to work for it only two or three days in a year. If he does that, the society is likely to go to the wall. I am going to tell you of one society that is near me and which has been changing its president from year to year. I sometimes think that

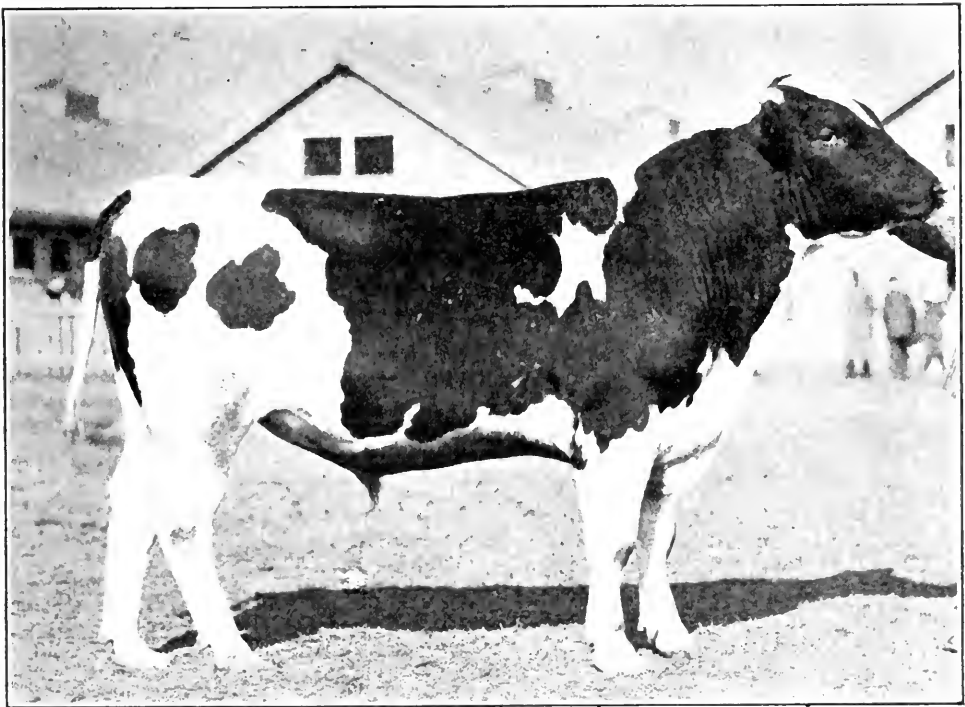
is well. In this case, a doctor was elected president after a great many farmers had tried the presidency and failed to make a success of the show. They used the skating rink as their hall. They were not making progress. This doctor got in, and he was a fellow that made everything go. He said "I am going to make that society a success." And he said to the directors that gathered around him, "If you do not work, next year we will have officers who will." This happened eight or nine years ago. To-day they have fifteen acres of land paid for and beautiful buildings, and he told me last fall when I attended the show that there was not a dollar of debt on the grounds. That is a case where a doctor made a success where a farmer could not.

I will come down to another show in Shelburne. I have been there a great many times. A farmer there is president of that society, and has been for a number of years, and he has made that society one of the most successful in that part of the country. He gives so much time to the work of the society, although he has stock of his own, and he has made it a success. It does not make any difference what the occupation of the man is who is president, if he is a worker. He may be a doctor, or he may be a farmer; it matters not. If he has the right stuff in him, he is going to make a success of the society. The question arises as to who shall be elected on the board of directors. We do not all agree about that, and I am sorry that very few societies agree with me in having a lady on every board of directors. At nearly every society you will see the most attractive exhibit at that society put up by the ladies. If you have not a lady the consequence is that you have a lot of directors who do not know what kind of fancy work they are giving prizes for, and they merely repeat the prize list of the previous year. The articles may have gone out of date altogether. Men do not know about those things. If you had only one lady on every board, I believe it would take a great deal of trouble off the men's hands.

I know of a show a few miles out where the wife of every director that is elected is a member of that board the same as he is. If he is not married he has to get married right away. You would be surprized to see the effect it has on bachelors, because the women know when a bachelor gets on there he is expected to be married, and the consequence is they are after him directly he gets on. Now, I am going to deal as briefly as I can with boards of directors, and if you have any suggestions to offer, bring them up and we will try and discuss them. What is the duty of the board of directors? Is it to stand around until next year and go back to the electors again and say "We have done well," and ask them to elect them again? I do not think the board of directors of an agricultural society should be elected again if they have not done good work. A great many directors who are elected at the annual meeting never think anything more about the society until show day, and then they make a little fuss. I do not believe men like that should be elected again. One lazy director is likely to spoil the whole board, because one director will say "Mr. So and So did not work: I did work and he gets as much credit as I do." In one society I know of, as soon as the directors are elected, the president and first vice-president choose sides, and the side that secures the least number of members during the present year has to treat the others to an oyster supper. One farmer director last year got twenty-five members, and others did almost as well.

Another good method I know of is at the annual meeting for the secretary to read out the directors' names, "Mr. Smith secured ten new members, Mr. Johnston eight, Mr. Wilson six, and so on." This shows to those present the directors who have been working, and those who have not, with the result that

these latter are dropped and workers substituted for them. That is a way to increase our membership. In some societies every director is furnished with ten membership tickets, and they are expected to sell these and return ten dollars to the treasurer. It is a poor director that cannot get ten members if he works. In other societies when you pay your dollar you get four tickets for admission to the society. You may say the society gets nothing out of it, but I will show you how it works. Suppose you only have 100 members this year and you give each of them four tickets. That will give him, his wife and two children probably free entrance. Suppose it comes a wet day and you sold 200 of those tickets; you have 200 dollars anyway, so you are not losing anything. These are suggestions I am throwing out, and if there is anything in them I would be glad to have them discussed.



Holstein-Friesian.

Another thing with regard to exhibitions, it does not make any difference how straight a director tries to act, there are always some men who think he is crooked. That is my experience. There are always some who think that if there are any favours going, the director is getting them. A director should try to act as conscientiously as he can, and he should not do anything to throw any reflection upon himself or any members of the board. This is what I mean. A great many directors would like to get first prize in some classes, and when a judge is appointed, they may not say anything, but they look as if they might have said something. I have been on a show when a director was very kind to me, and I thanked him for it. He said, "My number is sixteen all through my exhibits in the hall." I may say that sixteen did not get any more than what he was entitled to. That little hint did not look very well. I thought it was a reflection on that man and on the society.

It is the smallest shows, sometimes, which are the most careful and straightforward. A society which has a very small membership asked me to go there and judge their stuff. They had a very large hall and a splendid exhibit. When I was shown into the hall, I asked if there was nobody to go with me and the reply was that no one was allowed in the hall till everything was judged and the prize tickets put on." That is a splendid way. The judge does not know who the exhibitors are in any of the classes.

Still, I do not think there are many really dishonest directors in our exhibitions. During a period of twenty-one years I have had only one man tell me when judging that I had to give a prize to so and so. There was a very valuable prize offered at a certain show, and I was told by the secretary of that show where I had to put that prize. It did not go where it was intended.

That is my experience in the years I have been judging. I have attended a great many shows in this country, and I have made hundreds of mistakes. I do not believe there is a man who has judged in a show ring who has not made mistakes; but, if no one goes in with the judge and a mistake is made, there can be no reflections; the whole responsibility would come on the judge, and the directors could not be to blame when they were not with the judge.

It does not make any difference what show you go to, from time to time, if any of the exhibitors are in the hall, there are always mistakes made.

Then, again, when it comes to the outside part we have a good deal more to say about that, because you all know there are so many what they call "horsey men" in every show, and they must be around the horse ring, and, as a general thing, if there is an exhibitor in the horse ring, he cannot keep away from the judge in some way or other. That is another thing that should not be allowed in any show, and I believe the directors when they meet and appoint men to look after the different departments of the show, should ask a man before they appoint him, if he was going to show in that class, and, if he says he is, they ought, if they have not got a man on the board who is not going to show in that class, to call in an outside man.

Moved by DUDLEY L. HILL, seconded by GEO. W. DODGE, "That whereas the Government grant is supposed to be allotted to the various societies for the purpose of aiding them in their work and promoting the agricultural interests of the country; and whereas the present system works out to the advantage of the large fairs and does not adequately help the smaller ones; resolved, that the president appoint a small committee to go into the whole question of the allotment of the grants and report at the next annual convention." Carried.

LADIES' WORK AT FAIRS.

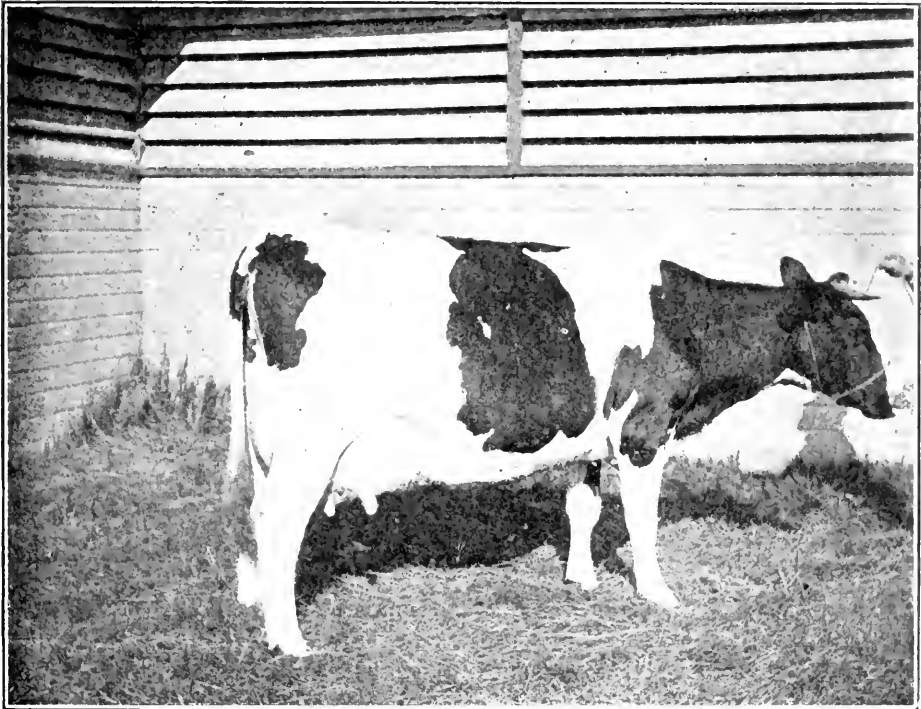
MRS. J. F. MCGREGOR, ALEXANDRIA.

It gives me much pleasure to be here to-day and to see so many people interested in the welfare of the agricultural societies of Ontario.

For the last eight years I have been sent out by the Ontario Department of Agriculture to judge ladies work, and while I found much that was beautiful, I frequently have to judge work by amateurs, who are always proud of their first piece of fancy work, who fail to see the defects in it, and who take it to the fair expecting that it will take a prize, without stopping to consider what it has to

compete against. If they do not win a prize with it they get discouraged and stay away the next year, instead of making another effort with something new. They make a great mistake. Of course, it is very hard for young people to do very much in competition with those who have been making work for years, storing it up until they have several trunks full, and making a tour of nearly all the fairs within a hundred miles around them. This I do not think right, but they get the prizes and keep the young people out.

Much could be said on the subject of my address, because there are so many different kinds of fancy work. Sometimes the material used is very poor, and, no matter how well the work is done, it is still a poor piece of work. In order to get the best results in all kinds of embroideries and laces one should use the best



Holstein-Friesian.

material that can possibly be obtained; it costs a little more, but the work has a better appearance and that is what the exhibitor wants.

It would take a long time to say something about each kind of work that I see at fairs; but if each exhibitor would look through her work every year, putting aside all that has been used, mended and poorly laundered, just showing her newest work, I am sure she would be better satisfied, and it would help to improve the exhibits at the fairs at which she shows.

Just a word as to placing initials or monograms on a long or square tablecloth. It is best to place them about eleven inches from either end of the table just beyond the salt-cellars. In this position it is less likely to be covered by dishes than at any other point, and shows to better advantage.

Care also should be taken in laundering all kinds of work: no starch should be used nor a very hot iron, for this takes away a great deal of the beauty by giving the work a flat appearance.

I will take Renfrew as an example of an exhibition where they do not stand still, but have adopted up-to-date methods in respect of arranging the work in the main hall. They have three or four lady directors, who receive the work from the exhibitors and classify it, and see that it is entered in its right class. When the judging commences one of the directors places the work in its proper class, making their show-room a real "Fairyländ." They have also made it a rule for the last few years to give the preference to the newest work, which certainly has improved their fancy-work room, for last fall most of the old work had disappeared. If each society would adopt the same methods, and encourage the newest work, the ladies' department would be much improved, and it would encourage the young people, who are now afraid to show their work.

In conclusion I would say, and I am sure you will all agree with me, that a fair would not be a fair at all if it were not for the ladies' fancy work.

A MEMBER: Mrs. McGregor has suggested a lot of good ideas in the address she has given us. She has been at our fair for a number of years, and I have heard with pleasure her paper this afternoon.

EXHIBITING AND JUDGING OF CHEESE AND BUTTER.

G. G. PUBLOW, KINGSTON.

It is a pleasure for me to be here and offer you any suggestions that may be of benefit in the exhibiting of cheese and butter at the fall fairs. From what I have seen in my travels amongst the fairs there can be some improvement. There should be a greater object amongst exhibitors than that of simply getting prizes. We should have some higher motive than that. We should make the work advertise our dairy products. I find that at most of the small fairs, if the weather is warm, the butter exhibited is not in a very attractive condition. It is not in the best condition to enable the judges to give a fair judgment. There should be some provision made for keeping the butter in a suitable condition for judging at least. When the prize butter is sold, very often the men who get it are very much disappointed as the butter is practically bad before it leaves the place. To the fairs that call for exhibits of butter and cheese, I would suggest that they make provision of some kind whereby the butter can be kept sufficiently cold to keep it in a condition for judging. I have taken the matter up with Mr. Ruddick and Mr. Barr at Ottawa to see if they had anything to suggest, and they have plans for small refrigerators that can be used at small fairs. They are not very expensive and the goods can be shown with safety, and made attractive as well. Present methods of showing butter are one of the weakest points in connection with this part of the exhibit.

Prize lists should be up-to-date. When you ask for exhibits I would suggest that you cut out roll butter. For instance, we find prizes given for roll butter, print butter, and in crocks or boxes as the case may be. There is not very much roll butter being put on the market at the present time. It is usually in the form of prints or in crocks or tubs, as the case may be, because very often the butter that is put in crocks comes wrapped up in almost anything, and it is not very attractive in appearance.

Then, I would suggest in reference to cheese, that you offer special prizes, and see that it has a prominent place. I have gone to fairs where it was mixed in with other products. Dairy products are things that should be kept in a place by themselves, and made as attractive as possible in that way. Another thing I would suggest in connection with the judging of the butter and cheese is that the judges be supplied with score cards for the purpose of making their decisions as educational as possible. A uniform score card could be cheaply provided at probably a cent or half a cent apiece, and when the judge gives his awards, let him show the defects in the butter or cheese, on the card, and make it educational to the exhibitors, and, possibly, where a quantity of cheese and butter has been exhibited, the judge might be able to give a five or ten minute talk on the defects or needs in connection with that, and in this manner it would be a considerable benefit to those who are exhibiting.

I would suggest to the directors of the fairs that they make a special effort to encourage the exhibiting of dairy products in this country. Dairying is one of our principal branches of agriculture, and we should give this a little more attention, and do what we can to bring before the public of this country the value of dairy products.

I would also suggest that in the prize list, a prize be offered to the ladies for the best collection of fancy dishes manufactured from cheese.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Q.—Is it right to have a minister president of an agricultural show board?

A.—Yes, if the members so desire at the annual meeting.

Q.—May we give as prizes such books as, *Chemistry of the Farm*, *Farm Weeds* in Canada, *Farm Management*?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Cannot the hour of holding the annual meeting be made optional: evening meetings are often better attended in some parts of Ontario?

A.—The law would require to be changed.

Q.—Why do the agricultural societies go outside of their own profession for a president. Do they thereby acknowledge their inability to fill such position?

A.—The members of an agricultural society are supposed to be the best judges as to whom they elect as presiding officer.

Q.—Would it not be advisable to change acreage in corn in connection with the Field Crop Competition from five to three acres?

A.—It will be considered by the Department.

Q.—Is a mare eligible to compete in a draft team and as an agricultural brood mare?

A.—A draft animal cannot compete in an agricultural class.

Q.—Would you recommend to have an executive committee to transact the business of the agricultural society along with the president, vice-president, and secretary, in a society where there are twenty-five directors?

A.—The board from among themselves may appoint an executive committee of not more than five members to perform such duties as the board may specify.

Q.—Would it be possible to extend the time for holding the Spring Seed Fair until some time in the beginning of April so as to allow the holding of the Seed Fair and Horse Show on the same day, March being too early for our district?

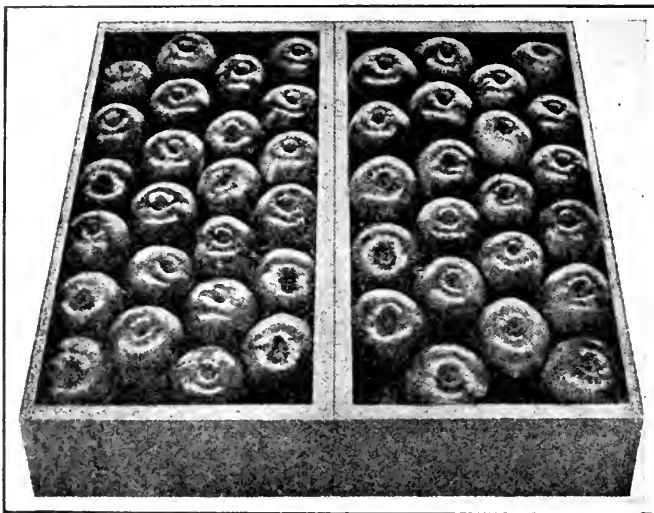
A.—Yes.

APPROVED METHODS OF EXHIBITING FRUIT AT FAIRS.

W. H. BUNTING, ST. CATHARINES.

I feel somewhat diffident in addressing this large assembly of representative men gathered from all parts of this Province. We are living in, perhaps, the most stirring and strenuous period in the history of Canada as a nation and are an integral part of the great British Empire and this is a time for the consideration of great and weighty questions which materially affect, not only our well-being and prosperity, but also our very existence as a nation and a freedom-loving people.

As has been stated over and over again those who for good reasons tarry by the stuff may be carrying their share of the responsibility of the Empire and be adding a little to the sum total of the public welfare, and so in consideration of



Neatly packed apple exhibit.

some of the duties of our daily round of duty we may in a measure be doing what we can in our own sphere of activity.

Fairs and exhibitions have amongst other reasons for their continued existence and cause for support one or two features that stand out prominently from the rest. One object is to educate the farmer to emulate the best efforts of his most successful neighbor in the production of those things for which this particular district is most noted. Another object is to bring prominently before the public at large the possibilities and adaptation of our various districts and counties for the growth of agricultural products of various kinds. While there are many other features, these I think are paramount.

The class of farm products in which I am most particularly interested is not confined to a restricted area of this Province, but while some sections are perhaps more favourably situated than others, there are very few parts of the settled portions of this Province which cannot produce fruit of at least some of the hardiest varieties of excellent quality. So that, after all, we are all interested more or less in fruit growing. There is no other product of the soil which gives

us a more favourable impression of the climatic conditions of a district, as a good place in which to live and make our home than the luscious and beautiful fruits which are growing in so many parts of this splendid Province.

If we grant that fruit growing is an important part of the activities of many of our farmers from one end of the Province to the other, the exhibition of fruit should have an important place at all our county fairs, and the best efforts of the directors should be given so that every year a display worthy of the district may be brought together and displayed in the most attractive manner. There are a few points that may be touched upon in this connection.

First, the prize list should be so arranged as to bring out the largest variety of the standard fruits, for it is a lamentable fact that there are altogether too many varieties of nearly all our fruits grown in the average orchard on our farms in this Province, and the past season gave us a real object lesson in this respect as far as apples were concerned, for while thousands of bushels of apples went to waste in many sections on account of lack of purchasers, there has been all season and still is a good demand for our best varieties of apples of first quality. We are producing too many kinds of fruit of unknown and doubtful value, and our efforts should be to discourage promiscuous planting and confine the planting to standard varieties of known and proven value. Our prize lists should be arranged with this object in view.

Then the prize money should be arranged so that as many exhibitors as possible may participate in the funds set apart. Very often exhibitors are in very close competition, and the judges would like to award prizes, but they are debarred because there may be only first and second prizes. Now, wherever possible there should be a greater division, and third, fourth and even fifth prizes be given as an encouragement to exhibitors.

Then, as to judges, I am glad that the Government adopted some time ago the system of sending out departmental judges, and also the practice of getting those judges together at stated times for instruction and comparison in methods, and relative values of the various items which enter into the sum total of the standing of an exhibit. There has been a wide divergence of views in the past, and this has been quite as prevalent in the judgment of fruit as of other things, and the adoption of score cards and uniform valuations has done much to remove much dissatisfaction that at times has existed. If you cannot have expert judges, by all means insist on the score card as a basis for judging, and let the exhibitors know that it is being used. I think that, as far as possible, exhibits should be confined to the county or district, and that the exhibition should be the product of the finest. Many a young man has been deterred from displaying his fruit at our township and county fairs on account of the travelling professional exhibitor with whom he is obliged to compete. Do everything you can to bring out the exhibits from your own people.

In counties and districts where fruits are grown in commercial quantities, the matter of commercial package exhibits should receive greater attention than they have in the past. Then, there is the matter of staging and labelling the fruit display. As far as my observation goes, very few of our exhibitions take sufficient pains to stage or display the fruit so that the public can easily and readily distinguish varieties and kinds at a glance as they pass by. Not only should they do this, but we might go a step further in this direction and by means of clear and legible cards impress upon the public the good qualities and the best seasons for many of our standard fruits, and thus encourage their more general use.

The advertising campaign inaugurated by the Minister of Trade and Commerce last fall had great and far-reaching results in increasing the consumption of fruit, and at our fall fairs we could do a great deal in this way by judiciously placarding the fruit.

Sometimes we fear we are reaching the position of over-production, in some of our kinds of fruit, but I am firmly of the opinion that with reasonable care in the selection of the fruits we grow, and a rational and comprehensive exploitation of our national markets, it will be a good while yet before fruit will cease to be one of our most profitable farm products.

The President appointed Messrs. Dudley Hill, David Evans and J. W. Sheppard as a Committee to go into the matter of the equalization of the legislative grant to agricultural societies.

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITS OF POULTRY PRODUCTS.

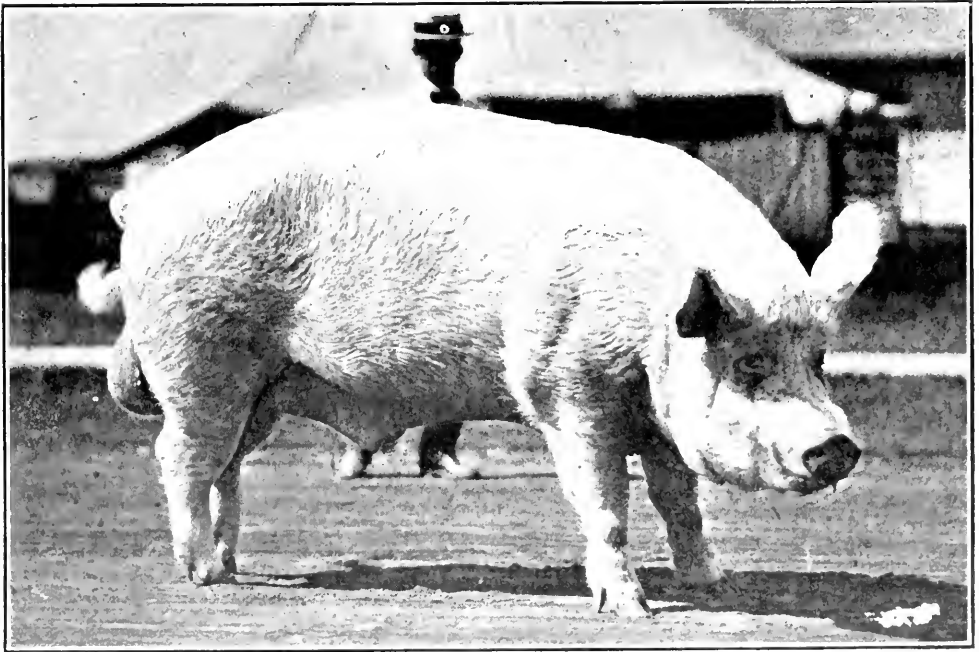
MISS YATES, PORT CREDIT.

One of the most pleasant ways of learning anything is to attend fairs and exhibitions. Looking back over my own experience with poultry products, I can only say that the ideals set up in my mind from the study of exhibits at the very large European fairs and shows, have remained fixed with me for a period of years as giving me a standard to aim for. Observation, after all, is one of the best ways of grasping any concrete problem. With regard to the poultry products in this splendid young country, far be it from me to say much to their detriment, but I would like to raise the standard during this period of encouragement to more production. To raise a standard for better production, we must first of all think of what we want, and I am anxious to be very brief, and yet to leave a message with you for consideration during the coming year. What is it that we want in our poultry products for Canada, for Ontario particularly? We want, chiefly, a better preparation for the demand of the market. We will take it now for granted that the production end of it is fairly satisfactory. How many excellent flocks of poultry destined for the market have been ruined in their final stages of preparation for that market. It is often said that a man has no need to live beyond his opportunities, and if he prepares for the local trade, he need think of nothing more; but in dealing with a subject of this kind, the educational value of the exhibition of poultry products, surely, we want to reach out towards the ideal as to what the district or the county or the province or the country can do when it comes to stepping out into the markets of the world, and the best methods of showing and of preparing for show our poultry. The preparation is so often what is wrong. We want to teach in the dressed poultry an absence of food in the crop and intestinal tract, the proper methods of completing those birds, the proper drainage, as we call it, and the best methods of packing. How many packages have we seen opened on the markets of Europe that have been a scandal to our young Dominions over the seas, opened in old London to compare with poultry from this modern country now suffering so much? Who knows anything of the Belgian production of exquisitely prepared choice products in poultry for the connoisseurs of the world, in the clubs and hotels of Old London? The market is there, but the

preparation must be better. What we want to teach is better preparation. How are we going to teach it? By means of your splendid organization of fall fairs.

An education taught by organization, or rather by organizations intending to teach, must either lead or follow or go alone, and those who go alone are generally the cranks. I would like to see your association stepping forward in the van as the leader of this great movement to improve the output of the farms.

Personally the dressed poultry section of your fairs interests me and fascinates me more than I can say. It would be idle to deny there has been any improvement, because having been with you here in Ontario for a matter of nearly nine years, I have seen year by year a distinct improvement at the fairs. But how shall we educate and develop further? I would say, attend to your



Yorkshire.

classifications a little better. In all fairs poultry is not welcome; an exhibit of dressed poultry is not welcome. It is tolerated in many places, but scarcely welcome. Make it an attraction. Attend to your classifications a little better. What is the commercial demand? Find that out. We have three classes now, the broilers, the friers, and the roasters. Teach what is needed to fill those demands. We have the comparative values of the different breeds for these three purposes. We can show that very nicely in our dressed poultry sections. We have the size and weight for those three purposes; we have the matter of age; we have the matter of sex, and nothing distresses me more than to act as judge in a class where pullets are competing against cockerels. These points in classification should be considered. The arrangement of the classes is not good even at the best of our fairs in this Province. It is not good for these reasons: The birds are densely crowded together; there are few spaces left

between the different classes: it is hardly possible to take a class up together through the dressed poultry section and teach the farmers or poulterers anything, because of the crowding. You can scarcely tell where one class begins and where another ends. I am not referring to a difference in names: anyone can tell a goose from a turkey. Separate them out a little, give a little more space. In thinking of the finest method of spacing, I am reminded forcibly of the shelving methods, the retrogressive shelves, where the birds can be raised up with spaces between each. You may walk down the aisles and corridors at our largest shows and see and study each individual fowl separately. We have not always the funds to allot to that. Shelving paper placed in a fancy manner, add to the appearance and proper dressing, cleanliness and that beautiful bloom that is on the flesh of birds handled delicately, handled in a clean manner, properly drawn—that bloom, that should be encouraged to compete in the finest markets and the most paying markets at our command.

I urge you to consider a better spacing and a better labelling, a better placarding, so that it may be possible to walk into the dressed poultry section and see what are the names of the varieties. I have seen gold medals competed for at the Royal Agricultural Society Show in England by the wonderful grades of Indian Game Dorkings, and on every side flanking that would be classes of pure Dorkings, and you might walk down that room, and it would be an education, for you would see the pullets and cockerels in distinct classes. Let us try then to encourage the classes of dressed poultry. What we do want to look out for in considering the commercial demand, preparation for market and the points I have brought up, is the condition of the birds, the absence of offal; that is to say, the relationship of the flesh to the amount of waste material, bone, crop, and so on.

Now, it is quite impossible in a few minutes to convey everything to you. I am an enthusiast on these lines, but I hope you may one and all consider even some small attempt to educate the youth of your own districts. It may have satisfied you to see something quite the opposite of everything I have said. Encourage at your next fall fair the youth to come forward and study the educational exhibit, even on some small point. Try to improve it, whether it is the spacing, the labelling, the information, or the classification. There is an improvement, but after all, "It is a long way to Tipperary." But it will come, and Canada will stand in the forefront.

The delegates after the conclusion of Miss Yates' address interviewed the Ministers at the Parliament Buildings.

WEEDS OF ONTARIO AS THEY AFFECT FIELD CROPS.

PROF. J. E. HOWITT, GUELPH.

The subject which has been assigned to me is a rather difficult one to handle. It is one which a man can generalize upon, but upon which it is very hard to give facts and figures. I intend to try and handle it this afternoon in this way, under two headings: first, how the weeds affect the farm crops themselves; second, to what extent do weeds affect the pocket books of Ontario farmers. Those are the two headings under which I am going to very briefly discuss this problem.

Now, as to how weeds affect our standing crops. In the first place, weeds rob our crop plants of soil moisture. Did any of you ever think that the average mustard plant that grows in a field takes from that soil 7/10 of a pint of water every 24 hours, and any moisture which goes to that weed is lost to the crop plant. That is one thought. The second point, which is very closely allied to the first, is that weeds rob the crop plants of their food. We know that our crop plants require phosphoric acid, potash and the nitrates. Weeds live exactly on the same nourishment and take the same nourishment from the soil, and they enter into competition with our crop plants for this nourishment. More than that, a great many of our weeds ripen up their seeds before our grain plants do. What is the result of that? It is this, when a plant is ripening and maturing its seed, then it is drawing most heavily on the soil for the nutrient materials, the phosphoric acid, the potash and the nitrates. If the weed matures first, it draws on the nutrients in the soil before the grain plants start to draw



Field Crop Judges in the Plots at the Ontario Agricultural College.

on them. The consequence is that when the grain plant requires this at the time of ripening they are not present in the soil. It is very much like two men having a joint bank account. Both depend on that bank account, and one man goes to the bank and draws out all the money before the other one gets there. In the second place, weeds on our farm amongst our crops are a constant source of expense. They increase the cost of every operation on the farm, in the cultivation of the land, in the seeding, in the harvest, and in the marketing of our crops. I have not time to go into this, but thousands of dollars are spent annually throughout the Province of Ontario in the destruction of weeds, and thousands of dollars are lost annually owing to the fact that weeds are occupying land on which crop plants should be growing. Then, too, we find that weeds crowd out useful plants. They are very often more vigorous in growth, and grow up **above** our crop plants. Every plant in order that it may grow properly requires sunlight and air. If the weed gets up above it it prevents the crop plant from getting the proper amount of sunlight and air, and hence the plants are stunted and poor.

Then, too, there is another phase of the situation that a great many of us do not realize. There are a great many dollars lost every year due to the fact that some of our weeds are poisonous. Very often we at the college have reports of stock dying due to poisonous weeds. We have one or two weeds in particular which are quite common throughout Ontario. The one which I am speaking of, the "Field Horse-tail" quite frequently gets into hay cut down in quantities, and we have cases of horses being poisoned by it. We quite frequently have cases of cattle being poisoned in spring by feeding on "Water Hemlock." If we could add those together we would find a loss of many dollars to the farmers of Ontario. I need hardly say that weed seeds reduce the market value of our seed grain and clover seed. I will touch on this point a little later when I come to discuss the effect on the pocket books of the farmers of Ontario. There is another point, and one which is often overlooked. We find that weeds harbor and encourage the development of many fungus diseases which attack our grain crops. I refer particularly to the rusts. We know there are some of our rusts which we have learned from scientific investigations are carried over from year to year by grass and weeds, and go back again to crop plants, and some of our shrubs must be included as weeds. We have such shrubs as the barberry which helps to multiply many times over the rusts which attack our grain, and their presence near grain fields does undoubtedly increase the spread of rust, and does undoubtedly affect and reduce the yield.

I have just discussed these general effects upon the crop. Now I am going to discuss very briefly the effect of weeds upon the pocket books of the farmers of Ontario. The figures that I shall give you are, of course, but approximate. At a conservative estimate, weeds cost the farmers of Ontario thirteen million dollars a year. Some of you will say that is a big figure. Let us consider it for a moment. We have approximately thirteen million acres under cultivation, and I think it is a conservative estimate to say that weeds on an average take one dollar from the productiveness of each acre, and figuring it out in that way, you see that the estimate is a conservative one. It is very much lower than that for the United States. In the United States the experts of the Department of Agriculture claim that every year weeds cause a loss throughout the United States of some two hundred million dollars. Some of you will say, "How can you arrive at these figures?" For instance, in some localities you will hear a man say, "Well, I do not believe that mustard reduces the yield of my crop. My land is strong and rich and I get just as good crops as ever." There have been very few experiments along this line until quite lately, but recently we have been conducting some experiments at the College to find out to what extent weeds are injuring the crops by actually reducing the yield. The result with mustard as far as our experiments go show that in a field of barley, where mustard was destroyed by spraying, taking equal sized plots in the field and equal parts as to soil and cultivation and moisture for comparison, that part of the field where the mustard plants were destroyed yielded nine bushels to the acre more barley than did that part on which they were allowed to remain. That is one illustration.

I can give you another. Some time ago we were working with ragweed to see what the ragweed actually did in the way of reducing the crop. It was a bad field as far as ragweed was concerned. The man had it seeded in oats and the soil was fair; it was not a good field, but we thought we could experiment with it. We took three plots in this field of equal size, and in one plot

we succeeded entirely in destroying the ragweed, in another plot we destroyed about two-thirds of the ragweed, and in the third plot for comparison we left all the ragweed. That ragweed was very thick, about as thick as it could be, and at one time it looked as if it was all ragweed and not oats. We harvested the crop from these different plots, and kept account of the number of bushels that we received from each, and found that on the plots where the ragweed was not destroyed we only got four bushels to the acre; on the plots where we destroyed about two-thirds of the ragweed we got fifteen bushels to the acre; and on the plot where we entirely destroyed the ragweed, we got twenty bushels to the acre.

These are a few facts and figures to point out to you that weeds cost the farmers of Ontario and the agricultural industry of Ontario far more than the average man supposes. One way to increase production is to reduce the weeds and raise more bushels to the acre.

Moved by J. W. SHEPPARD, seconded by JAMES A. FRASER, "That this Association recommend each agricultural society in the Province of Ontario through its Board of Directors to approach the Members of the Legislature representing their riding and impress upon him the serious results that will ensue to agricultural effort in this the banner province of Canada by a reduction of the annual grant, and insist upon them using their best endeavours to sustain the original grant of \$75,000 to agricultural societies voted by the House." The motion was carried.

SHORT CUTS FOR FAIR SECRETARIES.

A. E. COLGAN, DUNDALK.

In order that you may better follow my brief remarks I would ask you to refer to the entry sheets of the Proton Society distributed through the hall. This sheet makes it unnecessary to keep an entry record book, and the labor of preparing a book for this purpose is done away with, and you all know how much work this requires. It also does away with the recording of the entries in a book when receiving them for the fair. I will explain as well as possible the way in which I use this sheet. The exhibitor fills up the entry sheet the same as if an entry book were used, and after signing, sends or hands it in. When I receive it I put the member's number in the blank for the purpose at the bottom and fill up the customary entry tag or ticket. We use an ordinary shipping tag with blanks for class section and entry number. In the blank for the entry number I use the member's number: thus each exhibitor has the same entry number on all of his tags. As the tags for each sheet are made out I file the sheets until after the fair is over. In case an exhibitor desires to make additional entries I use a second sheet to save the time that would be required to look them up on the file. After the fair I arrange the sheets in alphabetical order and copy the entries from any additional sheets to the original. Then with assistant I arrange the judge's award books in order, as shown by the divisions on this sheet, and take the entry sheets calling out all the entries made, and the assistant looks up the award books. If a prize has been won I mark 1st, 2nd, or 3rd as the case may be, opposite the proper entry in the column headed "won." In the "amount" column I put the amount

of the prize. In the third column I put the number of entries made in each division and the amount awarded in each division. This completes the prize winners' accounts. I then copy these to sheets which I have had specially ruled for the purpose, and which contain columns for number of entries and amount of winnings under the different headings as required in the annual report to the Department. These sheets also answer as orders on the treasurer. I have these with me, and any of you who are interested can see them at the close of this meeting, as it would take considerable time to explain them fully.



Draft Team.

This is a copy of a page of the judge's award books which I use and which will accommodate four classes with ten or less sections each, two classes with twenty or one class of forty sections. The page opposite this is left blank, and part of a page from the prize list is pasted, and after the word "class" put the figure to correspond with the class number in the prize list. If the section numbers go above ten add the necessary figures and you have your judge's books prepared with very little labour. I have with me the books used last fall at Dundalk and you can also have a look at them after the close of the meeting.

SECRETARY'S BOOKS USED FOR PROTON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Entry form and Prize Account.

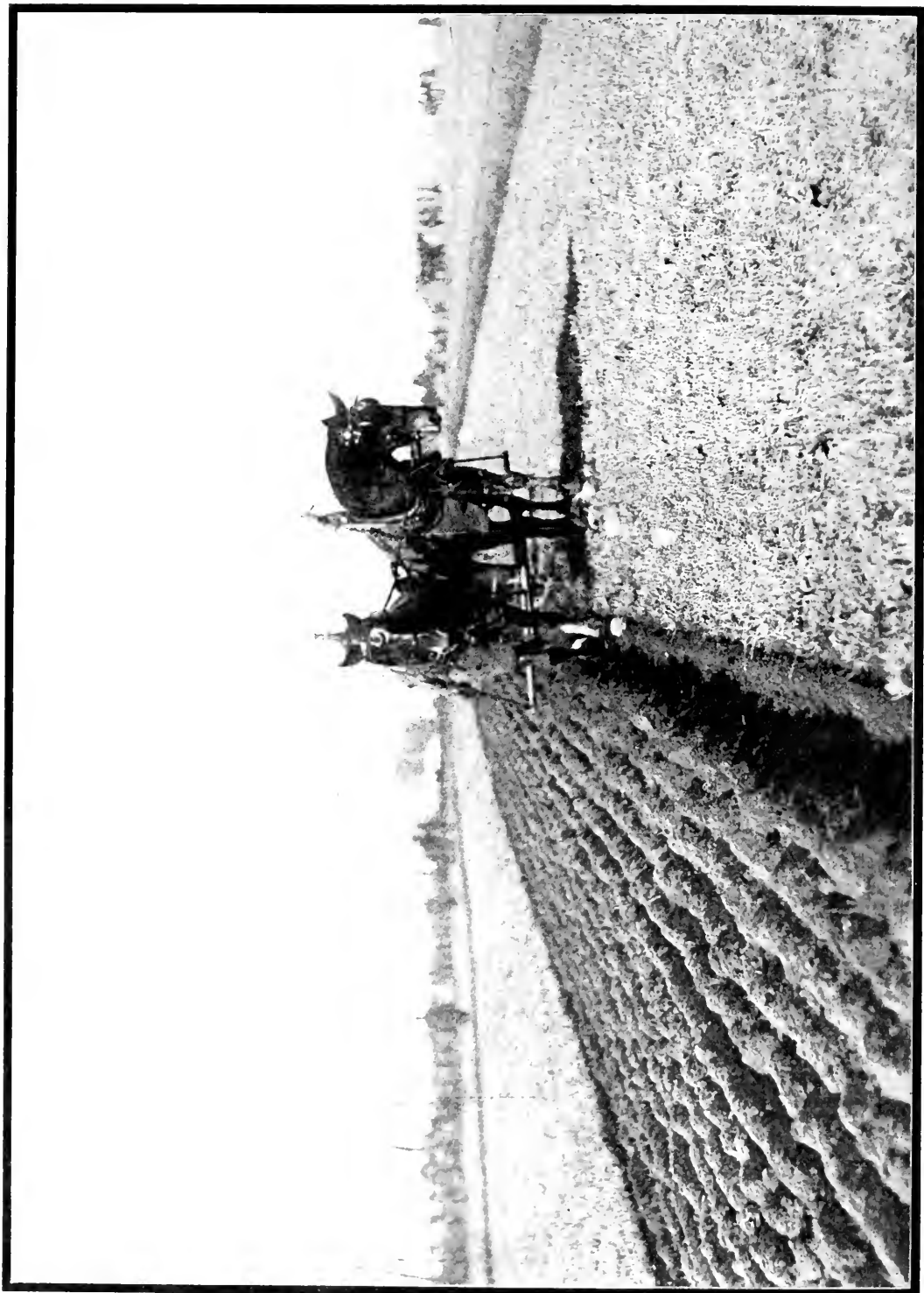
To be filled in by the Exhibitor.			To be used by the Secretary.	
Class.	Section.	Article.	Won.	Amount, No. of entries and amount in each Class.
.....Horses
.....Cattle.....
.....Sheep
.....Swine.....
.....Poultry
.....Grain
.....Roots
.....Fruit
.....Dairy
.....Fine Arts
.....Ladies' Work.....
.....Children's Work ..
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....Total Won.....
.....
.....Amount deducted
.....Amount paid.....
.....

I hereby certify that the above entries are made in accordance with the rules in the Prize List.

Name

Address.....

Member's No.....



At Provincial Match, Ontario Plowmen's Association.

ORDER ON TREASURER FOR PRIZE MONEY.

No. 41	No. 41.
Pay	\$ c.
Address.....	4 00
Date	191....
Amount	To the Treasurer of Agricultural Society.
	Pay John Jones or order.
	the sum of Twenty Dollars.
	..... Secretary.
	..... President.
	Total..... 21 00
	Less Membership... 1 00
	Balance 20 00

SCORE CARD FOR JUDGING EGGS AT FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Disqualifications:

Unmistakable signs of faking.

An egg unfit for eating purposes.

If any egg is disqualified the whole entry shall be discarded.

Valuation size:

Should be large and uniform 20

Shape:

Should be uniform 5

Color:

Must be uniformly pure white or brown 15

Shell:

Must be unwashed, but clean; smooth, strong, free from cracks.

Its texture should be uniform 10

Interior quality (by candling):

The air space should be small, and the inner shell membrane near the air space should be firm. The contents should be translucent,

with the yolk showing but slightly 50

An entry shall consist of one dozen eggs.

DESIRABLE AND UNDESIRABLE TYPES OF DRAFTERS' LEGS AND FEET.

W. H. PALMER, OHIO.

A horse may be of good conformation so far as its body is concerned, and yet its usefulness will be greatly impaired if its legs and feet are not properly set on. Judges do not always bear this in mind, and consequently their decisions are unsatisfactory both to exhibitors and also from an educational point of view. The accompanying illustrations show both front and side views of correct and incorrect types of front and hind legs. In the first will be noticed the proper set of a horse's legs as seen from the front, and next to it the very common fault of front feet which toe out or toe wide. The third is wide at the knees, or a little bandy-legged and in the fourth the legs are set too close together and the toes turn in.

Illustration No. 2 shows the correct leg from a side view, then one which is set too far back under the animal, another which is knee-sprung, and still another which is what is commonly known as calf-kneed.

Any horses having front legs which do not set as indicated from the front and side views of the proper set, are not as efficient as horses having the proper set of front legs. Something must give out under the strain, and these weaknesses grow worse or cause more strain on other parts, which finally culminates in a pronounced blemish.

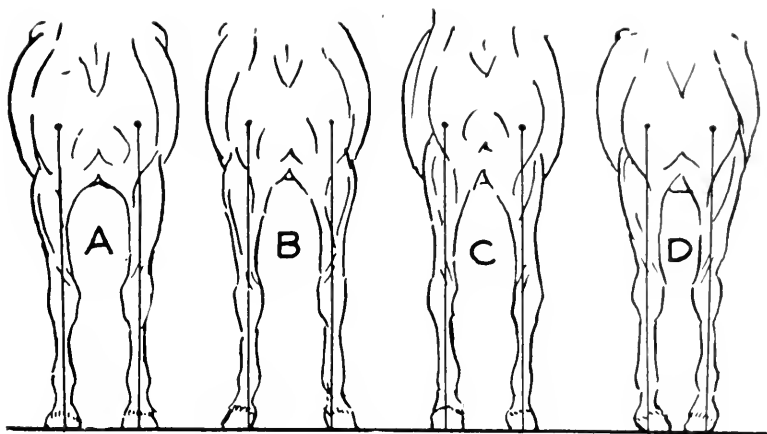


Figure 1.

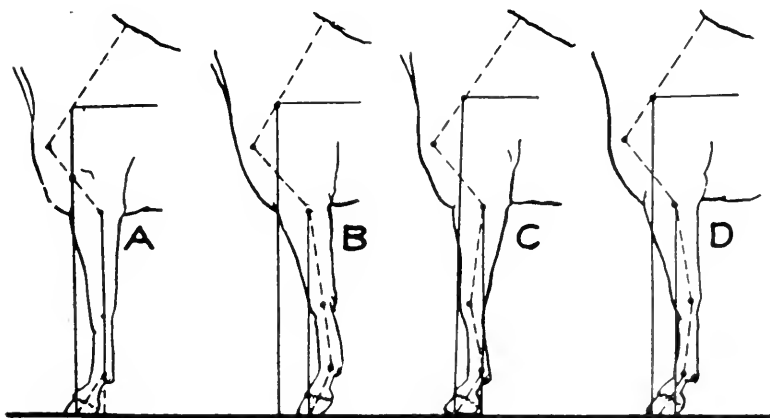


Figure 2.

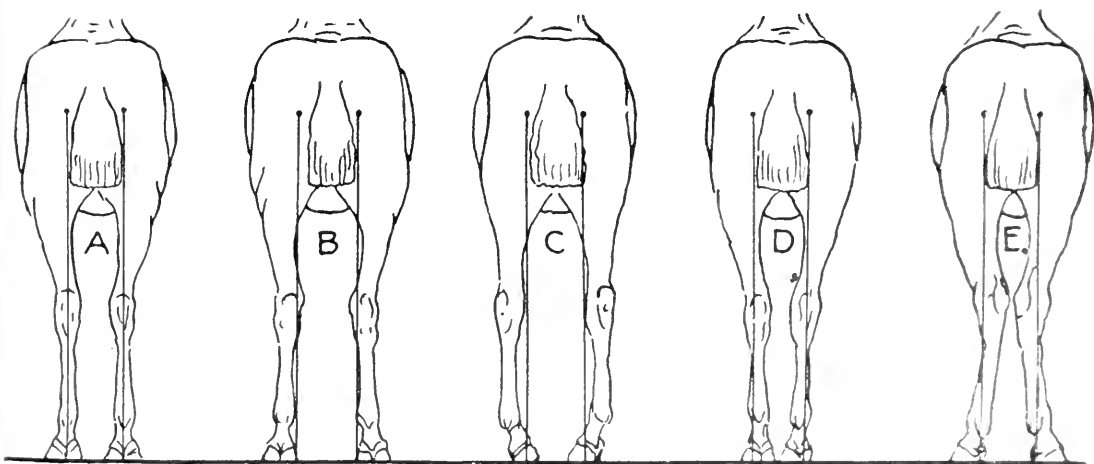


Figure 3.

Illustration No. 3, shows correct and incorrect set of hind legs, A, being a proper set. Followers of draft horses at the shows know how common it is to see a horse travel wide at the hocks. The legs shown in B of this illustration are a very good example of legs set too wide, while C shows a very bad form, the hocks wide and the fetlocks and toes pointing in. The legs shown in D are equally bad, as they are set too close together, and those shown in E, close together at the hocks, are commonly known as cow-hocks, making the animal stand very wide at the toes.

Illustration No. 4 shows the hind legs from the side view, A being the proper set, while B shows a bad case of sickle hock; C a leg which is altogether too straight, and D also another form of leg which is too straight. A little study of these four illustrations will give an intelligent idea of what is required in the proper set of a horse's legs.

In order to classify as a draft horse, an animal in fair flesh must weigh at least 1,600 pounds. The nearer the horse approaches a ton or over the better.

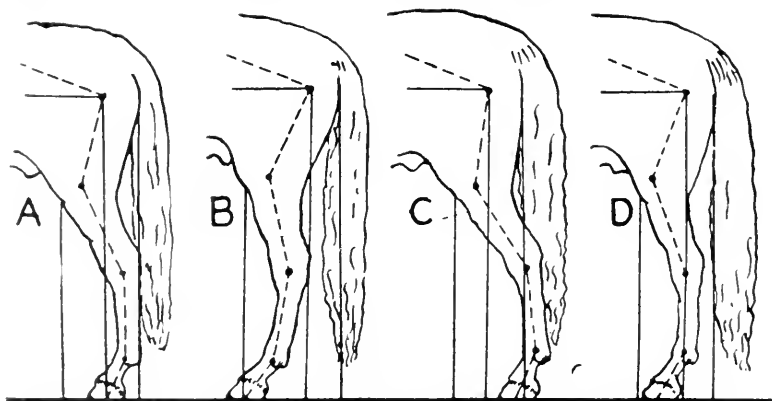


Figure 4.

This weight should be due to massiveness of form and heavy frame and muscle, rather than to a great quantity of fat. There are three classes of draft horses: light drafters, 1,600 pounds to 1,700 pounds; medium drafters, 1,700 pounds to 1,850 pounds, and heavy drafters, 1,850 pounds and over. Weight in the draft horse is of great importance. It is of value because it helps to establish the value of the drafter on the market. The heavy drafters have for many years brought the most money. Also, weight is of value, for it holds the horse's feet firmly to the ground, enabling it to exert its physical force. The railroads have taken advantage of this in building the locomotive. In the early stages of the development of the locomotive, before it was introduced as a means of transportation, the inventor had a great deal of trouble in getting the engine started, for the wheels would not adhere to the rails. It was thought that there should be cogs on the wheels and rails. By accident, it is said, they found the solution. In attempting one day to move some material in sacks down the track, part of the sacks were placed across the engine. This added weight caused the wheels to grip the rails, and the difficulty was solved. The man who rides a horse up a difficult hill applies the same principle.

The process of walking is a constant falling forwards, and the heavier the weight that falls against the collar the greater the pull.

It has been clearly demonstrated that if a horse is required to exert for a considerable length of time a pull of more than one-tenth to one-eighth of his weight, it is wearing upon its constitutional vigor and therefore affects its usefulness. At the minimum requirement, a team of 1,800 pound horses would develop 3 horse-power, but a team of 1,400 pound horses would only develop about 2 horse-power.

The form of draft horses must be such as to insure weight. The weight should be obtained by breadth and depth of body, and a heavy development of muscles on the arms and forearms, over the back and through the thighs. This heavy development of muscles helps to give the appearance of massiveness. The draft horse must give the impression of strength, of a horse of great power. In order to be efficient, drafters must carry their weight close to the ground, or, in other words, drafters must be low set. Too short a leg is as objectionable as too long a leg as it affects the efficiency of the horse.

Lack of depth of body, ranginess, openness, too great a length of leg, and lightness of muscling throughout the body are things to be criticized severely. These deficiencies detract from the weight and strength, and, therefore, affect the efficiency of the horse.

Quality in horses is an indication of wearing ability. Not being correlated with substance it is difficult of attainment in draft horses, but the tendency is toward as much quality as possible with substance. Quality is indicated by the general refined appearance of an animal, clean-cut features of the head, thin, even lips, fine ears, neatness and refinement of neck and withers, soft, silky hair, thin skin, and a clean, dense bone with a freeness from puffiness around the joints. Upon the uniform quality of all parts of the horse depend his value and the length of time he will be of service.

The draft horse must be energetic, showing sufficient nervous development to make him a willing worker. A sluggish disposition is to be avoided. There must be sufficient 'snap' about a horse for him to pick his feet up with a will, and to move off as if he meant business. Sluggishness is indicated by a lack of poise, by a slouchiness about the ears, and in the manner of standing. A good disposition is important, as it affects the ease of handling and working of a horse. It is desired that a horse perform his work willingly, and that he attends to his own business.

FITTING BEEF BREEDS FOR EXHIBITION.

While feeding is a most important feature in preparing animals of the beef breeds for exhibition, the final fitting and grooming just before the animals enter the ring play a most important part in deciding where the prizes are to go. Perfection, as far as can be obtained through grooming, is the result of many weeks of careful preparation and work.

The first step in preparing an animal for exhibition is to train it as early as possible to be led with a halter. Failure to do this in good time results in a restless animal that will not stand so as to show itself to the best advantage. There is considerable tact required in order to get some cattle to pose properly.

while others seem to do so almost naturally. In most cases they appear to the best advantage when they stand with feet squarely under the body and the head carried well up, but, with certain individuals, this does not hold good, and consequently each animal must be studied separately and taught to stand in the position which shows it off best.

Too much attention cannot be paid to the hair and skin. The use of the brush and currycomb is important, but much dry brushing is not as effective as washing every one or two weeks. The water used should be slightly tepid, as otherwise there is danger of the animal catching cold, and the washing is best done in the open air on a reasonably warm day. Use a soft brush after washing. Blanketing for some weeks is also essential.

The roughing up of the hair of Shorthorns and Herefords before they are shown is done as follows: First wet the animal all over, and brush the hair down smooth. Draw a straight line down the middle of the back with a comb, take a currycomb with pliable back, and placing it face down, start at the neck and draw it backwards, keeping in as nearly a straight line as possible to the hind quarters. Each time this is done keep the first row of teeth of the currycomb in the last mark of the previous row, which ensures the lines being an equal distance apart. Follow this out on both sides as far down as the flank. When this is done, start at the hind end of the animal and draw lines from bottom to top at right angles to the others, and then use a stiff brush to rub the hair up lightly without effacing the lines drawn by the currycomb. Time must be allowed for the hair to dry before the animal is shown, as judges are not inclined to look favourably on one with a wet coat of hair. A rough coat makes an animal appear thicker and more blocky and oftentimes covers up slight defects. Just before taking the animal into the ring a very little vaseline on a soft cloth rubbed on the hair gives it a fine gloss.

The careful herdsman sees to it that the feet of his charges are kept properly trimmed. The hoofs of animals kept indoors for exhibitions are apt to grow too long and out of shape on account of their being confined so much, and apart from appearances, overgrown hoofs cause an animal to stand badly. The front feet are not hard to trim with a blacksmith's knife unless the animal is very fractious. If the animal is very heavy, a box of the right height to permit the animal to kneel on, can be slipped under and with a broad sharp chisel the operator can quickly remove the surplus hoof, but care must be taken not to cut too deeply, and also to keep the sole pared to the right level. The box and chisel can also be used for the hind feet, in conjunction with a rope and pulley held by assistants. For nervous and somewhat vicious bulls it is sometimes necessary to throw the animal before the trimming can be safely accomplished. In polishing the horns, the rough outside scale is first removed with a sharp knife, followed by a wood rasp and glass and emery or sandpaper to make the horn perfectly smooth. Then sweet oil is applied on a piece of flannel, after which a little emery powder is sprinkled on dry flannel and rubbed in; a further polish is secured by using chamois.

The heads and the ears, inside and out, of Aberdeen Angus and animals of other polled breeds are trimmed with clippers and also the legs up to the knees and hocks. The hair of Galloways curls naturally, and only washing is necessary to secure a fine, soft coat.



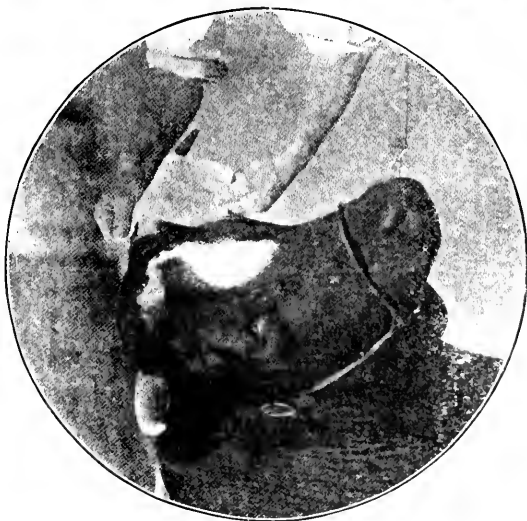
Smoothing down the horn.



Trimming the poll.



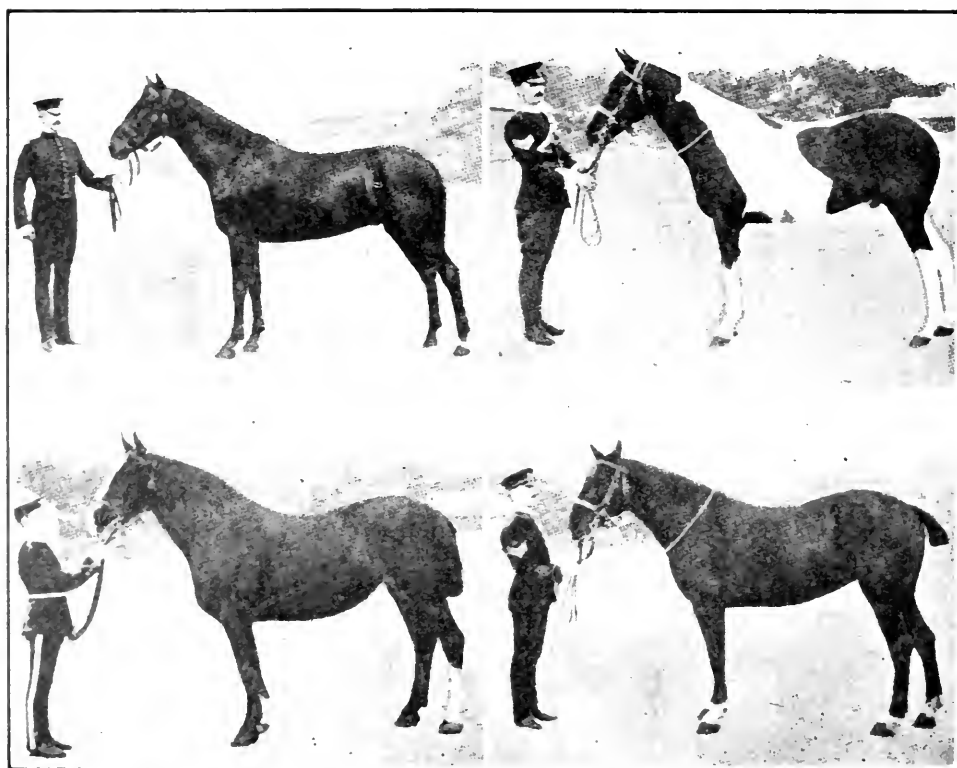
Improving appearance by use of curry comb.



Polishing the horn.

TYPES OF ARMY HORSES.

The accompanying illustrations show types of horses suitable for the Household Cavalry, Army Service Corps, Mounted Infantry and Royal Field Artillery. Prices paid for animals for Household Cavalry are higher than for the ordinary troop horse, because they must be well bred, good looking, able to carry a heavy rider and have a certain amount of action. Color required is black, and their height at four years of age must be fifteen hands and three inches, and at five years of age sixteen hands. The black gelding illustrated is from the Royal Horse Guards; it has plenty of strength and quality, moves well and is fast.



Types of Army Horses.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Household Cavalry. | 2. Mounted Infantry. |
| 3. Army Service Corps. | 4. Royal Field Artillery Leader. |

The Army Service Corps horse is of a different type, being required for draught purposes; the animal shown being a short-legged bay mare fifteen hands two inches high and eight years old. The Mounted Infantry cob is fourteen hands one and one-half inches high, and nine years old and has done a good deal of work. The Royal Field Artillery horse, a bay gelding fifteen hands, one and one-half inches high is thirteen years old, and one of the leaders of a team. It can gallop, is deep through the heart, and has short legs and the best of shoulders.

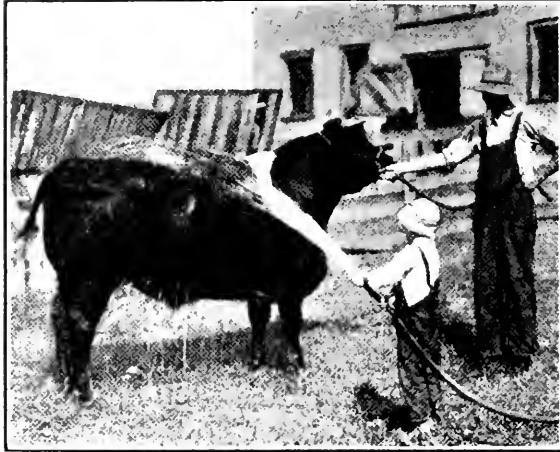
The Convention then adjourned after singing the National Anthem.

IN MEMORIAM

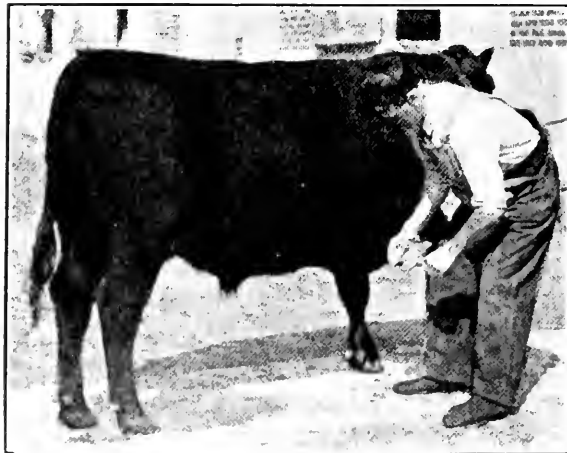
Only a short time after the Annual Convention was held in February, the members of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions received, with the deepest regret, the sad news of the death of Dr. W. A. Crow, who for two years had occupied the high position of President of the Association, and had only recently handed over the reins of office to his successor. Kind and genial in manner and a good presiding officer, he was very highly esteemed by all with whom he came in contact and he will be greatly missed by a large circle of friends. During his term of office he did splendid work on behalf of the Association in which he took such a keen interest.



THE LATE DR. W. A. CROW



Washing off.



Trimming the foot.

DIPLOMA FOR FALL FAIRS.



Full size, 18 x 24 inches

The above attractive design of a diploma has been produced by a Canadian firm to meet the demand for suitable awards for Fall Fairs. The original, 18 by 24 inches, is lithographed in harmonious colors on heavy plate paper. The central design represents "Ceres," the Greek Goddess, to whom was attributed by the Ancients the power over all products of the soil. On the left is a plowing scene, while a reaper is busy on the right. The live stock interests are represented in the circles below, while the border of maple leaves gives the Canadian touch. Spaces are left for putting in the name of the society and other necessary wording.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, 1914-15.

		1914.	1915.			1914.	1915.
ALGOMA:				ESSEX:			
Bruce Mines		\$136 00	\$137 00	Amherstburg, Ander-			
Central Algoma		694 00	.....	don and Malden ..		146 00	165 00
Iron Bridge		52 00	50 00	Colchester South ..		150 00	192 00
Johnston & Aberdeen		91 00	98 00	Comber		142 00	151 00
North Shore		102 00	99 00	Essex Co.		598 00	621 00
St. Joseph Island		155 00	174 00	Mersea, Leamington &			
Thessalon		187 00	201 00	South Gosfield		383 00	403 00
				Windsor		444 00	535 00
BRANT:				FRONTENAC:			
Onondaga		127 00	127 00	Frontenac		124 00	133 00
Paris		379 00	384 00	Kennebec		44 00	46 00
South Brant		452 00	443 00	Kingston Tp.		196 00	204 00
				Parham		75 00	82 00
BRUCE:				Storrington		84 00	90 00
Arran and Tara		317 00	316 00	Wolfe Island		75 00	78 00
Carrick		202 00	211 00				
Chesley		216 00	191 00	GLENGARRY:			
Eastnor		113 00	108 00	Glengarry		179 00	152 00
Hepworth		144 00	168 00	Kenyon		182 00	178 00
Huron Township		210 00	210 00	St. Lawrence Valley .		278 00	280 00
Kincardine		119 00	124 00				
Lucknow		194 00	196 00	GRENVILLE:			
N. Bruce & Saugeen..		176 00	166 00	Kemptville		199 00	196 00
Northern		199 00	172 00	Merrickville		204 00	201 00
Paisley		228 00	214 00	South Grenville		205 00	217 00
Pinkerton		102 00	100 00	Spencerville		137 00	136 00
Teeswater		228 00	224 00				
Tiverton		129 00	119 00	GREY:			
Underwood		157 00	143 00	Ayton		133 00	132 00
Warton		171 00	170 00	Collingwood Tp.		161 00	165 00
				Desboro		163 00	173 00
CARLETON:				East Grey		130 00	.....
Carleton County		417 00	454 00	Egremont		151 00	156 00
Carp		286 00	258 00	Hanover, Bentinck &			
Fitzroy		162 00	173 00	Brant		150 00	157 00
Metcalf		314 00	333 00	Holland		129 00	139 00
				Keppel		90 00	87 00
DUFFERIN:				Kilsyth		204 00	203 00
Dufferin		248 00	252 00	Markdale		159 00	184 00
Dufferin Central		314 00	309 00	Meaford & St. Vincent		178 00	179 00
East Luther		221 00	226 00	Normanby		92 00	92 00
				Osprey		136 00	134 00
DUNDAS:				Owen Sound		344 00	371 00
Dundas		92 00	74 00	Priceville		101 00	116 00
Mountain		204 00	205 00	Proton		201 00	213 00
Winchester		318 00	208 00	Rocklyn		161 00	166 00
				South Grey		179 00	172 00
DURHAM:				Sydenham		96 00	99 00
Cartwright		143 00	138 00	Walter's Falls		147 00	170 00
Clarke Tp.		223 00	256 00				
Millbrook		319 00	387 00	HALIDMAND:			
Port Hope		251 00	298 00	Caledonia		539 00	543 00
West Durham		402 00	398 00	Canboro		47 00	48 00
				Dunville		173 00	167 00
ELGIN:				Haldimand		211 00	212 00
Aldboro		250 00	233 00	Southern Branch		108 00	118 00
Shedden		65 00	69 00	Walpole		184 00	191 00
South Dorchester ...		158 00	162 00				
Straffordville		94 00	91 00	HALIBURTON:			
West Elgin		357 00	356 00	Glamorgan		44 00	47 00
				Haliburton		158 00	181 00
				Minden		173 00	183 00

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES,
1914-15.—*Continued.*

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
HALTON:			Lanark Village and		
Acton	300 00	255 00	Bathurst	223 00	207 00
Esquesing	236 00	252 00	Maberly	74 00	74 00
Halton	380 00	386 00	North Lanark	623 00	631 00
Nelson & Burlington..	203 00	215 00	Pakenham	171 00	172 00
Trafalgar	248 00	237 00	South Lanark	353 00	309 00
HASTINGS:			LEEDS:		
Bancroft	127 00	131 00	Brockville	700 00	583 00
Belleville	361 00	354 00	Delta	240 00	239 00
Frankford	302 00	306 00	Frankville	202 00	189 00
Madoc	211 00	217 00	Lansdowne	182 00	181 00
Marmora	145 00	136 00	Lombardy	114 00	115 00
Maynooth	74 00	91 00	North Crosby	71 00	58 00
Shannonville	135 00	142 00	Rear of Leeds and		
Stirling	201 00	212 00	Lansdowne	44 00	46 00
Tweed	227 00	215 00	LENNOX AND ADDINGTON:		
Wollaston	84 00	89 00	Addington	47 00	55 00
HURON:			Amherst Island	140 00	140 00
Bayfield	102 00	100 00	Centreville	82 00	80 00
Blyth	157 00	149 00	Ernestown	89 00	93 00
Dungannon	140 00	136 00	Lennox	296 00	285 00
East Huron	208 00	214 00	LINCOLN:		
Exeter	210 00	215 00	Abingdon	70 00	69 00
Goderich Industrial..	264 00	270 00	Clinton	199 00	218 00
Howick	135 00	131 00	Monck	55 00	74 00
Seaforth	201 00	209 00	Niagara Town & Tp..	108 00	105 00
South Huron (Spring			Peninsular Central ..	107 00	105 00
Fair Only)			MANITOULIN ISLAND:		
Turnberry	203 00	191 00	Billings	277 00	254 00
Zurich	121 00	116 00	Gore Bay	378 00	359 00
KENORA:			Howland	126 00	122 00
Dryden	262 00	338 00	Manitowaning	182 00	212 00
Kenora	372 00	390 00	Providence Bay	140 00	148 00
KENT:			MIDDLESEX		
Camden	134 00	132 00	Caradoc	110 00	116 00
East Kent	218 00	224 00	Delaware	149 00	155 00
Harwich	203 00	204 00	Dorchester	215 00	224 00
Howard	302 00	290 00	East Middlesex	100 00	100 00
Orford	236 00	237 00	London Tp.	109 00	101 00
Raleigh & Tilbury ..	167 00	157 00	McGillivray	71 00	76 00
Romney	128 00	131 00	Melbourne	300 00	300 00
Wallaceburg	122 00	124 00	Mosa & Ekfrid	203 00	215 00
West Kent	389 00	397 00	North Middlesex ..	121 00	118 00
LAMBTON:			Parkhill	128 00	136 00
Bosanquet	159 00	169 00	Strathroy	480 00	464 00
Brooke & Alvinston ..	258 00	257 00	Thorndale	121 00	123 00
East Lambton	268 00	263 00	Westminster	118 00	125 00
Florence	159 00	163 00	MUSKOKA:		
Forest	187 00	192 00	Baysville	117 00	134 00
Moore	274 00	265 00	Gravenhurst and Mus-		
Petrolia & Enniskillen	375 00	373 00	koka	304 00	337 00
Plympton & Wyoming	160 00	159 00	Medora & Wood	238 00	280 00
Sombra	117 00	111 00	Morrison	93 00	110 00
West Lambton	361 00	340 00	North Muskoka	348 00	349 00
LANARK:			South Muskoka	789 00	792 00
Dalhousie	117 00	108 00	Stephenson & Watt ..	248 00	281 00
Lanark Tp.	132 00	133 00	Stisted	150 00	147 00

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES,
1914-15.—Continued.

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
NIPISSING:			PEEL:		
Astorville	133 00	134 00	Albion & Bolton	296 00	283 00
Bonfield	129 00	130 00	Caledon	192 00	177 00
East Nipissing	326 00	305 00	Cooksville	232 00	250 00
Sturgeon Falls	203 00	224 00	Peel	448 00	444 00
Verner	236 00	263 00	Toronto Gore (Spring Fair Only) .....	.....	.....
NORFOLK:			Toronto Tp.	356 00	384 00
Charlotteville	155 00	150 00	PERTH:		
Courtland	88 00	95 00	Elma	125 00	124 00
Houghton	114 00	127 00	Fullarton, Logan & Hibbert	246 00	241 00
Norfolk Co.	593 00	600 00	Kirkton	156 00	161 00
North Walsingham ..	125 00	116 00	Listowel	171 00	142 00
Townsend	80 00	76 00	Mornington	196 00	196 00
Windham	103 00	103 00	South Perth	184 00	183 00
NORTHUMBERLAND:			Stratford	280 00	286 00
Alnwick	133 00	130 00	PETERBOROUGH:		
Brighton	182 00	187 00	East Peterborough ..	361 00	350 00
Cobourg Central	332 00	288 00	Galway	51 00	46 00
Colborne	281 00	283 00	Lakefield	130 00	129 00
Cramahe	149 00	152 00	Otonabee	131 00	141 00
Percy Tp.	342 00	350 00	Peterborough Indust..	628 00	655 00
Seymour	185 00	180 00	PRESCOTT:		
Wooler	98 00	98 00	Alfred	100 00	95 00
ONTARIO:			South Plantagenet ..	96 00	97 00
Beaverton	167 00	170 00	Vankleek Hill	366 00	362 00
Brock	256 00	250 00	PRINCE EDWARD:		
Pt. Perry, Reach & Scugog	143 00	152 00	Ameliasburg	162 00	158 00
Ramona	38 00	44 00	Prince Edward	482 00	517 00
Scott	128 00	134 00	Sophiasburg	116 00	116 00
South Ontario	463 00	484 00	RAINY RIVER:		
Uxbridge	203 00	221 00	Atwood .....	.....	127 00
OXFORD:			Rainy River Valley..	490 00	601 00
Drumbo	310 00	319 00	RENFREW:		
East Nissouri	72 00	76 00	Arnprior	167 00	185 00
Ingersoll, North and West Oxford	160 00	142 00	Cobden	183 00	188 00
North Norwich	200 00	191 00	North Renfrew	381 00	371 00
South Norwich	153 00	151 00	Renfrew	623 00	617 00
Tavistock	229 00	225 00	RUSSELL:		
Tillsonburg and Dere- ham	237 00	252 00	Casselman	59 00	58 00
West Zorra & Embro	151 00	147 00	Clarence	95 00	105 00
Woodstock	509 00	510 00	Russell	206 00	225 00
PARRY SOUND:			SIMCOE:		
Armour, Ryerson and Burk's Falls	464 00	478 00	Alliston	137 00	176 00
Christie	120 00	96 00	Barrie	425 00	424 00
Loring	200 00	214 00	Beeton	205 00	189 00
Machar	204 00	223 00	Bradford and West Gwillimbury	211 00	207 00
Magnetawan	239 00	259 00	Coldwater	130 00	157 00
McKellar	286 00	312 00	Cookstown	258 00	227 00
McMurrich	266 00	277 00	East Simcoe .....	.....	No Fair
Parry Sound	312 00	328 00	Flos Tp.	187 00	181 00
Perry	291 00	288 00	Nottawasaga & G. Northern	224 00	264 00
Powassan	279 00	291 00	Oro	177 00	180 00
Rosseau	144 00	173 00	Tiny & Tay	210 00	.....
Strong	280 00	299 00			
United Tps.	140 00	151 00			

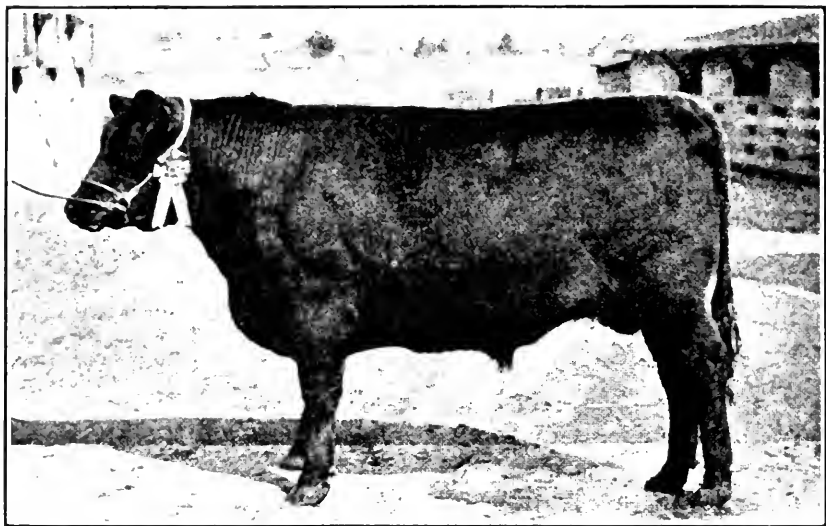
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES,
1914-15.—Continued.

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
STORMONT:			Thorold Town & Tp...	154 00	151 00
Cornwall	262 00	275 00	Wainfleet	99 00	97 00
Finch	75 00	79 00	Welland	352 00	390 00
Roxborough	132 00	142 00			
Stormont	118 00	119 00	WELLINGTON:		
SUDBURY:			Arthur	165 00	177 00
Martland & Cosby ..	52 00	60 00	Centre Wellington ..	298 00	310 00
Massey	287 00	284 00	Erin	346 00	347 00
Warren	198 00	211 00	Guelph & South Wel-		
TEMISKAMING:			lington	736 00	.....
Charlton	155 00	164 00	Maryborough	72 00	71 00
Cochrane	132 00	92 00	Mount Forest	301 00	308 00
Englehart	180 00	189 00	Palmerston	111 00	139 00
Matheson	124 00	118 00	Peel & Drayton	138 00	143 00
New Liskeard	435 00	439 00	Puslinch	164 00	161 00
THUNDER BAY:			Rockwood	171 00	186 00
Oliver	323 00	363 00	West Garafraxa	105 00	89 00
West Algoma	800 00	800 00	West Wellington	153 00	154 00
Whitefish Valley	109 00	182 00			
VICTORIA:			WENTWORTH:		
Eldon	137 00	126 00	Ancaster	160 00	160 00
Fenelon	142 00	148 00	Binbrook	83 00	85 00
Mariposa	117 00	127 00	Hamilton and Went-		
North Victoria	60 00	58 00	worth	429 00	465 00
South Victoria	702 00	680 00	Rockton	338 00	338 00
Verulam	254 00	205 00	Waterdown	212 00	213 00
WATERLOO:			West Flamboro	159 00	148 00
Elmira & Woolwich..	132 00	146 00			
South Waterloo	493 00	505 00	YORK:		
Wellesley and North			Markham	736 00	742 00
Easthope	221 00	215 00	Newmarket	458 00	450 00
Wilnot	198 00	208 00	Queensville	134 00	133 00
WELLAND:			Richmond Hill	173 00	174 00
Bertie	210 00	225 00	Scarboro	290 00	305 00
Fenwick	228 00	233 00	Schomberg	270 00	265 00
Stamford & Niagara			Sutton	141 00	150 00
Falls .....	.....	.....	Weston, York and		
			Etobicoke	239 00	227 00
			Woodbridge	533 00	529 00
				\$73,022 00	\$72,682 00

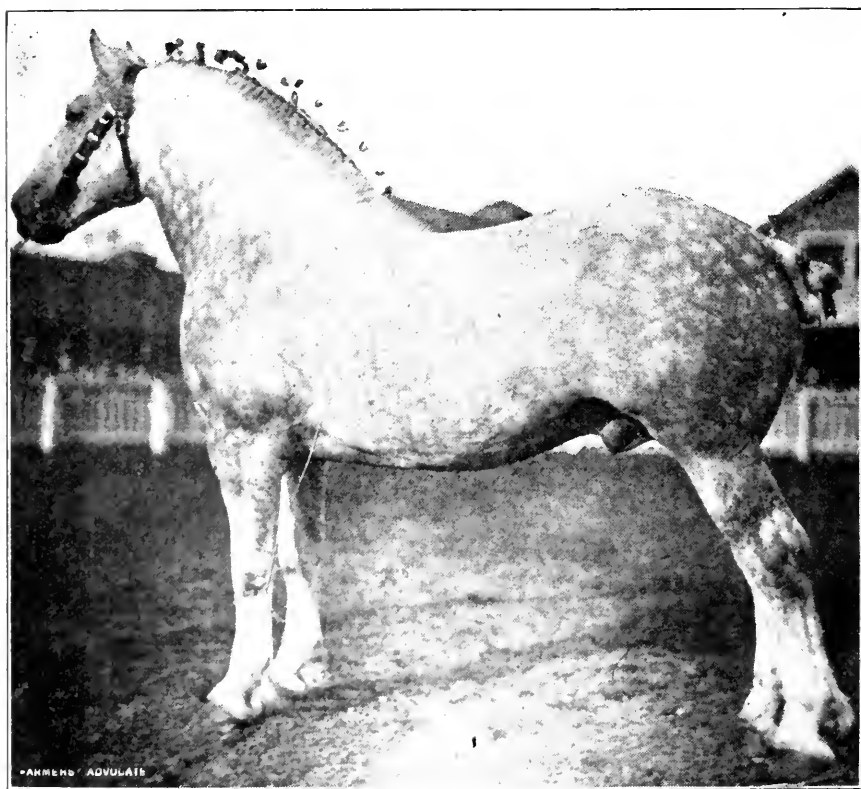
SPECIAL GRANTS TO SOCIETIES IN THE DISTRICTS.

Societies.

	1914.	1915.			
ALGOMA:			HALIBURTON:		
Bruce Mines	\$73 00	\$69 00	Glamorgan	24 00	23 00
Central Algoma	100 00	.....	Haliburton	85 00	91 00
Iron Bridge	28 00	25 00	Minden	92 00	91 00
Johnston & Aberdeen.	49 00	49 00			
North Shore	54 00	49 00	HASTINGS:		
St. Joseph Island	83 00	87 00	Bancroft	100 00	100 00
Thessalon	100 00	100 00	Maynooth	79 00	91 00
			Wollaston	90 00	89 00
FRONTENAC:					
Kennebec	47 00	46 00	KENORA:		
Parham	81 00	82 00	Dryden	100 00	100 00
			Kenora	100 00	100 00



This breed requires only slight attention as to coat to fit it for the show ring.



Percheron.

SPECIAL GRANTS TO SOCIETIES IN THE DISTRICTS.—*Continued.*

MANITOULIN:

Billings	100 00	100 00
Gore Bay	100 00	100 00
Howland	67 00	61 00
Manitowaning	97 00	100 00
Providence Bay	75 00	74 00

MUSKOKA:

Baysville	62 00	67 00
Gravenhurst and Muskoka	100 00	100 00
Medora & Wood	100 00	100 00
Morrison	50 00	55 00
North Muskoka	100 00	100 00
South Muskoka	100 00	100 00
Stephenson & Watt ..	100 00	100 00
Stisted	80 00	73 00

NIPISSING:

Astorville	71 00	67 00
Bonfield	69 00	65 00
East Nipissing	100 00	100 00
Sturgeon Falls	100 00	100 00
Verner	100 00	100 00

PARRY SOUND:

Armour, Ryerson & Burk's Falls	100 00	100 00
Christie	49 00	48 00
Loring	100 00	100 00
Machar	100 00	100 00
Magnetawan	100 00	100 00
McKellar	100 00	100 00

McMurrich	100 00	100 00
Parry Sound	100 00	100 00
Perry	100 00	100 00
Powassan	100 00	100 00
Rosseau	77 00	86 00
Strong	100 00	100 00
United Townships ..	74 00	76 00

PETERBOROUGH:

Galway	46 00
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RAINY RIVER:

Rainy River Valley ..	100 00	100 00
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SUDBURY:

Massey	100 00	100 00
Martland & Cosby	22 00
Warren	100 00	100 00

TEMISKAMING:

Charlton	83 00	82 00
Cochrane		49 00
Englehart	96 00	94 00
Matheson	65 00	52 00
New Liskeard	100 00	100 00

THUNDER BAY:

Oliver	100 00	100 00
West Algoma	100 00	100 00
Whitefish Valley	100 00	91 00

\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00
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GRANTS TO SPRING FAIRS—1915.

Stallion Shows, 1915, \$842.00.

Halton (for 1914)	\$50 00
Dunnville	7 00
South Perth	36 00
Wilmot	50 00
Elmira & Woolwich	50 00
Carrick	50 00
Stratford	50 00
East Luther	50 00
Forest	50 00
Barrie	50 00
West Kent	50 00
Dufferin Central	50 00
Arthur	50 00
Erin	50 00
Esquesing	50 00
Walpole	6 00
Peel Co.	50 00
Meaford & St. Vincent	33 00
Palmerston	47 00
Proton	13 00

\$842 00

Stallion and Bull Shows, 1915, \$355.00.

South Huron	\$50 00
Fullarton, Logan & Hibbert ..	50 00
Weston, York & Etobicoke ..	50 00
Paris	50 00
Woodstock	30 00
Seaforth	50 00
Rocklyn	25 00
Toronto Gore	50 00

\$355 00

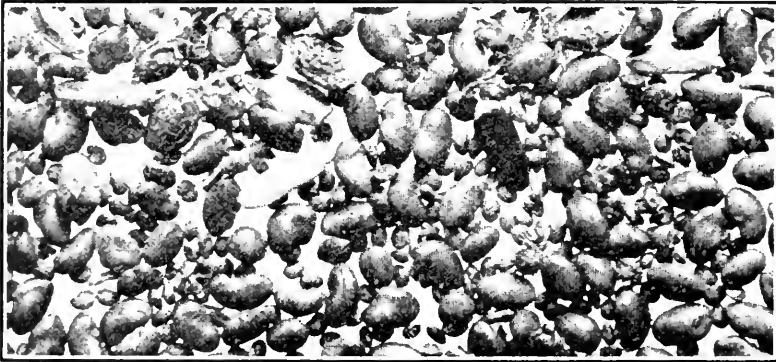
Seed Fairs, 1915, \$208.00.

Verulam	\$25 00
Richmond Hill	25 00
Renfrew	25 00
South Huron	14 00
Centre Wellington	23 00
Carrick	25 00
Stratford	16 00
Woodstock	16 00
South Waterloo	17 00
Collingwood Tp.	22 00

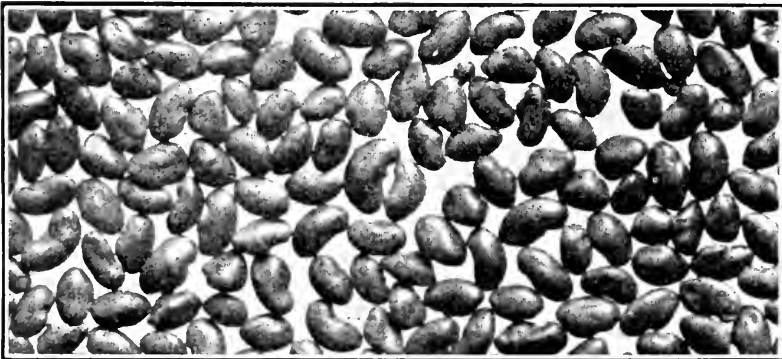
\$208 00



First Prize Field of O. A. C. 72 Oats, grown by B. Tolton, Guelph.



Poor and Mixed Alfalfa Seed.



Good Alfalfa Seed.

GRANTS TO SOCIETIES OWNING PURE-BRED STOCK—1915.

Colchester North	\$240 00	Oldeastle	389 00
Drummond	70 00	Osgoode	225 00
Dummer & Douro	290 00	South Woodslee	620 00
East Huron	80 00	Verulam	40 00
Emily	166 00		
Kenora	40 00		
Lakehurst	170 00		
			<hr/>
			\$2,321 00

SPECIAL GRANTS.

INDIAN SOCIETIES:	1914.	1915.
/ Six Nations	\$100 00	\$100 00
United Indian	100 00	100 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$200 00	\$200 00

GRANTS TO THE CANADIAN NATIONAL, CENTRAL CANADA AND WESTERN FAIR.

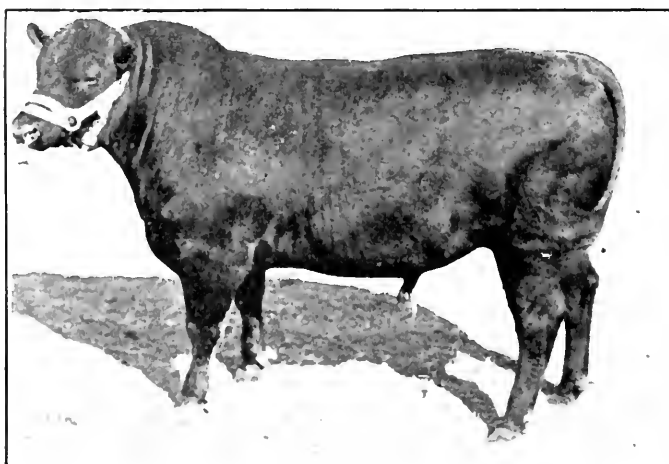
	1914.	1915.
Canadian National	\$2,500 00	\$2,500 00
Central Canada	1,316 00	1,250 00
Western Fair	1,184 00	1,250 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00

LEGISLATIVE GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES WHICH HELD FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS IN 1914.

<i>Societies.</i>			
ALGOMA:		DUFFERIN:	
Central Algoma	\$100 00	Dufferin	50 00
North Shore	50 00	Dufferin Central	50 00
St. Joseph Island	100 00	East Luther	50 00
Thessalon	100 00		
BRANT:		DUNDAS:	
Parls	50 00	Mountain	150 00
Onondaga	50 00	Winchester	100 00
Six Nations	50 00		
South Brant	50 00	DURHAM:	
BRUCE:		Millbrook	50 00
Carrick	50 00	Orono	100 00
Chesley	50 00	Port Hope	100 00
Eastnor	150 00	West Durham	50 00
Hepworth	50 00		
Huron Tp.	150 00	ELGIN:	
Lucknow	50 00	Aldboro	50 00
North Bruce & Saugeen	50 00	Shedden	50 00
Northern	50 00	South Dorchester	100 00
Pinkerton	50 00	West Elgin	100 00
Teeswater	50 00		
Warton	100 00	ESSEX:	
CARLETON:		Amherstburg, Anderdon and	
Carleton Co.	50 00	Malden	150 00
Fitzroy	150 00	Comber	50 00
Metcalfe	50 00	Essex Co.	50 00
		South Woodslee	50 00
		Windsor	50 00
		FRONTENAC:	
		Kingston Tp.	50 00
		Wolfe Island	50 00



Hereford.



Aberdeen-Angus.

LEGISLATIVE GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES WHICH HELD FIELD
CROP COMPETITIONS IN 1914.—*Continued.*

GLENGARRY:

Kenyon	50 00
St. Lawrence Valley	50 00

GREY:

Ayton	50 00
Collingwood Tp.	50 00
Desboro	50 00
Egremont	50 00
Keppel	100 00
Kilsyth	150 00
Markdale	50 00
Normanby	50 00
Osprey	50 00
Priceville	50 00
Proton	100 00
Rocklyn	150 00
South Grey	100 00
Walter's Falls	150 00

HALDIMAND:

Caledonia	150 00
Haldimand	50 00
Southern Branch	50 00

HALTON:

Halton	150 00
Nelson & Burlington	50 00
Trafalgar	50 00

HASTINGS:

Frankford	100 00
Madoc	50 00
Maynooth	50 00
Stirling	150 00

HURON:

Blyth	50 00
East Huron	50 00
Exeter	100 00
Howick	50 00
Seaforth	50 00
Turnberry	50 00
West Huron	50 00

KENORA:

Dryden	150 00
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KENT:

Harwich	50 00
Orford	50 00
Raleigh & Tilbury	50 00
Wallaceburg	100 00
West Kent	50 00

LAMBERTON:

Bosanquet	100 00
Brooke & Alvinston	150 00
Florence	100 00
Plympton & Wyoming	50 00
Sombra	100 00

LANARK:

LANARK Village & Bathurst..	50 00
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LEEDS:

Lansdowne	50 00
Lombardy	50 00

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON:

Lennox	50 00
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LINCOLN:

Clinton	50 00
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MANITOULIN:

Gore Bay	50 00
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MIDDLESEX:

Caradoc	100 00
Dorchester	50 00
East Middlesex	100 00
McGillivray	50 00
Mosa & Ekfrid	50 00
North Middlesex	50 00
Strathroy	100 00
Westminster	50 00

MUSKOKA:

Gravenhurst & Muskoka	50 00
Medora & Wood	100 00
South Muskoka	100 00
Stephenson & Watt	100 00

NISSISSING:

Bonfield	50 00
Verner	150 00

NORFOLK:

Courtland	150 00
Houghton	150 00
North Walsingham	50 00

NORTHUMBERLAND:

Seymour	50 00
Wooler	50 00

ONTARIO:

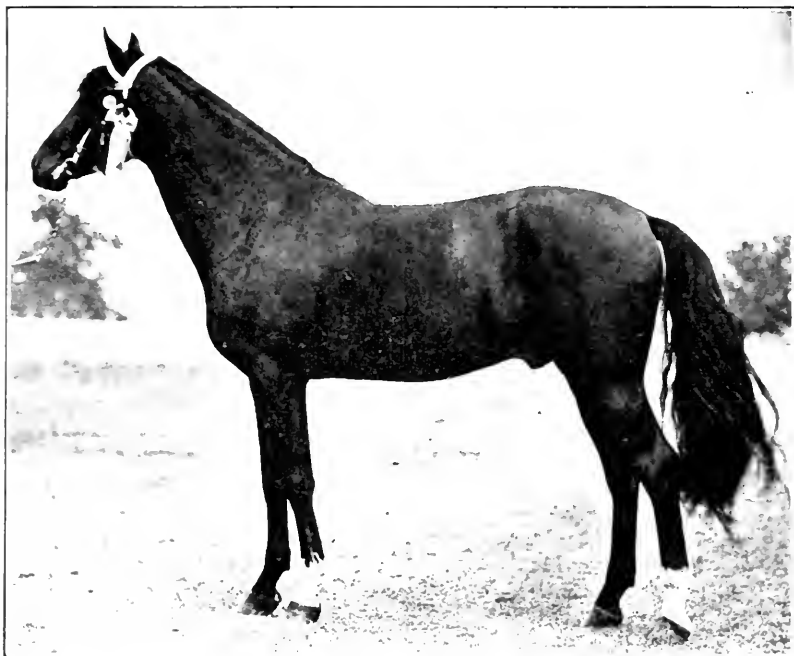
Beaverton	50 00
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OXFORD:

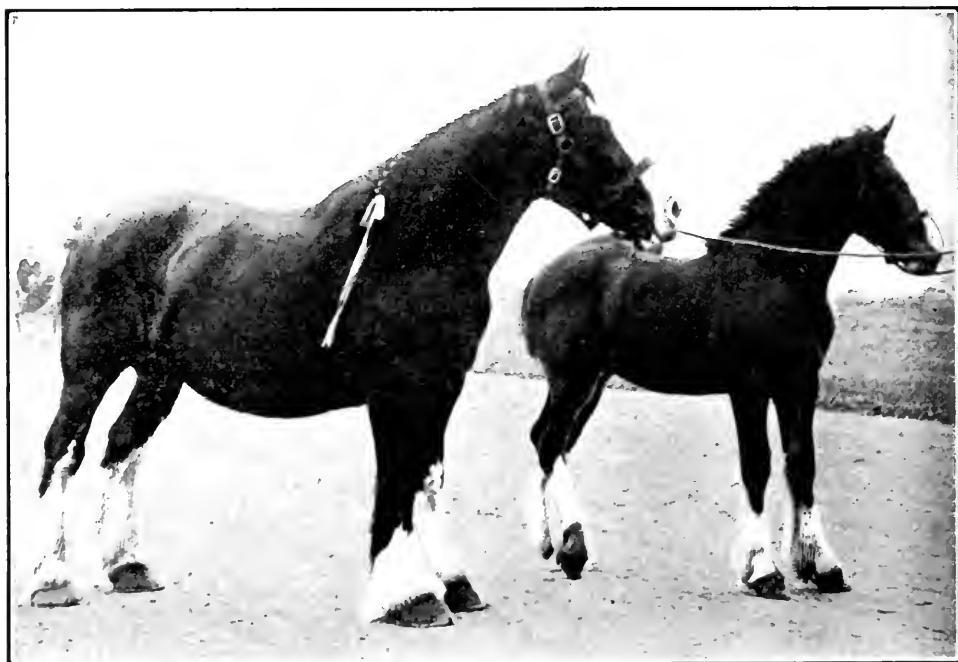
East Nissouri	50 00
Ingersoll, N. & W. Oxford ..	50 00
North Norwich	100 00
South Norwich	50 00
Tillsonburg & Dereham	50 00
West Zorra & Embro	50 00

PARRY SOUND:

Armour, Ryerson and Burk's Falls	100 00
Loring	50 00
Macchar	100 00
Magnetawan	50 00
McKellar	50 00
McMurrich	100 00
Parry Sound	100 00
Perry	100 00
Powassan	100 00
Strong	100 00



Standard-Bred



Draft Brood Mare and Foal.

LEGISLATIVE GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES WHICH HELD FIELD
CROP COMPETITIONS IN 1914.—*Continued.*

PEEL:			TEMISKAMING:		
Albion & Bolton	50 00		Charlton	50 00	
Peel	50 00		New Liskeard	100 00	
Toronto Tp.	50 00				
PERTH:			THUNDER BAY:		
Elma	50 00		Oliver	50 00	
Fullarton, Logan & Hibbert ..	50 00		Whitefish Valley	50 00	
Kirkton	150 00				
PETERBOROUGH:			VICTORIA:		
Otonabee	50 00		Eldon	50 00	
Peterborough Industrial	50 00		Emily	50 00	
			Fenelon	50 00	
			Verulam	150 00	
PRESCOTT:			WATERLOO:		
Alfred	50 00		South Waterloo	150 00	
PRINCE EDWARD:			WELLAND:		
Ameliasburg	50 00		Bertie	100 00	
Prince Edward	50 00		Fenwick	50 00	
Sophiasburg	50 00		Welland	50 00	
RAINY RIVER:			WELLINGTON:		
Rainy River Valley	150 00		Centre Wellington	150 00	
RENFREW:			Erin	150 00	
Arnprior	50 00		Mount Forest	50 00	
Cobden	150 00		Puslinch	50 00	
North Renfrew	150 00		Rockwood	50 00	
Renfrew	100 00				
RUSSELL:			WENTWORTH:		
Russell	50 00		Waterdown	100 00	
			West Flamborough	50 00	
SIMCOE:			YORK:		
Barrie	100 00		Markham	50 00	
East Simcoe	50 00		Richmond Hill	50 00	
Nottawasaga & G. Northern ..	50 00		Scarboro	100 00	
			Schomberg	50 00	
			Total	\$12,900 00	

GRANTS TO SOCIETIES WHICH SUFFERED LOSSES IN GATE RECEIPTS
THROUGH WET WEATHER.

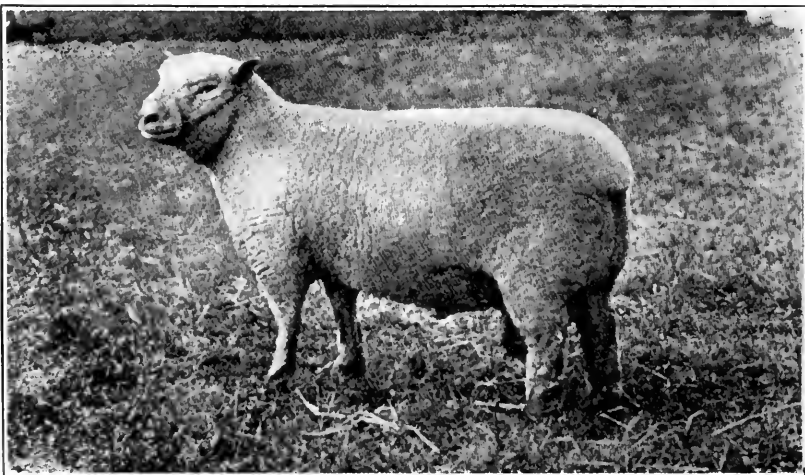
<i>Societies.</i>			NORFOLK:		
CARLETON:			Norfolk Co.	166 00	
Metcalf	\$60 00				
DURHAM:			NORTHUMBERLAND:		
West Durham	218 00		Cobourg Central	130 00	
ESSEX:			OXFORD:		
Windsor & N. Essex	287 00		North Norwich	55 00	
GREY:			PEEL:		
Owen Sound	47 00		Caledon	32 00	
Proton	153 00		Peel Co.	277 00	
LEEDS:			PERTH:		
Brockville	300 00		Elma	35 00	
North Crosby	103 00		Listowel	151 00	
MIDDLESEX:			South Perth	119 00	
Strathroy	98 00		Stratford	48 00	

GRANTS TO SOCIETIES WHICH SUFFERED LOSSES IN GATE RECEIPTS
THROUGH WET WEATHER.—*Continued.*

VICTORIA:		WENTWORTH:	
North Victoria	14 00	West Flamboro	103 00
WELLAND:		YORK:	
Bertie	65 00	Schomberg	110 00
WELLINGTON:		Scarboro	44 00
Erin	270 00		\$2,885 00

REPORTS OF STOCK SOCIETIES.

Societies.	RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURE.			
	Legislative grant.	Members' fees for 1914.	Municipal grant.	Sale of stock.	Total actual receipts.	Purchase of live stock.	Keep of stock.	Officers' salaries.	Total actual expenditure.
Colchester North.....	\$ 200	\$ 240	\$ 150	\$ 9	\$ 599	\$ 755	\$ 40	\$ 10	\$ 829
Drummond	100	60	50	21	231	204	40	10	257
Dummer and Douro.....	320	147	.....	128	875	257	435	12	757
Emily	130	163	50	55	451	326	200	15	648
Lakehurst	150	61	.....	.....	220	211	.....	.....	211
Oldcastle	380	530	150	12	1,072	250	272	22	567
Osgoode	215	130	.....	50	402	325	187	10	524
South Woodslee	580	587	150	.....	1,427	1,015	255	54	1,442
	2,075	1,918	550	275	5,277	3,343	1,429	133	5,235



Southdown.

ANALYSIS OF PRIZE MONEY PAID BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN ONTARIO IN 1914.

Societies.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
ALGOMA:	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Bruce Mines	40 50	34 00	15 00	1 75	150 50	241 75
Central Algoma	No	fair				
Iron Bridge	13 25	12 50	8 00	2 50	54 00	90 25
Johnston & Aberdeen	39 00	17 50	26 00	1 75	80 50	164 75
North Shore	20 25	8 00	15 75	.....	84 25	128 25
St. Joseph Island	48 00	35 00	20 00	1 00	100 00	204 00
Thessalon	77 00	47 00	18 00	6 00	163 85	311 85
BRANT:						
Onondaga	97 50	63 50	14 50	21 00	231 75	428 25
Paris	323 00	151 00	143 00	105 00	562 50	1,284 50
South Brant	421 00	150 50	166 00	77 00	632 50	1,447 00
BRUCE:						
Arran & Tara	501 00	158 00	86 00	36 25	266 30	1,047 55
Carriick	202 50	131 00	57 00	26 75	299 50	716 75
Chesley	220 50	67 00	26 00	12 50	249 30	575 30
Eastnor	69 00	23 00	12 50	11 00	165 75	281 25
Hepworth	169 50	83 50	35 25	5 50	222 50	516 25
Huron Tp.	159 75	87 50	50 50	26 00	333 20	656 95
Kincardine	151 00	65 00	37 25	19 75	160 00	433 00
Lucknow	185 50	105 50	39 50	17 50	300 75	648 75
N. Bruce & Saugeen	202 00	64 00	38 50	31 00	255 75	591 25
Northern	160 00	93 00	70 25	23 00	309 90	656 15
Paisley	179 50	99 00	63 75	34 00	324 50	700 75
Pinkerton	56 50	33 00	12 25	7 50	181 25	290 50
Teeswater	190 00	154 75	41 75	31 75	306 25	724 50
Tiverton	123 00	77 00	24 00	13 00	131 73	368 73
Underwood	132 50	63 25	35 25	50 50	169 75	451 25
Warton	116 75	102 50	47 50	28 50	206 25	501 50
CARLETON:						
Carleton Co.	443 00	326 00	206 00	230 00	483 58	1,688 58
Carp	358 00	93 00	30 00	19 00	255 80	755 80
Fitzroy	130 50	83 34	15 50	12 00	230 10	471 44
Metcalfe	309 50	214 75	64 00	63 75	319 45	971 45
DUFFERIN:						
Dufferin	235 00	130 00	63 00	12 00	419 85	859 85
Dufferin Central	307 00	177 00	62 00	29 00	394 00	969 00
East Luther	145 00	112 00	64 00	6 00	402 50	729 50
DUNDAS:						
Dundas	220 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	220 00
Mountain	150 75	144 00	28 50	12 50	255 65	591 40
Winchester	438 25	147 05	41 50	28 00	273 05	927 85
DURHAM:						
Cartwright	119 50	54 00	59 50	22 50	192 40	447 90
Clarke Tp.	291 75	154 00	75 00	40 50	326 00	887 25
Millbrook	414 00	190 00	70 50	67 00	486 65	1,228 15
Port Hope	331 00	201 00	128 00	59 00	498 35	1,217 35
West Durham	310 50	201 00	167 00	60 00	588 25	1,326 75
ELGIN:						
Aldboro.	205 50	126 75	91 50	22 50	266 20	712 45
Shedden	71 70	56 25	15 00	6 00	76 35	225 30
South Dorchester	133 50	70 25	15 00	2 00	308 70	529 45
Straffordville	87 00	39 75	19 75	9 75	135 90	292 15
West Elgin	444 50	245 00	55 00	34 00	327 38	1,105 88
ESSEX:						
Amherstburg, Anderdon & Malden	85 50	109 50	74 75	82 00	241 65	593 40
Colchester South	100 00	107 00	97 00	56 75	258 70	619 45
Comber	86 00	53 00	62 00	64 00	227 00	492 00
Essex Co.	655 75	366 00	179 50	218 00	742 05	2,161 30
Mersea, Leamington & S. Gosfield	253 00	136 75	217 00	148 00	702 90	1,457 65
Windsor	388 00	979 00	304 00	288 00	516 60	2,475 60

ANALYSIS OF PRIZE MONEY PAID BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—Continued.

Societies	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Miscellaneous.	Total
FRONTENAC:	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Frontenac	162 00	78 00	29 00	39 50	179 50	488 00
Kennebec	44 00	16 50	14 25	11 75	54 15	140 65
Kingston Tp.	140 50	94 25	38 50	36 00	363 00	672 25
Parham	70 25	37 75	6 00	19 50	142 35	275 85
Storrington	67 00	54 60	8 40	15 25	197 50	342 75
Wolfe Island	79 75	17 50	15 50	9 00	131 50	253 25
GLENGARRY:						
Glengarry	100 00	106 50	33 75	14 00	123 20	377 45
Kenyon	214 50	104 75	24 75	19 00	202 20	565 20
St. Lawrence Valley	303 00	226 00	55 00	36 00	274 95	894 95
GRENVILLE:						
Kemptville	121 25	127 50	37 25	26 50	308 70	621 20
Merrickville	288 00	26 25	33 50	39 00	234 60	621 35
South Grenville	192 50	98 00	26 75	30 50	291 00	638 75
Spencerville	71 00	60 00	22 75	17 50	272 50	443 75
GREY:						
Ayton	156 00	45 00	28 50	30 00	195 75	455 25
Collingwood Tp.	202 00	111 00	19 50	17 00	211 90	561 40
Desboro	221 75	86 50	30 00	12 50	210 50	561 25
East Grey	(No	Fair)				
Egremont	154 75	85 50	38 25	47 50	224 75	550 75
Hanover, Bentinck & Brant	179 50	93 00	83 00	11 00	217 25	583 75
Holland	203 00	30 00	12 00	.....	178 50	423 50
Keppel	45 00	23 75	12 00	4 00	109 65	194 40
Kilsyth	216 00	94 50	51 00	17 00	192 50	571 00
Markdale	213 50	90 00	92 00	30 00	252 27	677 77
Meaford & St. Vincent	174 37	155 50	30 00	14 62	255 30	629 79
Normanby	86 75	35 50	24 50	6 50	160 05	313 30
Osprey	113 00	74 50	65 00	20 50	137 25	410 25
Owen Sound	397 00	142 00	89 00	47 00	532 40	1207 40
Priceville	78 75	46 00	60 00	21 50	161 20	367 45
Proton	195 00	78 50	69 00	29 00	294 00	665 50
Rocklyn	107 50	120 00	34 50	27 00	200 50	489 50
South Grey	92 25	74 50	58 00	22 00	269 75	516 50
Sydenham	111 50	52 75	19 75	12 75	157 00	353 75
Walter's Falls	145 75	114 00	22 50	17 50	300 75	600 50
HALDIMAND:						
Caledonia	500 00	295 00	245 00	55 00	730 00	1825 00
Canboro	79 00	10 50	16 00	1 50	77 95	184 95
Dunnville	149 00	132 00	44 25	5 00	191 20	521 45
Haldimand	180 50	87 50	69 00	13 00	305 30	655 30
Southern Branch	142 50	25 50	21 75	11 50	200 20	401 45
Walpole	288 00	121 50	44 50	20 50	226 75	701 25
HALIBURTON:						
Glamorgan	22 25	5 40	3 40	1 40	50 50	82 95
Haliburton	80 25	48 50	15 25	8 00	183 05	335 05
Minden	56 15	49 00	30 50	15 00	158 60	309 25
HALTON:						
Acton	224 00	80 00	60 25	23 00	331 00	718 25
Esquesing	335 00	102 00	84 00	41 60	316 65	879 25
Halton	363 00	229 00	118 00	58 00	488 67	1256 67
Nelson & Burlington	235 00	46 00	26 00	9 00	396 25	712 25
Trafalgar	175 00	124 00	40 00	26 00	333 20	698 20
HASTINGS:						
Bancroft	83 00	61 50	57 00	6 00	228 39	435 89
Belleville	567 70	238 00	90 00	44 25	209 15	1149 10
Frankford	320 25	176 50	107 00	66 25	324 70	994 70
Madoc	317 75	96 70	25 00	30 25	303 95	773 65
Marmora	105 50	53 50	28 75	7 00	197 15	391 90
Maynooth	93 00	26 00	18 00	10 00	146 00	293 00
Shannonville	136 75	115 00	66 25	39 25	132 15	489 40
Stirling	240 50	109 25	44 75	36 50	259 30	690 30
Tweed	179 20	232 00	39 50	56 50	258 45	765 65
Wollaston	75 00	46 00	26 50	12 75	183 25	343 50

ANALYSIS OF PRIZE MONEY PAID BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—Continued.

Societies	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
HURON:						
Bayfield	71 00	42 00	31 75	22 50	174 25	341 50
Blyth	108 50	75 00	19 50	2 00	214 25	419 25
Dungannon	125 00	55 25	18 50	21 50	197 00	417 25
East Huron	173 50	104 00	22 75	46 50	383 70	730 45
Exeter	166 00	80 00	49 00	22 00	351 92	668 92
Goderich Industrial	190 00	172 75	36 00	15 00	495 05	908 80
Howick	116 00	57 25	20 50	9 00	188 90	391 65
Seaforth	218 00	39 50	50 00	25 00	394 75	727 25
South Huron	(Spring	Fair	only			
Turnberry	139 00	79 00	24 50	22 00	280 80	545 30
Zurich	107 00	62 50	13 50	23 00	181 00	387 00
KENORA:						
Dryden	61 00	64 00	25 00	10 00	525 15	685 15
Kenora	50 00	95 00	....	....	606 00	751 00
KENT:						
Camden	121 50	40 25	55 50	31 00	145 90	394 15
East Kent	226 00	146 50	103 00	67 00	239 60	782 10
Harwich	181 00	66 50	59 25	37 00	264 50	608 25
Howard	235 00	152 00	126 00	80 00	367 70	960 70
Orford	207 50	126 25	114 50	60 25	225 35	733 85
Raleigh & Tilbury	140 00	88 75	57 50	30 50	143 60	460 35
Romney	122 75	67 00	66 00	59 00	188 15	502 90
Wallaceburg	94 00	64 00	41 50	7 00	174 30	380 80
West Kent	254 00	311 00	125 50	59 00	483 85	1,233 35
LAMBTON:						
Bosanquet	120 75	86 00	39 50	23 50	304 45	574 20
Brooke & Alvinston	238 50	121 75	63 50	20 75	413 90	858 40
East Lambton	140 65	145 75	80 50	60 25	378 85	805 90
Florence	182 50	72 25	48 50	37 75	141 75	482 75
Forest	147 30	115 50	78 50	54 50	292 50	688 30
Moore	261 00	187 50	68 00	35 00	261 95	813 45
Petrolia & Enniskillen	265 00	268 00	150 75	81 50	422 85	1,188 10
Plympton & Wyoming	82 75	57 25	52 75	47 50	256 55	496 80
Sombra	97 50	34 50	31 75	9 00	135 35	308 10
West Lambton	207 00	184 00	143 50	75 50	397 25	1,007 25
LANARK:						
Dalhousie	96 00	59 00	18 50	.....	161 70	335 20
Lanark Tp.	108 75	81 00	13 25	15 75	199 90	418 65
Lanark Village & Bathurst	204 84	34 10	20 06	15 94	314 31	589 25
Maberly	99 75	53 75	4 25	.....	99 60	257 35
North Lanark	778 60	248 25	64 50	105 00	887 05	2,083 40
Pakenham	255 00	35 00	25 00	18 00	257 10	590 10
South Lanark	231 79	253 47	41 32	24 12	354 60	905 30
LEEDS:						
Brockville	302 73	211 33	69 33	76 83	651 17	1,311 39
Delta	102 40	150 40	63 41	37 20	368 15	721 56
Frankville	185 65	73 75	51 25	18 50	195 55	524 70
Lansdowne	145 00	96 25	15 50	20 50	270 50	547 75
Lombardy	105 00	45 50	19 00	12 45	145 40	327 35
North Crosby .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118 45	118 45
Rear of Leeds & Lansdowne	33 63	22 59	11 92	12 55	60 09	140 78
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON:						
Addington	89 50	47 00	.....	8 50	88 45	233 45
Amherst Island	76 55	45 85	10 25	7 50	31 45	171 60
Centreville	107 00	48 00	16 00	17 00	66 90	254 90
Ernestown	117 00	41 50	17 25	11 75	134 20	321 70
Lennox	199 00	81 50	64 50	68 00	501 15	914 15
LINCOLN:						
Abingdon	28 00	27 00	39 00	5 75	143 00	242 75
Clinton	177 00	78 50	40 00	20 50	416 30	732 30
Monck	97 00	49 00	45 00	11 00	192 00	394 00
Niagara Town & Tp.	118 00	.....	.....	.....	243 90	361 90
Peninsular Central	107 25	30 25	15 25	2 50	158 50	313 75

ANALYSIS OF PRIZE MONEY PAID BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—Continued.

Societies.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Miscellaneous.	Total
MANITOULIN ISLAND:						
Billings	\$ c. 71 00	\$ c. 38 50	\$ c. 31 00	\$ c. 1 50	\$ c. 202 50	\$ c. 344 50
Gore Bay	104 25	77 50	57 00	32 25	265 50	536 50
Howland	43 75	22 75	19 75	16 00	103 00	205 25
Manitowaning	78 25	118 00	33 00	8 00	140 25	377 50
Providence Bay	75 25	30 50	13 00	2 50	148 50	269 75
MIDDLESEX:						
Caradoc	108 00	19 00	27 00	5 25	165 65	324 90
Delaware	147 00	95 00	59 50	25 00	192 75	519 25
Dorchester	323 00	207 00	81 25	26 00	135 00	772 25
London Tp.	128 00	53 00	24 50	7 00	129 50	342 00
McGillivray	97 50	22 50	12 00	3 50	93 75	229 25
Melbourne	324 00	107 25	41 50	20 00	185 35	678 10
Mosa & Ekfrid	240 50	165 00	61 25	30 50	235 25	732 50
North Middlesex	121 50	57 50	7 00	1 00	185 50	372 50
Parkhill	172 00	68 50	15 00	11 50	265 65	532 65
Strathroy	401 00	310 00	146 50	68 50	611 00	1,537 00
Thorndale	104 00	93 50	32 50	24 00	156 00	410 00
Westminster	152 00	55 00	36 00	20 00	167 50	430 50
MUSKOKA:						
Baysville	49 50	45 50	20 00	16 00	135 75	266 75
Gravenhurst & Muskoka ..	110 50	74 50	19 75	5 50	363 20	573 45
Medora & Wood	88 00	84 00	19 00	10 50	263 00	464 50
Morrison	62 00	34 75	7 25	7 50	109 05	220 55
North Muskoka	141 00	60 75	25 25	10 50	354 80	592 30
South Muskoka	317 00	186 00	115 00	69 00	605 50	1,292 50
Stephenson & Watt	128 00	45 00	22 75	6 50	287 80	490 05
Stisted	60 25	37 50	21 50	6 50	125 05	250 80
NIPISSING:						
Astorville	48 00	54 50	14 00	13 00	101 60	231 10
Bonfield	43 50	23 50	9 00	4 00	127 25	207 25
East Nipissing	73 50	85 50	18 00	37 00	261 25	475 25
Sturgeon Falls	175 50	90 25	28 00	35 50	121 00	450 25
Verner	70 00	173 00	3 00	37 00	198 40	481 40
NORFOLK:						
Charlotteville	144 50	89 75	9 50	3 00	226 85	473 60
Courtland	81 75	43 80	17 75	9 00	132 99	285 29
Houghton	109 25	86 00	34 00	14 50	187 30	431 05
Norfolk Co.	425 00	393 00	181 00	90 50	937 00	2,026 50
North Walsingham	85 00	59 00	7 75	10 25	143 50	305 50
Townsend	94 50	53 00	10 50	4 50	111 50	274 00
Windham	118 25	46 00	7 25	12 25	147 85	331 60
NORTHUMBERLAND:						
Alnwick	82 50	81 75	22 50	11 50	175 10	373 35
Brighton	289 00	86 00	84 00	42 00	167 80	668 80
Cobourg Central	188 00	211 50	50 00	26 00	285 25	760 75
Colborne	343 00	133 25	48 25	18 50	360 85	903 85
Cramahe	158 75	122 05	61 50	43 25	212 39	597 94
Percy Tp.	256 75	316 50	152 50	74 25	401 85	1,201 85
Seymour	156 00	140 75	55 25	36 25	186 45	574 70
Wooler	79 00	60 10	18 00	6 75	86 75	250 60
ONTARIO:						
Beaverton	204 50	65 00	46 50	12 50	197 00	525 50
Brock	204 50	127 50	90 00	26 50	329 50	778 00
Pt. Perry, Reach & Seugog.	190 00	82 00	45 00	31 00	210 50	558 50
Ramona	90 40	31 50	8 25	5 00	51 15	186 30
Scott	157 00	89 00	20 00	28 50	181 00	475 50
South Ontario	591 00	184 00	136 00	85 00	746 10	1,742 10
Uxbridge	455 00	162 00	78 00	37 00	143 00	875 00
OXFORD:						
Drumbo	269 00	69 00	127 00	26 00	526 60	1,017 60
East Nissouri	90 00	26 00	1 00	12 25	86 70	215 95
Ingersoll, N., & W. Oxford.	133 00	35 50	8 00	18 00	189 65	384 15

ANALYSIS OF PRIZE MONEY PAID BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—Continued.

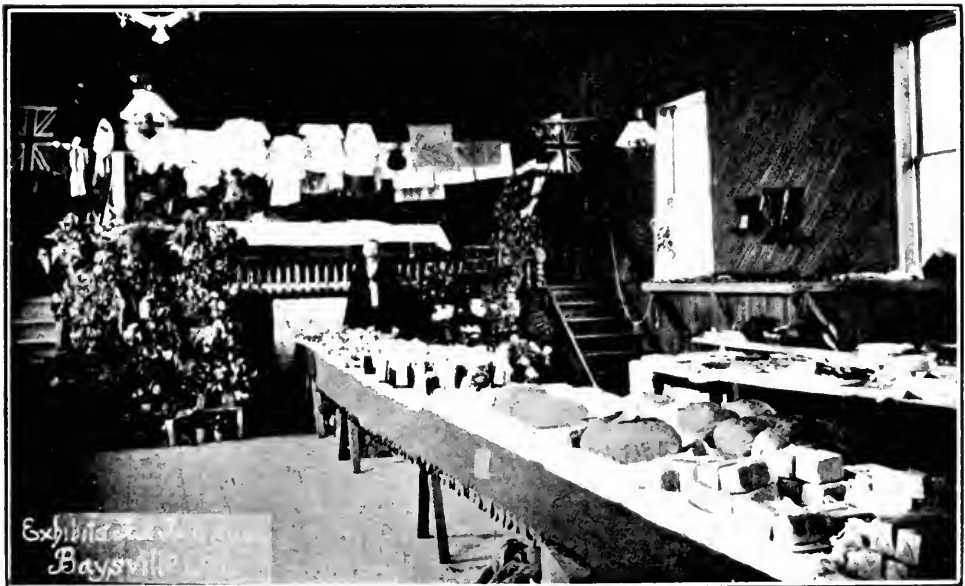
Societies.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
OXFORD.—Continued.	160 50	68 25	.....	.....	352 75	581 50
North Norwich	136 00	36 50	38 00	25 00	211 25	446 75
South Norwich	296 00	26 00	41 00	60 00	318 00	741 00
Tavistock	279 00	166 50	54 00	48 00	372 00	919 50
Tillsonburg & Dereham ..	169 50	74 00	12 50	37 00	139 00	432 00
West Zorra & Embro	347 00	290 00	129 00	123 00	839 00	1,728 00
Woodstock						
PARRY SOUND:						
Armour, Ryerson & Burk's Falls	258 00	142 00	66 00	23 00	291 75	780 75
Christie	50 00	30 00	11 50	5 50	82 70	179 70
Loring	62 25	58 25	36 75	18 50	168 00	343 75
Machar	78 50	41 75	34 50	7 00	176 50	338 25
Magnetawan	54 50	49 00	64 50	7 00	276 25	451 25
McKellar	110 50	86 75	32 25	43 50	320 75	593 75
McMurrich	147 25	43 75	13 25	13 00	161 00	378 25
Parry Sound	172 00	104 00	37 50	5 00	314 10	632 60
Perry	73 00	71 00	43 50	10 00	241 50	439 00
Powassan	68 00	53 00	53 00	4 00	233 50	411 50
Rosseau	90 00	61 50	11 50	6 00	158 10	327 10
Strong	117 00	61 00	50 00	10 50	200 72	439 22
United Townships	47 50	49 25	39 50	17 00	156 50	309 75
PEEL:						
Albion & Bolton	308 00	113 00	73 00	38 00	340 75	872 75
Caledon	136 00	70 30	36 00	12 00	320 45	574 75
Cooksville	381 50	159 00	28 00	26 00	297 75	892 25
Peel	416 00	180 00	106 00	102 00	707 75	1,511 75
Toronto Gore	(Spring Show only)					
Toronto Tp.	506 50	230 50	82 50	19 00	463 63	1,302 13
PERTH:						
Elma	116 33	52 01	36 15	18 42	199 36	422 27
Fullarton, Logan & Hibbert	199 00	96 00	55 00	67 00	315 75	732 75
Kirkton	109 50	76 00	38 25	17 50	228 25	469 50
Listowel	140 00	48 00	27 75	26 50	163 05	405 30
Mornington	205 50	98 00	20 00	39 00	317 25	679 75
South Perth	97 50	49 00	36 00	23 50	300 25	506 25
Stratford	301 00	126 00	72 00	9 00	540 35	1,048 35
PETERBOROUGH:						
East Peterborough	189 00	325 00	117 25	64 50	503 95	1,199 70
Galway	26 25	4 00	.....	1 75	106 75	138 75
Lakefield	142 00	53 00	51 75	16 00	152 55	415 30
Otonabee	177 80	88 25	54 50	21 75	136 85	479 15
Peterborough Industrial ...	677 00	419 00	232 00	115 00	794 75	2,237 75
PRESCOTT:						
Alfred	91 00	34 75	17 00	11 50	147 00	301 25
South Plantagenet	146 00	90 25	13 20	19 50	94 60	363 55
Vankleek Hill	336 98	330 00	42 50	65 00	466 40	1,240 88
PRINCE EDWARD:						
Ameliasburg	106 25	70 00	50 00	9 75	261 90	497 90
Prince Edward	487 50	255 00	171 00	73 00	937 59	1,924 09
Sophiasburg	109 25	52 25	32 75	6 00	142 75	343 00
RAINY RIVER:						
Rainy River Valley	318 00	89 00	48 00	62 00	562 25	1,079 25
RENFREW:						
Arnprior	288 50	234 00	7 00	12 00	116 50	658 00
Cobden	209 50	80 50	42 00	21 75	217 00	568 75
North Renfrew	475 00	170 00	55 00	70 00	353 25	1,123 25
Renfrew	868 00	428 00	80 50	62 00	747 32	2,185 82
RUSSELL:						
Casselman	90 00	47 75	10 50	8 00	41 80	198 05
Clarence	136 25	50 75	26 00	8 00	105 80	326 80
Russell	253 00	185 00	65 00	30 00	211 75	744 75
SIMCOE:						
Alliston	189 00	33 00	39 00	20 00	311 75	592 75
Barrie	373 00	128 00	118 00	62 00	762 25	1,443 25
Beeton	153 75	53 00	84 00	22 00	266 25	579 00

ANALYSIS OF PRIZE MONEY PAID BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—*Continued.*

Societies.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
SIMCOE.—Continued.	\$ c	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c	\$ c.	\$ c.
Bradford & W. Gwillimbury	172 00	66 00	86 00	24 00	301 20	649 20
Coldwater	125 50	113 00	40 50	10 00	220 25	509 25
Cookstown	194 00	44 00	113 00	35 00	262 00	648 00
East Simcoe	No Fair					
Flos Tp.	167 50	60 50	55 50	6 00	326 00	615 50
Nottawasaga & G. Northern..	212 50	46 00	83 00	31 00	461 75	834 25
Oro	220 00	89 00	65 00	17 00	241 25	632 25
Tiny & Tay	No Fair					
STORMONT:						
Cornwall	284 00	154 00	39 25	6 00	467 75	951 00
Finch	113 00	46 25	3 75	11 00	123 55	297 55
Roxborough	216 50	134 75	14 25	6 50	210 80	582 80
Stormont	152 00	94 25	30 50	14 50	210 65	501 90
SUDBURY:						
Martland & Cosby	19 00	26 00	.....	5 00	23 25	73 25
Massey	130 00	54 50	45 25	38 00	245 55	513 30
Warren	105 00	65 00	14 00	11 00	112 25	307 25
TEMISKAMING:						
Charlton	28 00	14 50	3 50	2 00	189 75	237 75
Cochrane	43 00	24 50	.....	2 00	97 40	166 90
Englehart	41 00	43 00	6 00	6 00	168 00	264 00
Matheson	18 00	31 50	.....	15 00	85 50	150 00
New Liskeard	129 50	65 75	13 00	6 00	586 75	801 00
THUNDER BAY:						
Oliver	142 50	95 25	7 50	14 50	361 75	621 50
West Algoma	286 00	249 00	18 00	32 00	2,153 00	2,738 00
Whitefish Valley	61 00	27 50	8 00	18 00	195 00	309 50
VICTORIA:						
Eldon	165 50	45 75	45 00	15 75	147 80	419 80
Fenelon	162 00	86 00	27 00	20 00	170 00	465 00
Mariposa	179 50	58 50	51 50	13 50	194 65	497 65
North Victoria	42 00	31 40	.....	.....	91 47	164 87
South Victoria	547 00	544 00	283 00	136 00	714 75	2,224 75
Verulam	199 75	102 50	58 25	45 00	256 33	661 83
WATERLOO:						
Elmira & Woolwich	166 00	123 00	11 00	21 00	234 25	555 25
South Waterloo	454 00	197 00	238 00	71 00	670 00	1,630 00
Wellesley & N. Easthope	193 50	60 50	58 00	31 00	341 80	684 80
Wilmot	289 00	39 50	53 00	29 50	359 35	770 35
WELLAND:						
Bertie	208 00	120 75	29 50	41 00	287 75	687 00
Fenwick	201 00	84 25	96 50	20 00	397 75	799 50
Stamford & Niagara Falls.	No Fair					
Thorold Town & Tp.	212 50	39 00	28 75	3 00	237 45	520 70
Wainfleet	78 50	60 95	25 00	13 75	140 95	319 15
Welland	485 00	271 00	125 00	35 50	618 35	1,534 85
WELLINGTON:						
Arthur	214 00	94 50	33 00	32 00	318 50	692 00
Centre Wellington	261 00	259 00	51 00	10 00	497 75	1,078 75
Erin	295 50	178 00	72 00	29 50	504 59	1,079 59
Guelph & S. Wellington	No Fair					
Maryborough	77 50	45 50	6 50	2 00	170 95	302 45
Mt. Forest	319 00	191 00	95 00	59 00	327 05	991 05
Palmerston	159 50	65 00	25 00	29 00	182 75	461 25
Peel & Drayton	201 00	44 00	38 00	34 00	216 25	533 25
Puslinch	154 00	21 50	41 50	13 00	249 25	479 25
Rockwood	224 25	135 00	41 00	10 50	232 50	643 25
West Garafraxa	103 00	56 00	20 50	9 50	76 85	265 85
West Wellington	159 00	51 00	17 75	17 00	293 63	529 38
WENTWORTH:						
Ancaster	172 00	44 50	31 25	20 00	253 25	521 00
Binbrook	84 50	28 75	36 75	2 00	152 50	304 50
Hamilton and Wentworth	689 00	92 50	61 00	9 00	823 50	1,675 00

ANALYSIS OF PRIZE MONEY PAID BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—*Concluded.*

Societies.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep	Swine.	Miscellaneous.	Total
WENTWORTH.—Continued.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Rockton	438 00	93 00	105 50	40 00	460 25	1,136 75
Waterdown	152 00	109 00	.....	21 00	372 95	654 95
West Flamboro	114 80	14 45	16 15	.....	257 40	402 80
YORK:						
Markham	703 00	516 75	134 00	120 75	951 25	2,475 75
Newmarket	405 25	235 00	178 00	72 00	727 30	1,617 55
Queensville	96 00	69 00	55 00	35 00	196 50	451 50
Richmond Hill	430 00	31 00	26 00	43 00	102 75	632 75
Scarboro	324 00	165 00	73 00	34 00	513 00	1,109 00
Schomberg	292 98	98 00	67 00	50 00	375 25	882 25
Sutton	198 50	55 00	37 25	30 00	180 50	501 25
Weston, York & Etobicoke.	245 50	73 00	70 00	27 00	375 75	791 25
Woodbridge	504 00	104 00	211 00	47 00	836 50	1,702 50
INDIAN SOCIETIES:						
Six Nations	194 50	63 00	9 00	18 00	292 25	576 75
United Indians	23 00	19 50	.....	3 00	51 60	97 10
CITIES:						
Canadian National. (Toronto)	9,802 00	8,472 00	2,974 00	2,683 00	13,213 00	37,144 00
Central Canada (Ottawa)	5,897 95	3,559 00	726 00	984 50	4,582 95	15,750 40
Western Fair (London)	3,577 00	3,662 00	1,707 00	1,360 00	5,435 50	15,741 50
	82,608 02	50,040 14	22,152 84	14,623 63	118,060 23	287,484 86



The Women's Section of an Exhibition.

REPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN ONTARIO, SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Societies.	Receipts.						Expenditure.						
	Legislative grants.	Municipal grants.	Cash Donations.	Members' fees retained from 1913.	Members' fees paid in 1914.	Gate receipts at exhibitions.	Total actual receipts.	Total price money paid in cash.	Special attractions.	Officers' salaries.	Total expenditure for agricultural purposes.	Total actual expenditure.	Value of land and buildings.
ALGOMA:													
Bruce Mines	209	80	.....	37	94	20	459	242	.....	37	242	423	1,000
Central Algoma	794	1000	128	81	119	.....	2,476	.....	.....	400	107	1,544	16,750
Iron Bridge	80	.....	.....	21	133	6	133	90	.....	13	91	153	.....
Johnston and Aberdeen	140	.....	4	24	18	13	206	165	.....	6	165	190	.....
North Shore	156	.....	5	26	19	19	286	128	.....	22	156	266	287
St. Joseph Island	238	20	.....	28	35	20	428	264	.....	2	314	416	.....
Thessalon	287	40	23	50	14	145	725	312	.....	30	365	685	2,750
BRANT:													
Onondaga	127	125	129	30	58	102	762	428	.....	37	453	720	50
Paris	379	150	223	73	266	680	2,250	1,284	25	219	1,302	2,016	9,110
South Brant	452	200	262	75	176	1093	2,855	1,447	103	243	1,483	2,714	4,200
BRUCE:													
Arran and Tara	317	200	42	123	74	497	1,525	1,048	.....	72	1,068	1,561	1,900
Carrick	202	150	.....	82	191	220	1,220	717	.....	27	832	1,320	.....
Chesley	216	150	116	94	63	306	1,067	575	110	50	628	1,101	.....
Eastnor	113	125	15	74	34	122	743	281	47	22	358	747	435
Hepworth	144	120	21	109	78	233	805	516	.....	27	620	884	250
Huron Tp.	210	125	82	88	57	514	1,596	657	306	67	734	1,767	3,000
Kincardine	119	75	120	74	75	544	1,291	433	342	95	447	1,154	.....
Lucknow	194	130	160	112	23	354	1,338	649	67	50	699	1,252	1,000
N. Bruce and Saugeen	176	115	169	79	109	349	1,167	591	42	64	624	941	.....
Northern	199	125	62	76	64	441	1,317	656	256	122	510	1,438	.....
Paisley	228	150	19	89	35	460	1,317	701	45	100	701	1,254	.....
Pinkerton	102	105	40	50	27	63	517	290	96	25	347	576	300
Teeswater	228	100	168	119	42	552	1,483	724	124	50	755	1,305	1,250
Tiverton	129	75	47	53	21	280	678	369	148	35	388	600	246
Underwood	157	125	37	79	18	140	668	451	14	37	477	605	200
Wharton	171	165	37	.....	175	259	1,021	501	25	77	552	992	2,575
CARLETON:													
Carleton Co.	417	800	.....	.....	321	624	2,612	1,689	311	160	1,714	3,778	5,100
Carp	286	500	254	102	21	549	1,982	756	60	80	756	1,567	6,625
Fitzroy	162	200	209	67	42	277	1,439	471	.....	100	552	1,214	380

CARLETON.—Continued.

	314	425	333	108	97	246	2,074	971	17	125	1,227	2,337	6,600
DUFFERIN:													
Metcalfe.....	314	425	333	108	97	246	2,074	971	17	125	1,227	2,337	6,600
Dufferin.....	248	350	312	129	285	583	2,375	860	371	145	908	2,660	4,875
Dufferin Central.....	314	275	242	144	83	664	2,471	969	334	133	1,028	2,282	4,150
East Luther.....	221	275	76	98	99	607	2,240	729	277	75	771	2,760	5,600
DUNDAS:													
Dundas.....	92	.....	253	60	114	507	1,378	220	492	60	220	1,352	1,675
Mountain.....	204	25	109	102	205	612	1,845	591	293	50	718	1,607	.....
Winchester.....	317	.....	177	96	134	518	1,938	928	221	100	978	2,364	5,190
DURHAM:													
Cartwright.....	143	47	1	67	94	191	586	448	10	25	448	569	.....
Clark Tp.....	223	134	44	93	61	474	1,520	887	58	100	1,018	2,018	2,750
Millbrook.....	319	280	65	131	68	770	2,200	1,228	183	115	1,254	2,203	6,450
Port Hope.....	251	258	127	111	171	705	2,200	1,217	40	80	1,351	2,461	1,321
West Durham.....	402	281	160	117	96	669	2,326	1,327	290	155	1,411	2,363	6,100
ELGIN:													
Aldboro'.....	250	135	149	113	43	608	1,708	712	203	74	761	1,495	4,112
Shedden.....	65	88	17	42	22	185	574	225	20	32	255	598	115
South Dorchester.....	158	112	10	.....	262	233	1,095	529	61	65	606	1,150	.....
Straffordville.....	94	19	10	5	124	215	558	292	125	30	306	540	712
West Elgin.....	357	121	97	137	44	930	2,200	1,106	95	60	1,156	1,931	2,600
ESSEX:													
Amherstburg, Anderton & Malden.....	146	350	100	46	130	292	1,262	593	43	25	677	1,130	2,400
Colchester South.....	190	150	.....	79	23	288	887	619	101	64	655	903	2,700
Comber.....	142	165	79	87	70	496	1,248	492	127	53	531	1,045	3,500
Essex Co.....	598	480	542	138	221	1,480	4,202	2,161	320	175	2,290	4,198	10,900
Mersea, Leamington & S. Gosfield.....	383	250	108	128	872	1,411	3,727	1,458	436	71	1,459	2,835	9,550
Windsor.....	444	2,350	1,172	86	180	1,007	6,716	2,476	1,522	490	2,547	7,154	6,825
FRONTENAC:													
Frontenac.....	124	50	62	54	2	329	618	488	25	25	488	647	.....
Kennebec.....	91	50	.....	28	12	57	234	141	5	26	162	217	.....
Kingston Tp.....	196	360	418	65	179	1,290	2,729	672	675	125	779	833	.....
Parham.....	156	50	22	42	34	226	649	276	103	23	267	586	800
Storrington.....	84	50	96	29	33	187	623	343	36	20	344	620	1,250
Wolfe Island.....	75	125	107	41	29	192	663	253	85	30	299	609	.....
GLENOABRY:													
Glengarry.....	179	.....	81	56	54	375	838	377	181	105	412	1,018	.....
Kenyon.....	182	15	23	86	53	416	1,005	565	92	35	630	1,065	2,300
St. Lawrence Valley.....	278	.....	108	113	120	500	1,334	970	12	45	952	1,175	3,025
GRENVILLE:													
Kemptville.....	199	150	128	81	27	443	1,071	621	71	50	639	1,156	1,625
Merrickville.....	204	150	98	121	36	418	1,245	621	53	79	627	1,276	1,682
South Grenville.....	205	150	70	62	163	239	3,151	639	1,535	105	657	3,271	.....
Spencerville.....	137	137	59	66	42	386	1,235	444	195	50	445	1,062	1,700

HALTON:

Acton	300	75	592	.....	367	511	2 057	718	235	50	718	1,339	40
Esquesing	236	150	232	80	30	520	1,607	879	187	79	912	1,508	150
Halt	380	350	374	103	361	916	2,909	1,257	253	185	1,356	3,446	10,700
Nelson & Burlington	203	275	235	69	164	453	3,006	712	42	60	738	1,262	110
Trafalgar	248	475	530	86	122	483	3,006	698	84	25	773	2,955	9,000

HASTINGS:

Bancroft	227	.....	32	65	37	345	816	436	15	53	482	730	1,685
Belleville	361	300	197	63	61	1,064	2,597	1,149	905	153	1,151	3,016	.....
Frankford	302	100	215	81	52	590	1,705	995	.....	100	1,086	1,795	5,200
Madoc	211	.....	184	138	39	582	1,573	774	96	81	862	1,649	157
Marmora	145	.....	.....	138	26	331	720	392	15	50	418	657	1,640
Maynooth	153	.....	21	33	21	70	431	293	.....	24	334	466	.....
Shannonville	135	20	67	40	70	520	998	489	138	70	500	889	425
Stirling	201	20	175	95	43	420	2,272	690	25	74	792	1,222	605
Tweed	227	100	126	103	53	639	1,370	766	188	55	766	1,482	.....
Wollaston	174	35	61	46	54	163	596	343	26	25	344	649	1,981

HURON:

Bayfield	102	45	29	58	79	229	710	341	110	37	341	619	1,400
Blyth	157	78	63	74	48	454	1,053	419	170	50	477	1,085	2,830
Dungannon	140	25	10	111	19	434	1,026	417	231	64	418	1,038	.....
East Huron	208	45	63	128	58	726	1,806	730	309	75	792	2,200	5,700
Exeter	210	55	7	73	113	525	1,265	669	35	60	733	1,364	3,418
Goderich Industrial	264	125	99	104	96	1,310	2,412	909	967	100	939	2,637	.....
Howick	135	50	1	60	34	501	670	392	.....	35	427	618	500
Seaforth	201	25	42	93	125	513	1,378	727	85	72	776	1,517	2,100
South Huron	Spring	.....	only	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turnberry	203	83	24	81	25	453	1,289	545	91	75	596	1,436	930
Zurich	121	25	.....	87	134	258	737	387	70	33	387	679	1,600

KENORA:

Dryden	362	.....	203	53	21	103	885	685	.....	53	760	1,116	1,100
Kenora	512	350	411	.....	128	288	1,964	751	60	127	751	1,839	247

KENT:

Camden	134	165	18	78	77	688	1,342	394	135	54	395	941	3,200
East Kent	218	100	101	108	135	526	1,345	782	150	80	806	1,387	6,150
Harwich	203	225	76	93	53	540	1,664	608	261	107	669	1,389	3,750
Howard	302	250	27	114	69	1,661	2,898	961	331	125	994	2,443	5,400
Orford	236	200	34	115	102	324	1,368	732	32	60	795	1,380	3,000
Raleigh & Tilbury	167	215	70	71	83	228	1,107	460	152	51	485	1,001	2,900
Romey	128	200	.....	86	96	435	1,035	503	100	52	503	976	3,100
Wallaceburg	122	260	.....	58	28	337	1,185	381	157	70	446	1,166	3,645
West Kent	389	510	388	72	99	1,334	4,836	1,233	826	459	1,316	4,873	12,750

LAMBTON:

Bosanquet	159	165	50	74	180	274	1,214	574	151	50	645	1,116	2,275
Brooke & Alvinston	258	250	65	128	59	701	2,447	858	99	80	938	1,728	6,575

REPORT OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN ONTARIO, SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Societies.	Receipts.						Expenditure.					Value of land and buildings.
	Legislative grants.	Municipal grants.	Cash Donations	Members' fees retained from 1913.	Members' fees paid in 1914.	Gate receipts at exhibitions.	Total actual receipts.	Total prize money paid in cash.	Special attractions.	Officers' salaries.	Total expenditure for agricultural purposes.	Total actual expenditure.
LAMBTON.—Continued.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
East Lambton	268	100	52	84	60	889	1,654	806	342	55	864	1,574
Florence	159	175	56	91	129	173	1,093	482	30	52	568	976
Forest	187	265	79	59	186	523	1,767	688	201	704	704	1,457
Moore	274	250	139	94	355	632	1,940	813	197	54	861	1,604
Petrolia & Enniskillen	375	500	.....	107	59	829	2,019	1,188	301	100	1,239	2,279
Plympton & Wyoming	160	150	25	51	112	189	847	497	2	40	562	756
Sombra	117	100	54	73	46	164	742	308	5	50	370	781
West Lambton	361	250	966	100	54	1,446	4,289	1,007	971	210	1,071	4,073
LANARK:												
Dalhousie	117	50	.....	56	151	172	861	335	19	50	351	762
Lanark Tp.	132	50	148	53	48	301	1,602	419	10	79	450	1,558
Lanark Village & Bathurst	223	100	188	70	31	481	1,195	589	156	106	630	1,228
Maberly	74	50	77	42	79	175	759	257	48	49	280	777
North Lanark	623	425	522	68	373	1,743	4,302	2,083	604	205	2,137	4,507
Pakenham	171	75	133	66	147	348	1,030	590	35	42	599	974
South Lanark	353	275	1,056	150	49	1,177	5,289	905	937	135	905	5,366
LEEDS:												
Brockville	700	150	1,001	138	75	1,698	4,949	1,311	1,116	280	1,353	4,761
Delta	240	150	82	179	39	690	1,656	722	330	80	727	1,768
Frankville	202	175	35	240	22	320	968	525	116	50	554	917
Lansdowne	182	150	108	84	51	735	1,814	548	355	75	624	2,956
Lombardy	114	114	20	156	20	203	830	327	.....	40	345	808
North Crosby	71	71	265	69	13	.....	328	142	27	37	142	268
Rear of Leeds & Lansdowne ..	44	44	63	41	49	190	762	141	194	55	146	772
LENNOX & ADDINGTON:												
Addington	47	50	.....	35	11	245	450	233	104	30	242	507
Amherst Island	140	.....	60	23	38	28	307	172	.....	15	178	315
Centerville	82	100	7	39	52	187	496	255	15	25	264	462
Ernestown	89	50	49	46	36	458	927	322	15	36	323	756
Lennox	296	25	35	52	117	837	1,591	914	70	110	960	2,126

REPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN ONTARIO, SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Societies.	Receipts.						Expenditure.					Value of land and buildings.
	Legislative grants.	Municipal grants.	Cash donations.	Members' fees retained from 1913.	Members' fees paid in 1914.	Gate receipts at exhibitions.	Total actual receipts.	Officers' salaries.	Total expenditure for agricultural purposes.	Total actual expenditure.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
NORFOLK.—Continued.												
North Walsingham	25	17	15	11	157	159	565	52	330	563	2,275	
Townsend	80	.....	48	.....	108	189	674	75	275	641	1,800	
Windham	103	.....	10	31	93	150	500	45	344	528	325	
NORTHUMBERLAND:												
Alnwick	133	44	20	50	17	270	640	45	428	656	825	
Brighton	182	85	85	85	68	447	1,218	50	669	1,112	100	
Cobourg Central	332	109	168	84	26	183	1,693	95	818	1,234	20,726	
Colborne	281	93	266	66	11	496	1,367	52	911	1,285	825	
Cramahe	149	99	34	65	38	249	866	40	598	836	850	
Percy Tp.	342	132	183	119	37	815	1,814	75	1,215	1,724	3,825	
Seymour	185	261	76	85	173	535	1,403	102	675	1,589	2,450	
Wooler	98	182	26	58	42	324	805	25	319	1,159	175	
ONTARIO:												
Beaverton	167	260	314	67	99	607	1,686	83	551	2,939	3,300	
Brock	256	160	195	81	48	352	1,440	55	783	1,518	.....
Pt. Perry, Reach & Scugog	143	125	383	136	154	595	1,394	34	564	1,839	.....
Ramona	38	10	50	23	41	25	197	16	186	252	386	
Scott	128	75	161	45	65	201	885	52	498	876	.....
South Ontario	463	325	706	137	88	2,469	5,283	155	1,763	5,988	7,450	
Uxbridge	203	85	230	57	66	740	1,852	154	875	2,048	.....
OXFORD:												
Drumbo	310	56	44	60	94	595	1,707	77	1,076	1,618	342	
East Nissouri	72	55	69	20	208	124	750	44	256	668	.....
Ingersoll, N. & W. Oxford	160	56	111	.....	167	329	1,250	75	436	1,074	1,900	
North Norwich	200	140	263	61	197	76	1,823	60	632	1,647	2,000	
South Norwich	153	80	49	.....	163	221	845	52	473	879	170	
Tavistock	229	72	85	98	51	866	1,266	42	765	1,250	300	
Tillsonburg & Dereham	237	56	80	52	289	866	2,121	155	960	2,000	.....
West Zorra & Embro	131	55	.....	54	230	320	1,127	47	527	941	350	
Woodstock	509	256	1,449	82	1,006	1,851	25064	300	1,764	35,619	28,300	

PARRY SOUND:

Armour, Ryerson, & Burk's Falls.	564	100	194	105	42	223	1,464	781	50	78	884	1,423	3,325
Christie	169	.....	2	39	80	29	410	180	.....	20	184	354	415
Loring	300	.....	25	62	6	68	537	344	16	24	379	548	420
Macfar	304	.....	59	46	35	68	899	338	.....	27	428	916	2,825
Magnetawan	339	25	92	58	10	55	732	451	11	22	495	720	650
McKellar	386	25	12	115	12	63	843	504	.....	24	620	841	1,715
McMurrich	366	25	108	58	11	55	918	378	.....	53	446	834	1,450
Parry Sound	412	210	83	67	49	240	1,256	633	11	.....	694	1,368	9,905
Perry	391	50	72	57	63	57	930	439	.....	35	501	898	2,445
Powassan	379	.....	56	55	10	109	784	411	.....	62	540	787	1,336
Rosseau	221	.....	50	42	7	48	357	327	.....	32	334	414	30
Strong	380	.....	23	54	30	137	735	439	.....	25	502	693	850
United Townships	214	.....	9	34	12	39	361	310	.....	17	311	430	.....

PEEL:

Albion & Bolton	296	300	45	108	56	525	1,637	873	237	60	905	1,596	2,200
Caledon	192	230	137	90	75	201	1,030	575	103	80	585	1,052	733
Cooksville	232	75	161	139	78	669	1,522	892	45	90	947	1,810	1,000
Peel	448	410	309	102	221	553	2,964	1,512	30	184	1,550	3,014	5,250
Toronto Gore	pring	Fair	only	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto Tp.	356	250	421	133	112	438	2,126	1,312	170	83	1,350	2,189	2,900

PERRH:

Elma	125	35	38	65	36	130	881	422	40	62	452	920	1,450
Fullarton, Logan & Hibbert	246	461	42	101	89	485	1,830	733	67	56	803	1,710	.....
Kirkton	156	110	54	75	280	281	1,251	469	74	50	583	1,140	2,450
Listowel	171	12	37	92	24	219	886	405	130	.....	437	851	2,000
Mornington	196	91	.....	86	318	569	1,547	680	294	106	681	1,508	4,050
South Perth	184	337	151	50	114	262	1,444	506	30	100	531	3,312	5,500
Stratford	280	106	150	121	281	622	2,760	1,048	583	125	1,094	3,270	.....

PETERBOROUGH:

East Peterborough	361	175	89	92	59	1,107	2,079	1,200	157	104	1,211	2,088	3,010
Galway	51	75	81	36	28	184	534	139	35	25	139	433	.....
Lakefield	130	180	63	80	26	396	1,012	443	85	25	427	1,449	2,925
Otonabee	131	75	46	79	21	264	782	479	93	37	519	840	1,150
Peterborough Industrial	628	775	171	154	91	2,846	6,140	2,238	1,001	125	2,306	5,630	3,540

PRESCOTT:

Alfred	100	75	75	81	39	377	1,065	301	296	35	326	1,093	2,400
South Plantagenet	96	75	40	60	22	502	634	364	17	40	398	633	275
Vankleek Hill	366	75	185	100	115	953	2,208	1,241	400	102	1,241	2,340	8,100

PRINCE EDWARD:

Ameliasburg	162	.....	.....	71	40	388	766	498	.....	62	524	763	.....
Prince Edward	482	300	235	84	798	2,076	5,743	1,924	870	179	2,005	8,503	24,800
Sophasburg	116	.....	75	60	25	224	592	343	.....	25	368	547	.....

RAINY RIVER:

Rainy River Valley	590	275	1,211	99	57	238	2,888	1,079	156	50	1,209	2,316	3,480
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REPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN ONTARIO, SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1914

Societies.	Receipts.						Expenditure.						
	Legislative grants.	Municipal grants.	Cash Donations.	Members' fees retained from 1913.	Members' fees paid in 1914.	Gate receipts at exhibitions.	Total actual receipts.	Total prize money paid in cash.	Special attractions.	Officers' salaries.	Total expenditure for agricultural purposes.	Total actual expenditure.	Value of land and buildings.
RENFREW:													
Annprior	\$ 167	\$ 200	\$ 337	\$ 75	\$ 254	\$ 411	\$ 1,965	\$ 658	\$ 101	\$ 75	\$ 708	\$ 1,540	\$ 3,800
Cobden	183	165	146	78	46	473	1,858	569	70	45	674	2,014	7,350
North Renfrew	381	100	363	97	141	706	2,266	1,123	59	108	1,247	2,369	19,200
Renfrew	623	625	381	77	374	1,981	6,242	2,186	272	200	2,277	6,109	19,200
RUSSELL:													
Casselman	59	75	428	38	40	414	1,244	198	749	65	207	1,707	4,300
Clarence	95	100	53	61	61	238	661	327	.....	50	327	565	1,015
Russell	206	125	274	102	79	720	1,917	745	116	67	841	1,949	4,300
SIMCOE:													
Alliston	137	15	10	71	91	580	1,074	593	225	30	623	1,837	.....
Barrie	425	150	540	148	125	1,272	3,358	1,443	559	185	1,534	3,341	.....
Beeton	205	40	250	78	83	287	1,440	579	263	124	594	1,377	2,550
Bradford & W. Gwillimbury	211	.....	101	125	210	756	1,743	649	396	84	651	1,945	6,000
Coldwater	130	75	180	70	32	645	1,337	509	255	50	519	1,293	2,575
Cookstown	258	75	120	152	43	300	1,193	648	190	90	676	1,301	1,300
East Simcoe	No fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flos Tp	187	.....	109	96	69	825	1,783	615	453	110	649	1,604	4,425
Nottawasaga and G. Northern.....	224	350	430	100	109	1,427	3,032	834	612	275	930	2,689	.....
Oro	177	100	120	96	80	393	1,032	632	.....	54	633	1,062	366
Tiny & Tay	No fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
STORMONT:													
Cornwall	262	525	328	114	195	1,300	3,327	951	601	200	967	2,717	3,450
Flinch	75	50	40	44	32	157	458	298	5	16	306	500	300
Roxborough	132	100	160	56	133	391	1,139	583	99	20	583	1,024	.....
Stormont	118	.....	164	.....	129	219	669	502	20	22	505	732	525
SUBBURY:													
Marland & Cosby	52	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	147	73	6	11	73	100	.....
Massey	387	.....	17	64	85	241	902	513	.....	98	556	1,026	1,550
Warren	298	25	.....	43	14	66	538	307	17	35	307	623	1,000

TEMISKAMING:

Charlton	238	.....	61	40	40	122	654	238	2	50	268	511	2,035
Coelhrane	138	.....	35	.....	236	83	565	167	42	25	167	499	200
Englehart	276	200	220	47	31	126	948	264	31	29	308	753	3,425
Matheson	189	.....	78	21	113	.....	397	150	.....	.....	151	331	1,220
New Liskeard	535	150	90	93	76	319	1,453	801	70	79	851	1,522	6,050

THUNDER BAY:

Oliver	423	50	209	98	39	232	1,514	621	170	62	646	1,321	5,153
West Algoma	900	3,000	100	233	139	2,814	9,810	2,738	1,561	710	2,738	10,677	41,182
Whitefish Valley	209	.....	52	63	30	60	681	309	.....	50	334	772	333

VICTORIA:

Eldon	137	75	97	55	49	238	880	420	65	60	456	973	50
Fenelon	142	110	62	57	19	131	650	465	15	.....	500	633	.....
Mariposa	117	50	54	61	53	215	739	498	45	40	503	795	.....
North Victoria	60	110	13	21	45	40	406	165	83	47	177	417	875
South Victoria	702	100	502	121	170	3,839	6,658	2,225	1,312	290	2,243	5,643	19,100
Verulam	254	75	119	89	38	481	1,682	662	102	25	770	1,564	5,790

WATERLOO:

Elmira & Woolwich	132	100	238	84	44	351	1,242	555	105	49	555	244	4,500
South Waterloo	493	530	534	.....	287	394	2,907	1,630	95	165	1,736	3,095	1,300
Wellesley & N. Easthope	221	121	110	82	27	290	1,000	685	40	50	737	1,075	1,800
Wilnot	198	200	290	98	75	484	1,644	770	31	79	794	1,597	200

WELLAND:

Bertle	210	190	410	25	97	131	1,387	687	163	60	888	1,412	.....
Fenwick	228	250	111	67	167	1,132	2,451	799	453	80	824	2,549	4,965
Stamford & Niagara Falls	No	fair	.....	60	.....	.....	210	.....	.....	110	.....	182	.....
Thorold Town & Tp.	154	450	396	70	87	1,054	2,582	521	496	108	522	2,415	10,850
Wainfleet	99	225	86	59	27	64	549	319	.....	50	330	540	150
Welland	352	350	176	74	258	2,313	3,926	1,535	345	172	1,576	3,730	19,400

WELLINGTON:

Arthur	165	110	105	109	60	554	1,715	692	130	115	711	1,549	2,200
Centre Wellington	298	100	251	104	180	574	2,089	1,079	154	104	1,165	2,110	1,550
Erin	346	.....	115	113	300	179	1,997	1,080	69	98	1,184	2,179	2,400
Guelph & S. Wellington	736	75	333	68	16	.....	1,636	.....	.....	50	.....	1,091	.....
Maryborough	72	.....	61	61	57	105	394	284	67	20	284	422	.....
Mount Forest	301	60	221	184	116	479	1,973	991	114	60	1,089	1,765	2,800
Palmerston	111	110	128	70	39	165	858	461	30	52	472	832	2,525
Peel & Drayton	138	55	138	79	55	463	1,234	533	182	74	560	1,441	1,800
Puslinch	164	.....	.....	.....	477	199	990	479	35	56	515	1,153	200
Rockwood	171	25	215	76	483	74	1,272	643	44	62	682	1,205	.....
West Garafraxa	105	70	70	51	22	75	468	246	33	25	271	480	.....
West Wellington	153	80	156	95	88	301	1,073	529	134	64	541	1,176	1,275

REPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN ONTARIO, SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Societies.	Receipts.					Expenditure.							
	Legislative grants.	Municipal grants.	Cash donations.	Members' fees retained from 1913.	Members' fees paid in 1914.	Gate receipts at exhibitions.	Total actual receipts.	Total prize money paid in cash.	Special attractions.	Officers' salaries.	Total expenditure for agricultural purposes.	Total actual expenditure.	Value of land and buildings.
WENTWORTH:													
Ancaster	160	225	123	50	133	592	1,661	521	158	105	521	1,443	4,380
Binbrook	83	60	171	67	62	117	628	304	105	40	305	606	.....
Hamilton and Wentworth	429	450	1,119	.....	333	759	3,946	1,675	497	183	1,682	3,838	.....
Rockton	338	175	161	2	310	661	2,399	1,137	253	125	1,147	2,493	.....
Waterdown	212	130	166	51	150	231	1,184	655	40	45	712	1,185	.....
West Flamboro	159	100	160	59	85	64	960	403	.....	77	428	905	127
YORK:													
Markham	736	275	882	153	173	2,454	6,182	2,476	733	370	2,598	5,959	16,150
Newmarket	458	225	793	136	94	1,549	3,990	1,618	769	175	1,618	3,882	9,350
Queensville	134	50	145	48	62	132	580	451	23	35	451	645	.....
Richmond Hill	173	85	145	58	74	649	1,636	633	89	79	661	1,481	2,900
Scarboro	290	50	790	94	117	204	1,880	1,109	30	115	1,165	1,902	51
Schomberg	370	70	184	104	45	357	1,553	882	172	52	908	1,882	2,500
Sutton	141	120	314	72	81	287	1,237	501	239	60	502	1,171	2,000
Weston, York & Etobicoke	239	175	575	108	154	1,106	3,210	791	470	100	831	3,954	1,800
Woodbridge	533	250	374	140	88	2,478	4,905	1,702	302	200	1,771	3,412	15,150
INDIAN SOCIETIES:													
Six Nations.....	100	.....	21	33	148	684	1,328	577	270	74	612	1,226	3,075
United Indian	100	50	.....	34	8	94	297	97	106	15	112	294	.....
Totals	77,941	49,049	50,244	23,859	33,490	159,236	514,270	218,127	56,997	24,630	232,159	536,133	954,164

APPENDIX
TO
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Agricultural Societies
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
1915

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS AND
PRIZE-WINNING GRAIN AT WINTER FAIRS
THE CANADIAN NATIONAL AND CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITIONS

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



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APPENDIX

TO

REPORT OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

1915

Nineteen hundred and fifteen was the banner year for the Standing Field Crop Competitions, particularly in the number of societies taking part, the varieties of crops entered, and increase in individual competitors. A better idea of what is being accomplished through the agency of this most important educational work may be gleaned from the fact that no less than 6,500 agriculturists, located in nearly every district of Ontario took part with fields ranging from five to twenty acres, for which seed had been carefully selected, the soil particularly well cultivated, and, where a noxious weed reared its unwelcome head, it was promptly uprooted by those interested sons of the soil, in their endeavor to win first place in their agricultural society's competition.

In 1914 and 1915 each society was allowed to select three crops. One hundred and one societies entered in one, forty-eight in two, and thirty-seven in three, a total of three hundred and eight crops. Of these, oats were the choice of 152 societies, potatoes of 47, corn of 44, spring wheat of 8, fall wheat of 17, barley of 17, turnips of 11, mangels of 4, peas of 4, clover of 2, beans and beets of one apiece. As compared with 1914, fifty more crops were entered.

From a financial point of view these competitions have surpassed all expectations, and the reports from the prize winners are that in nearly every case largely increased prices have been obtained by successful competitors from the sale of their prize-winning grain.

The exhibits of grain at the Provincial Winter Fairs and other exhibitions received nothing but favorable comment and at the auction sales held at the close of the fairs the grain was bought up chiefly by farmers, a change from the earlier years of the competition when nearly all the grain was purchased by seed dealers.

The appendix to the Agricultural Societies' Report containing the names and addresses of the competitors in the Standing Field Crop Competitions, and the varieties of grain, has been greatly in demand by seed dealers and farmers, not only in Ontario but in other parts of the Dominion. In some sections of this Province where the competitions have been specially successful, car lots of seed grain have been shipped to farmers in the United States at remunerative prices.

When large prizes were offered by the Canadian National Exhibition, open to the world, with competitors as far west as British Columbia, the first prizes for oats, wheat and barley were won by prize winners in the Standing Field Crop Competitions. Yellow Russian oats, Marquis wheat, and O. A. C. 21 barley were the varieties of grain which were in this Open World's Competition.

The judging courses held at Guelph and Ottawa are proving a valuable asset, not only to the judges themselves, but the benefits and information they are

enabled to convey to the farmers whose fields they are required to judge in various parts of the Province are inestimable. The adoption of a uniform system of judging has added materially to the educational value of the work. The majority of the judges have secured the excellent book on weeds compiled by the Federal Department of Agriculture so that they are able to detect the most noxious weeds and advise the farmers in whose fields they are found as to the best methods to be adopted for their extermination. At the end of this report is appended a list of the weeds that are doing the most damage to the farmers who are engaged in the competitions.

Farmers are urgently requested to specialize in the different localities, and when a variety of grain has been tested and proved to be suitable it would add materially to the financial benefits derived if all the agriculturists in that particular section would sow that one variety and arrange to have their seeding completed as nearly as possible at the same time. This would facilitate the work of the judges and give every one in the competition an equal chance to have their fields properly scored. This important feature has been referred to in previous reports, but has not been adopted as generally as is desirable. It is practically impossible, where early and late varieties are entered in the same society's competition, with the early variety fully ripe and the late crop green, for the judge to do justice to all concerned. From a financial point of view large benefits will accrue to a locality which becomes noted for a special and pure variety of grain and potatoes.

Officers of the societies entering these competitions must in future see to it that only bona fide competitors be allowed to enter and only those who have agreed to stay in the competition till their fields are scored should be accepted. Much disappointment has been brought about by men who went into these competitions in an unbusinesslike way, and no notification was given of their deciding to cancel their entry until the judge's arrival at their farms. Many cases could be cited where ten farmers had entered (the minimum in number that would be accepted by the Department) and as many as five dropped out at the last moment, thereby depriving the other five men of the chance to win the coveted prizes. The few good men are made to suffer for the carelessness of their neighbors.

It is the desire of the Department that the enthusiasm of the past years be increased, and that 1916 may prove an epoch marker in so far as the Standing Field Crop Competitions are concerned.

J. LOCKIE WILSON,
Superintendent.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.		Name of variety	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
			(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
ALGOMA.								
CENTRAL ALGOMA AGR. SOCIETY.								
Judge—D. J. Gibson, Bowmanville, R.R. 4.								
Harry Yates, Sault Ste. Marie..	Abundance.....	15	21	8	17	21	82	
Henry Knight, Jr., do R.R.1	Banner.....	16	21	7	16	21	81	
W. J. Conway, do	Abundance.....	14	23	7	16	19	79	
Nelson McAubey, Goulais Bay..	.....	16	14	9	18	21	78
C. W. Egglefield, S. Ste. Marie	White Wave.....	13	20	8	16	20	77	
W. J. Lamming, do	Tartar King.....	15	20	6	14	21	76	
John Hill, do	Banner.....	14	20	5	16	20	75	
G. V. Holinberg, do	White Wave.....	14	18	7	15	19	73	
Thos. Avery, do	Banner.....	17	8	8	16	22	71	
J. H. Hugill, do	Abundance.....	9	20	8	16	15	68	
NORTH SHORE AGR. SOCIETY.								
Judge—D. J. Gibson, Bowmanville, R.R. 4.								
Alex. Brodie, Bar River	O. A. C. 72.....	17	23	7½	20	22	89½	
Carson Moore, McLennan	Imp. Ligowa.....	16	21	8	19	22	86	
D. Fremlin, Bar River	O. A. C. 72.....	17	20	7	18	22	84	
W. H. Every, do	Dalmeny.....	16½	18	8	18	22	82½	
J. A. Davidson, McLennan	Imp. Ligowa.....	16	20	7½	17	21	81½	
E. V. Evoy, Bar River	Irish White.....	16	18	8	17	22	81	
H. S. Chappell, do	Early Siberian....	15	16	9	18	22	80	
John Booth, do	Dodd's White....	16	18	7	16	22	79	
A. L. Tuckett, Echo Bay	\$1,000.....	15	15	9	16	22	77	
Alex. Stewart, Bar River	Irish White.....	15½	16	8	15	21	75½	
J. E. Johnston, Echo Bay	Mont. White.....	15	15	8	15	21	74	
Luke Hounslow, do	Irish White.....	13	20	7	13	20	73	
Chas. Hurlay, do	Storm King.....	13½	15	7	15	19	69½	
H. B. Taylor, Bar River	Grogan.....	12	15	8	13	20	68	
THESSALON AGR. SOCIETY.								
Judge—G. H. Farmer, Steelton.								
Robt. McDougall, Thessalon ..	O. A. C. 72.....	17½	24¾	8	19½	23	92¾	
Norman Pace, Bruce Mines ...	do	17½	23	8	19	23¾	91¾	
Wm. Brandon, Thessalon	do	17¾	23	7½	19	22¾	90	
Nelson King, Thessalon	do	17	23	8	19	22½	89½	
J. H. Hopper, Thessalon	Granary Filler....	17½	22½	7	19	23	89	
Alex. Duff, Bruce Mines	O. A. C. 72.....	16½	22½	8½	18½	22½	88½	
Jos. Broughton, Livingstone Crk	Irish White.....	17	24	9½	16	21½	88	
Jas. Mills, Bruce Mines	Granary Filler....	16½	22	9	19	21	87½	
Proud Bros., do	Tartar King.....	17¾	22	8	15	24	86¾	
Wm. Mitchell, do	do	17½	22	8	14	24½	86	
Alex. Campbell, Livingstone Crk	O. A. C. 72.....	15½	23	7	19	19½	84	
Wm. Weir, do	Dodd's White.....	17½	23	9	12	22	83½	

*General appearance—Considering stand of crop, type of plant, vigor and uniformity of growth, method of seeding and absence of lodging.

†Yield and quality of grain—Considering proportion of well-filled heads of plump grain of good quality and uniformity of maturity.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Total of scores.
ALGOMA.—Continued.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
THESSALON AGR. SOCIETY.—<i>Con.</i>							
John McDougall, Sowerby	Tartar King.....	14½	23½	6	12	19	75
Isaac Leach, Thessalon	Early White						
	Jewel.....	16½	15	9	10	21	71½
Dun. McLennan, Livingston Crk.	White Jewel....	12½	10	6	16	19½	64
BRANT.							
ONONDAGA AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—D. McClure, Norval, R.R. 2.</i>							
W. H. Herd, Onondaga	Abundance.....	16	23	8	19	24	90
Francis Thomson, Cainsville ..	Banner	16	22	8	19	21	86
J. Walker & Son, Caledonia ..	Amer. Banner....	15½	21	8	18	21	83½
John Douglas, do R.R. 2	do	15	19	8	18	21	81
Arthur Mitchell, do R.R. 2	Banner.....	15½	20	7	18	20	80½
Jas. Pate, Paris, R.R. 4	Amer. Banner....	16½	17	7	18	21	79½
D. B. Campbell, Cainsville	O. A. C. 72.....	12	23	6	19	19	79
H. Preiss, Middleport, R.R. 1....	Banner.....	11½	22	8	19	18	78½
R. J. Robertson, Cainsville, R.R. 1	Reg. Banner....	15	15	6	18	19½	73½
Thos. Thomson, Cainsville	do	12	16	6	18	20½	72½
Geo. Thomson, do	Amer. Banner....	12½	18	8	16	13	67½
Geo. Simpson, do R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72.....	9	20	6	19	13	67
Robt. Campbell, do R.R. 2	White Dodd.....	15	5	7	17	22	66
PARIS AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Thos. Creighton, Mooretown.</i>							
J. P. Barker, Paris	O. A. C. 72.....	17½	24	8½	20	22½	92½
A. Dians, do	do	18	22	8	20	23	91
Thos. T. Saylles, Paris	do	17½	22	7	19	22½	88
D. Patton, do	do	17	23	6	18	23½	87½
W. McRuer, Ayr	Banner.....	17	23	6	19	21	86
R. P. McCormick, Paris	do	16½	22	7	17	22½	85
Samuel Carr, do	O. A. C. 72.....	15	22	7	18	22½	84½
W. Webber, do	Amer. Banner....	16½	17	8	18	22	81½
Leslie Vincent, Ayr	Banner.....	15½	20	3	19	22	79½
F. Luck, Paris	Amer. Banner....	15	22	6	17	19	79
J. Doyle, do	Lincoln.....	14	20	7	17	20	78
Geo. Telfer, do	Banner.....	13	18	6	17	21	75
SIX NATIONS AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Thos. Creighton, Mooretown.</i>							
Archie Russell, Hagersville ...	O. A. C. 72.....	17½	24	9	20	24	94½
Elias Styres, Ohsweken	Prince Royal....	16	24	7	19	22	88
W. A. Russell, Hagersville	O. A. C. 72.....	16	19	7	20	22	84
C. Garlow, Newport	Banner.....	15½	21	9	17	20	82½
Freeman Staats, Ohsweken ...	do	16	21	7	16	22	82
F. L. Johnston, do	Amer. Banner....	17½	21	8	13	22	81½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
BRANT.— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
SIX NATIONS AGR. SOCIETY. — <i>Continued.</i>							
Robt. Garlow, Tuscarora	Banner.....	14½	19	8	17	22	80½
H. G. Garlow, Ohsweken	Amer. Banner....	15	17	8	19	21	80
Roderick Hill, do	do	14½	17	9	19	20	79½
Jas. Smith, Hartford	Siberian.....	16½	17	7	18	20½	79
Freeman J. Isaac, Ohsweken ..	O. A. C. 72.....	13	18½	8	19	20	78½
P. J. Maricle, Kanyengeh	Banner.....	13½	22	9	15	19	78½
Geo. Green, Ohsweken	do	16	18	7	17	20	78
Geo. Smith, Burtch	Amer. Banner....	16½	21	4	14	22½	78
R. Styres, Ohsweken	Banner.....	15½	16	8	16	22	77½
T. K. Hill, do	Banner.....	15½	21	6	14	21	77½
Jas. F. Monture, Hagersville ..	Abundance.....	15½	14	7	17	23½	77
W. Jamieson, Ohsweken	do	16	15	9	15	21	76
A. Anderson, do	Silver Mine.....	13½	14	7	17	20½	72
W. Smith, Burtch	O. A. C. 72.....	14	19	5	14	19½	71½
David John, Jr., do	Green Mountain..	14½	15	7	12	19½	68
BRUCE.							
ARRAN AND TARA AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Robert Berry, St. Mary's, R.R. 1.</i>							
Geo. Henderson, Tara	O. A. C. 72.....	19½	24	8½	18	22½	92½
G. P. Kennedy, do	Banner.....	19½	23	9	18½	22	92
Neil McDougald, do	Reg. Banner....	19½	22	8½	18	22	90
Geo. Neil, do	Sterling.....	18	20	9	17	20	84
W. J. Herron, do	do	16	23	9	18	16	82
Frank Kennedy, do	Manitoba.....	18	21½	4½	12	21	77
J. Johnston, Elsinore	O. A. C. 72.....	15	19	5	17½	20	76½
Wm. Cowper, Tara	Banner.....	15½	15	9	14½	19	73
Fred. J. Scarrow, do	Canadian King..	15½	14½	7	12½	21½	71
J. W. Bailey, do	Banner.....	17	10	4	17	22	70
Jas. Close, Dobbinton	Sterling.....	15½	14	2	17½	20	69
Sylvester Wiley, Park Head ..	Banner.....	15½	18	6	8	21	68½
Geo. Dolphin, Tara	O. A. C. 72.....	12½	10	7½	18	17	65
CARRICK AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. F. B. Switzer, Streetsville.</i>							
Andrew Schmidt, Mildmay	Abundance.....	15½	22	8½	18	20½	84½
Michael Fischer, Formosa	Golden Flake....	13	22	9	19	19½	82½
Jas. G. Thomson, Mildmay	Banner.....	14	19	8	19	22	82
J. N. Fischer, do	do	14	20	8	18	20	80
Mat. Weller, Formosa	do	13	18	8	19	20	78
Louis Weachter, Mildmay	do	13½	21	4	18	21	77½
John Lints, do	do	9½	20	6	18	20	73½
H. H. Pletsch, Carlsruhe	Manitoba Star....	11½	18	7	16	20½	73
Geo. B. Armstrong, Teeswater ..	Banner.....	10	20	8	18	16	72
Bernard Goltz, Mildmay	Sterling.....	9	20	7	16	19	71

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.		Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
			(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
BRUCE.—Continued.								
CHESLEY AGR. SOCIETY.								
Judge—Jas. H. McKee, Shelburne, R.R. 4.								
And. Thompson, Chesley, R.R. 2	Banner.....	17	24	9	19	21½	90½	
Mile Thompson, Chesley	Monikori.....	17	24½	7	18½	21	88	
O. K. Ewart, Chesley, R.R. 2...	Siberian.....	15	21	8	18½	21	83½	
Robert Milburn, Chesley	Bumper King.....	16½	21	6	19	20½	83	
Frank Ligge, Chesley, R.R. 2...	Banner.....	14½	25	5½	17	20½	82½	
John Oswald, Chesley	Siberian.....	12	24	7½	19½	19	82	
Peter McTavish, do	O. A. C. 72.....	16	20	8	18	19½	81½	
John McDonald, do	Siberian.....	12½	22	8	19	19½	81	
Chas. Calhoun, Dobbinton, R.R. 2	O. A. C. 72.....	11½	22	9	19	19	80½	
John Crerar, Chesley, R.R. 2...	Irish Victor.....	9	23	9	18	19	78	
W. J. Fortune, Paisley	do	10½	24	7½	17	17½	76½	
Frank Hetherington, Dobbinton, R.R. 2	O. A. C. 72.....	12	22	5	18	16½	73½	
Robert Miller, Chesley	Egyptian.....	11½	17	8	17½	18½	72½	
J. H. Cruickshanks, Chesley, R.R. 2	Irish Victor.....	9	20	7	18	16	70	
Mrs. Jas. Maxwell, Chesley	do	16½	12	5	17	19	69½	
Richard McGill, Chesley, R.R. 3	White Wave.....	9	17	7	18	17½	68½	
J. A. Campbell, Chesley	Banner.....	15	10	5	18	20	68	
EASTNOR AGR. SOCIETY.								
Judge—J. E. Rettie, Toronto.								
W. A. Wight, Lion's Head	O. A. C. 72.....	15½	16	7	20	21½	80	
Joseph Bray, do	Reg. Banner.....	18	16	5½	17	21½	78	
Alonzo Slocum, Spry,	Siberian.....	18	17	6	14	22	77	
Wm. Bray, Sr., do	O. A. C. 72.....	15½	17	6	17	21	76½	
Ronald Cameron, do	Reg. Banner.....	17	15	6	16	22	76	
Duncan Campbell, Barrow Bay.	O. A. C. 72.....	16	15	6	17	21½	75½	
Wm. Bray, Jr., Lion's Head	Reg. Banner.....	14½	16	6	17	21½	75	
Frank Hill, Barrow Bay	Banner.....	14½	15	7	17	21	74½	
W. T. Newton, do	do	14½	16	6	17	20½	74	
A. Miehlfhausen, Lion's Head ..	do	13½	16	6	17	21	73½	
Geo. Hawse, Spry	Green Mountain..	13	16	7	17	20	73	
W. Vickers, Cape Chin	White Wave.....	14	18	6	14	19	71	
T. Bartman, Lion's Head	Sterling.....	13½	16	5	15	19	68½	
HEPWORTH AGR. SOCIETY.								
Judge—Robert Berry, St. Mary's R.R. 1.								
Hugh Anderson, Hepworth	O. A. C. 72.....	18	17½	9	20	21½	86	
Wm. Pringle, Shallow Lake ..	Silver Mine.....	18	20	9½	16	21	84½	
Wm. H. Sharpe, do	White Wave.....	16½	23	9½	16	18½	83½	
Philip Bins, Allenford	Banner.....	18½	24	6	11	23	82½	
Dan. McDougal, do	O. A. C. 72.....	16½	17	9	18	21	81½	

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

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			(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
BRUCE—Continued.								
HEPWORTH AGR. SOCIETY.—Con.								
Chas. Walker, Hepworth	Siberian.....	16½	20	8	14½	19½	78½
Henry J. Wilson, do	.....	Early Sensation...	16½	13½	8½	18	28½	75
Jno. K. Davidson, Allenford	..	Sheffield.....	16	15	9	10	20½	70½
Jas. Miller, do	..	Sterling.....	13½	17	4½	17	17½	69½
S. H. Hunt, do	..	Canadian King...	14	20	4	12	19	69
C. A. Barfoot, Shallow Lake	..	White Wave.....	15½	14	5	16½	17½	68½
Austin T. Baldwin, Warton	...	Reg. Banner.....	13½	13	5½	17	17	66
HURON TP. AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—Archie Greer, Mansfield, R.R. 1.</i>								
Joseph Colling, Ripley, R.R. 1.	.....	Ligowa.....	14	23	9	18	22	86
W. J. Roulston, Lucknow, R.R. 6	.....	Reg. Banner.....	14	21	9	18	21	83
J. W. Thompson, Ripley	.....	Ligowa.....	16	20½	8	16	19	79½
Angus MacAuley, do	.....	Early Sensation...	16	20	8	15	20	79
David Campbell, do	.....	Irish White.....	14	21½	7	15½	20	78
Duncan Campbell, do	.....	O. A. C. 72.....	14	20	8	15½	20	77½
Robt. Geddis, do	.....	Irish White.....	12½	22	6	18	18	76½
John H. Reid, Kincardine, R.R. 1.	.....	O. A. C. 72.....	14	20	7	16	19	76
Wm. Steele, Ripley	.....	New Century.....	12	20	8	14	20	74
D. Finlayson, do	.....	Early Sensation...	12½	20	6	14	20	72½
W. D. Bradley, do	.....	.....	13	20	8	10	20½	71½
R. J. Scott, do R.R. 1.	.....	20th Century.....	12	18	7	14	20	71
R. H. Reid, Kincardine	.....	O. A. C. 72.....	12	14	6	19	19	70
W. R. McDonald, Lucknow	.....	Abundance.....	16	12	7	16	18½	69½
W. C. Smith, Ripley	.....	Irish White.....	10	15	5	15	17	62
LUCKNOW AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—Archie Greer, Mansfield, R.R. 1.</i>								
John McDiarmid, Lucknow	...	Abundance.....	15	24	9	19	22	89
Alex. McLeod, do	.....	.....	16	21	6	19	21	83
John Webster, do R.R. 2	.....	Reg. Banner.....	15	20	8	18	21	82
John McLeod, do	.....	White Danish.....	13½	21	7	18	22	81½
A. M. Alton, do	.....	Abundance.....	13	22	9	18	19	81
Jas. Baird, do	.....	do	15	21½	8	17	19	80½
McKenzie Bros., do	.....	Danish White.....	13½	20	8	18	20	79½
Peter Watson, do	.....	20th Century.....	14	20	8	18	18	78
W. Henderson, do	.....	Lincoln.....	13½	18	9	18	19	77½
John Turner, do	.....	O. A. C. 72.....	12½	20	7	18	20	77½
D. K. Alton, do	.....	Prince Royal.....	13	18	8	18	20	77
Walter McKenzie, do	.....	Abundance.....	12½	20	8	16	20	76½
McKay Bros., do	.....	Mammoth Cluster.	12½	19	7	19	19	76½
S. Phillips, do R.R. 2	.....	Abundance.....	12½	19	6	18	20	75½
W. McQuillin, St. Helen's	.....	do	12	19	7	18	19	75
C. M. Aitchison, Lucknow, R.R. 2	.....	Abundance.....	13½	12	8	18	21	72½
W. Henderson, do	Lincoln.....	12	18	7	18	17	72
H. J. McKenzie, do	Banner.....	14½	10	6	16	20	66½

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OATS.

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		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
BRUCE—Continued.							
NORTH BRUCE & SAUGEEN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. A. Mallough, Dunganon.</i>							
Alex. Lamont, Port Elgin	O. A. C. 72.....	19	23	9	20	25	96
J. W. Reany, do	Garden.....	19½	22	9	19	23½	93
J. B. Muir, do	O. A. C. 72.....	19	20	9	19	24	91
Jas. Clazie, do	Amer. Banner.....	17½	21	9	18	21	86½
J. W. McKenney, do	O. A. C. 72.....	17	23	8	18	20	86
Chas. Lang, Southampton	White Marvel.....	17	21	8	18	21	85
Adam Cains, Port Elgin	Sterling.....	15	24	10	18	15	82
Geo. M. Jamieson, do ....	.....	15	15	7	16	20	73
J. M. Geddes Allenford	White Marvel.....	14	16	8	16	18	72
Thos. Bulger, Port Elgin	Abundance.....	15½	14	7	15	20	71½
Wm. Smith, do	Canadian Pride.....	14	15	7	15	20	71
S. Sparks, do	Dodd's White.....	12	15	5	15	13	60
Edw. R. Doll, Southampton ....	.....	11	15	5	15	13	59
Joseph Thede, Port Elgin	White Mountain.....	14	10	4	15	15	58
John Witting, do	Market.....	10	10	7	10	12	49
NORTHERN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. J. Lennor, Toronto.</i>							
W. A. Rowand, Walkerton, R.R. 4	O. A. C. 72.....	17½	21	9	19	23½	90
G. E. Tolton, do 3	.....	17	16½	8½	17	23	82
W. A. Tolton, do 3	Banner	16	17	9	16	22½	80½
Jas. L. Tolton, do	.....	16	17	8	15	22½	78½
Jno. Whitehead, do 1	O. A. C. 72.....	14	18	7	18½	20½	78
Albert Flack, do 3	Banner.....	13	20	7	17	19	76
Jas. A. Lamb, do 1	O. A. C. 72.....	15	15	7	18	19	74
J. Miehlihausen, do 2	do	14½	15	7	15	20	71½
Jno. Smith, do	do	14½	13	7	14	20½	69
Chas. Smith, Mildmay.....	Great Dane.....	13½	10	7	17	21	68½
PINKERTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. A. Mallough, Dunganon.</i>							
Jas. A. Garland, Cargill	O. A. C. 72.....	18	22	8	20	23	91
Henry Young, Eden Grove	do	17	21	10	19	23½	90½
David Pinkerton, Pinkerton ..	do	18	21	9	18	23	89
John Cruickshank, do ..	Banner.....	17	22½	8	19	22	88½
Garland Bros., do ..	O. A. C. 72.....	18	21	9	17	22	87
Beaton Wells, do ..	Banner.....	17½	17	9	17	22	82½
W. T. Hopper, Paisley	White Cluster.....	15	18	4	18	16	71
Alex. Carr, Glammis	Amer. Banner.....	13	15	8	16	18½	70½
W. T. Stewart, do	do	12	15	10	15	18	70
Alf. Garland, Cargill	O. A. C. 72.....	13	17	7	14	17	68
Thos. Fullerton, Paisley	Banner.....	11	12	7	15	18	63

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.			Name of variety.	* General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	† Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
BRUCE.— <i>Continued.</i>				(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
TEESWATER AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—H. Tisdale, Brampton.</i>									
David Grant, Formosa	.....		Golden Flake	17	21	9	20	22½	89½
Robt. Keith, Teeswater, R.R. 2	..		Siberian	16½	23	9	19½	21	89
Wm. McKenzie, do	..		Golden Flake	16	22	9	20	21½	88½
Alex. McKague, do	1..		Bumper King	15	23	8	20	22	88
W. G. Moffatt, do	3..		Siberian	15½	23	10	18	21	87½
R. P. Scott, do	3..		do	16	22	8	19	22	87
C. J. Thompson, do	..		Golden Flake	16	22	8	20	20½	86½
T. A. Goodfellow, do	1..		do	14	23	8	19	22	86
J. D. Little, do	..		O. A. C. 72	16½	20	7	20	22	85½
Duncan Keith, do	..		Siberian	15	21	7	20	21½	84½
Jas. McKague, do	.....		Bumper King	14½	20	7	20	21½	83
W. R. Burchal, Wingham	.....		Sensation	13	23	7	20	20	83
David McDonald, Teeswater, R.R. 3	.....		Golden Flake	13	22	8	19	20	82
R. J. Ireland, do	.....		Siberian	15½	23	4	16	19½	78
John Keir, do	.....		do	14½	18	7	19	18½	77
J. L. Armstrong Formosa, R.R. 1	.....		Golden Flake	16	.....	9½	18	23½	67
Thos. B. Aitken, Teeswater, R.R. 2	.....		do	15½	.....	8	19½	21½	64½
Duncan Grant, Formosa, R.R. 1	.....		do	14	.....	.....	20	22	56
WIARTON AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—J. E. Rettie, Toronto.</i>									
Thos. Baldwin, Wiarton, R.R. 2	.....		Reg. Banner	18½	18	8½	17½	24	86½
Albert, Lembke, do	..		Banner	18	18½	8	18	23	85½
C. W. Loney, do	..		Reg. Banner	17½	17	8½	19	23	85
Geo. H. Loney, do	..		do	18	20	7	17	22½	84½
A. McCoag, do	1..		do	18	16	8½	18	23	83½
A. B. Loney, do	2..		do	16½	19	6	20	21½	83
W. Lembke, do	.....		Abundance	14	20	7	17	23	81
D. W. Porter, do	.....		Reg. Banner	17½	14	7½	17½	23	79½
F. Buckland, do	2..		White Swedish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thos. Stephens, do	1..		Giant	17	15	8½	15	22½	78
Geo. Stacey, do	.....		Mammoth Cluster	13½	18	6	17	20	74½
			New Century	14	17	8½	13	21	73½
CARLETON.									
CARLETON COUNTY AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge H. W. Graham, Britannia Bay.</i>									
T. J. Meredith, Kars, R.R. 2	.....		Banner	*16½	23	7	19	20½	86
A. H. Foster & Son, Richmond	.....		do	17½	15½	7	20	22½	82½
John B. Wilson, Kars, R.R. 2	.....		do	16½	15	8	20	22½	82
Wm. Nixon, Richmond	.....		do	16½	17	9	17	21½	81
T. H. Seabrook, do	.....		do	17	20	5	15	22	79
W. J. Findley, do	.....		do	16½	15	6	17	21	75½
Geo. R. Bradley, Kars	.....		do	16½	11	7	19	21½	75
A. C. Lackey, Stanley's Cors.		Scottish Chief	16½	10	8	20	20	74½
Robt. Richardson, South March		Banner	17½	8	7	12	22	66½

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OATS.

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		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
CARLETON.— <i>Continued.</i>							
CARP AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—D. McLennan, Lancaster.</i>							
Geo. H. Caldwell, Carp	Banner.....	16½	21½	8	19½	23½	89
Geo. Green, do	Great Dane.....	18½	18	8½	16	22	83
J. J. Wilson, do	Banner.....	15½	15	7½	13	20	71
Geo. Livingston & Sons, Carp. do	do	15½	9	7	17	21½	70
C. H. Graham & Son, do ..	do	16	5	8	16	22	67
C. H. Armstrong, do ..	do	17½	.....	8	17	22	64½
McKay Bros., do ..	St. Bernard	16½	.....	8	18	21½	64
F. S. Caldwell, do ..	Banner.....	16	3	8	15	21	63
Jas. R. Caldwell, do ..	do	15½	2	8	16½	20	62
C. G. Argue, do ..	Great Dane.....	14	.....	8	16	19½	57½
W. J. Johnston, do ..	Prize Winner.....	16	.....	7½	.....	17	40½
FITZROY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—D. McLennan, Lancaster.</i>							
S. G. Gourlay, Kinburn	Banner.....	19	21	9	20	24½	93½
Jas. Blair & Sons, Arnprior ...	do	17	20	9	17	22½	85½
F. R. Gourlay, Kinburn	do	18½	15	8	18½	24½	84½
Arch. Riddell, Galetta	do	17	20	8	17	22	84
Abram Miller, do	Siberian.....	18	18½	8	15	21½	81
H. E. Miller, Arnprior	Banner.....	16½	21	7	15	21	80½
W. A. Miller, do	Wide-a-wake.....	16	20	7½	16	20	79½
J. E. Armstrong, Kinburn	Banner.....	17	11	8	18½	23	77½
Geo. Owens, do R.R.1 ..	do	17	16	8	14	21½	76½
Hiram McMillan, do	Marquis National.	17	18	7	15	19	76
Hartley Miller, Galetta	Banner.....	16	18	7	14	20½	75½
Geo. J. McBride, Kinburn, R.R.1 ..	do	16½	10	6	17	21½	71
A. J. Halpenny, Galetta	do	17½	9	8	14	20½	69
A. E. Riddell, Kinburn, R.R. 1.	do	16½	9	6	14	20	65½
Robt. J. Hanna, do ..	do	14	0	7½	10	15	46½
METCALFE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Robert McKay, Marville.</i>							
R. & J. Woods, Metcalfe	Imp. American Banner.....	18½	24½	9	19½	22½	94
Jas. F. Ferguson, Osgoode Sta..	Banner.....	18	24	9½	19	22	92½
Ben. Acres, Vernon	White Danish.....	16½	22	8½	19	22½	88½
S. P. Latimer, Metcalfe	Banner.....	17½	17	8½	17	23	83
Frank Grant, Edwards .....	.....	15½	18½	8½	18	21½	82
J. R. James, Pana	Siberian.....	16½	16	8½	19½	21	81½
Geo. E. Tuttle, Metcalfe	Banner.....	17	21	8	12	21½	79½
Elisha Scharf, Edwards, R.R. 1	Great Dane.....	12	22	8½	15	21½	79
Chas. H. Acres, Vernon	Early Yielder....	15	17	8	17	21	78
Wm. McRostie, do	Imp. Banner.....	15½	12	7½	18	21	74
W. H. McKeown, Edwards, R.R.1 ..	\$1,000.....	15	17	8	12	21	73
Mrs. Gilbert Acres, Vernon ...	Eagle.....	17	15½	8½	5½	23½	70
C. T. Craig, Metcalfe	13	10	7	19	20	69

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	‡Totals of scores.
DUFFERIN.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
DUFFERIN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—A. Hood, Hagerman.</i>							
J. H. Jackson, Orangeville . . .	Banner.....	18	24½	9	19	23½	94
M. V. Armstrong, Mono Mills . .	Lincoln.....	18	24	9	19	23½	93½
S. H. Simpson, Orangeville . . .	Prince Royal.....	17½	24	8½	19	22½	91½
Wm. Morrow, Orangeville . . .	Rennie Early.....	17	24	8	19	22	90
Nelson Black, Orangeville . . .	Prince Royal.....	16½	23½	8½	18	23	89½
J. B. Walker, Orangeville . . .	O. A. C. 72.....	16	24	7	20	22	89
S. C. W. Hughson, do . . .	Early Cluster.....	15½	24	7	19	22	87½
W. D. Doas, Mono Mills . . .	O. A. C. 72.....	16	24	7	19	21	87
I. J. Murphy, Orangeville . . .	Prince Royal.....	16½	24	8	18	20½	87
Joseph Carney, Amaranth . . .	\$1,000.....	17	21	8	18	22½	86½
T. H. Bracken, Orangeville . . .	Banner.....	17½	18	6	18½	22	82
W. Allen, Mono Mills . . .	do . . .	17	21	6	16	21½	81½
J. J. Ellis, Orangeville . . .	Early Cluster.....	17	16	7	17	22½	79½
Geo. Rayfield, do . . .	O. A. C. 72.....	15½	16	6½	18	20½	76½
Walter Smith, Amaranth . . .	Scarlet City.....	14	17	6	18	19½	74½
Robt. Little, Camilla . . .	Sterling.....	13½	16½	6½	15	20	71½
John Turner, do . . .	White Wave.....	13½	15	6	16	19½	70
DUFFERIN CENTRAL AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jas. Boyd, Pickering.</i>							
R. M. Mortimer & Son, Honey-wood . . .	English.....	16	22	8	18	22	86
R. J. Hall, Shelburne, R.R. 2 . .	Lincoln.....	13	23	9	18	22	85
Rice Hill, do . . .	O. A. C. 72.....	13	23	7	19	22	84
Archie Greer, Mansfield . . .	Daubeney.....	15	22	6	18	22	83
Geo. Foster, Honeywood . . .	O. A. C. 72.....	15	19	7	19	22	82
Jas. H. McKee, Shelburne, R.R. 4	Reg. Siberian.....	13	20	8	18	22	81
J. S. Richardson, do . . .	Ligowa.....	13	22	7	16	22	80
R. J. Fleming, Violet Hill . . .	do . . .	12	23	6	18	20	79
T. J. Watson, Melancthon . . .	White Wave.....	12	21	6	18	20	77
Alex. McFarlane, Jessopville . .	do . . .	14	14	9	17	21	75
G. A. Ferris, Shelburne, R.R. 4 .	Siberian.....	13	15	6	19	21	74
Geo. F. Gabriel, do . . .	Abundance.....	13	14	7	18	21	73
Wm. Braiden, do . . .	Lincoln.....	11	12	8	19	22	72
EAST LUTHER AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—A. Hood, Hagerman.</i>							
W. E. Turner, Monticello . . .	O. A. C. 72.....	15½	20	8	18	21	82½
And. Richardson, Grand Valley .	do . . .	15½	20	8	17	21	81½
Jas. Calbeck, Calbeck, R.R. 1 . .	Ligowa.....	15½	20	8	17	20½	81
John A. Campbell, Grand Valley .	Imp. American...	15½	20	8	17	20	80½
Jas. Crawe, Grand Valley . . .	Banner.....	15½	18	7½	18	21	80
Wm. Scaife, Orton, R.R. 1 . . .	O. A. C. 72.....	15	18	7½	18	20½	79
Robert Hastilon, Waldemar . .	England's Glory...	15½	18	7	17	20½	78

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

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			(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
DUFFERIN—Continued.								
EAST LUTHER AGR. SOCIETY.								
—Continued.								
John Bryan, Laurel, R.R. 2....	Prince Royal.....	14½	18	7½	18	19	77	
Henry Newson, Grand Valley..	Banner.....	15	17	7	18	19½	76½	
W. E. Clayton, Orton, R.R. 2..	do	15	16	8	17	19½	75½	
Alex. Newson, Arthur, R.R. 2..	do	15	14	7½	18	20	74½	
R. H. Wansborough, Laurel, R.R. 1	Prince Royal.....	15	15	7	16	19½	72½	
Henry Berry, Grand Valley ..	Ligowa.....	14	16	7	17	18	72	
Wm. Park, Belwood, R.R. 2 ...	O. A. C. 72.....	13½	15	7	18	18	71½	
Wm. Willmott, Grand Valley ..	Banner.....	14	14	7	18	18	71	
Walter Richardson, do	O. A. C. 72.....	13	15	6	17½	16½	68	
Robert McDonald, do	Banner.....	13½	14	7	15	17½	67	
DUNDAS.								
MOUNTAIN AGR. SOCIETY.								
Judge—J. N. Sorley, Ottawa, R.R. 1.								
Jas. Higginson, Inkerman	White Wave.....	16	22½	7½	19½	19½	85	
A. Collison, South Mountain ...	Danish Islander...	15½	20	8	16	19½	79	
R. K. Graham, do	do	16½	16	8½	15	21½	77½	
W. N. Marshall, do	White Wave.....	16	13	8	19½	20	76½	
Wm. Timmins, Inkerman	do	16	15	7½	19	18½	76	
Wm. A. Shaver, Mountain	Banner.....	14½	21	5	12½	20½	73½	
C. Mellon, South Mountain	Bachelor.....	16½	18	6	10	22½	73	
Robt. Simzer, Winchester, R.R. 1	White Wave.....	14	12	6½	20	20	72½	
E. J. Montgomery, S. Mountain..	Danish Islander..	17	12	9	10	21½	69½	
S. D. Thorpe, South Mountain..	Sensation.....	15½	10	7	15	20½	68	
Wm. Clelland, do	Danish Islander	15	5	7	14	21	62	
Wm. Forrester, do	do	13½	9	5	15	19	61½	
J. McQualt, do	Sensation.....	15	10	6	12	16	59	
W. H. Mellon, do	White Wave.....	12½	5	5	18	18½	59	
Wm. Beggs, do	Danish Islander.	14½	5	7	12	19½	58	
Robt. Mulholland, do .....	.....	11½	10	7½	8	16½	53½
J. W. Gilroy, do	Danish Islander..	11½	...	8	13	18	50½	
WINCHESTER AGR. SOCIETY.								
Judge—J. N. Sorley, Ottawa R.R. 1.								
John Moffatt, Winchester	Banner.....	17	22½	6	19	20	84½	
Thos. Irving, do	Siberian.....	17	20	5	19½	20	81½	
W. B. Hamilton, Chesterville ...	O. A. C. 72.....	17½	19	4	18	21½	80	
R. J. Anderson, Winchester	Banner.....	17	15	7½	19½	20½	79½	
H. Robinson, do	Golden Rain.....	15	20	3½	18½	22	79	
Alex. Summers, do	20th Century....	14½	16	7½	17½	20½	76	
W. A. Hamilton, Chesterville ..	O. A. C. 72.....	18	13	4	17	22	74	
Thos. Edgerton, Winchester ...	Banner.....	13½	17	4	18½	20½	73½	

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

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				(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
DUNDAS.— <i>Continued.</i>									
WINCHESTER AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>									
Fred. Parker,	Winchester	Banner.....	12	22	7	19	13	73
R. E. Brown,	do	....	do	12	24	4	16	13	69
S. R. Fulton,	Chesterville	....	Siberian.....	13½	13	6	15	18	65½
K. Hutt,	Winchester	....	do	15½	13	5½	12	18½	64½
D. Christie & Son,	Winchester	....	Banner.....	14	8	6	16	20	64
Rodman Annable,	do	....	do	15	10	5	13	19½	62½
R. D. Cheney & Son,	do	....	do	15½	8	6	10	21	60½
J. E. Hutt,	do	....	20th Century....	11½	13	4	17	14	59½
M. Johnston,	do	....	Banner.....	14½	15	2	10	17½	59
R. W. Justus,	do	....	New Sensation....	14	12½	6	8	18½	59
H. Annable,	do	R.R. 2	Banner.....	14	5	6	15	18½	58½
E. R. Steele,	do	....	20th Century....	15	5	4	17	17	58
DURHAM.									
CLARKE TOWNSHIP AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—J. W. Hess, Trenton.</i>									
D. J. Gibson,	Bowmanville	....	O. A. C. 72.....	16	24	7	18	22	87
A. A. Powers,	Orono	....	do	17	23	5	19	22½	86½
C. L. Powers,	do	....	do	17	23	5	19	22	86
J. F. Chapman,	Kirby	....	do	18	20	6	18	23½	85½
A. J. Tamblin,	Orono	....	do	16	23	7	17	21	84
F. W. Tamblin,	do	....	White Wave.....	17	23	4	18½	21	83½
R. Gray,	Newcastle	....	O. A. C. 72.....	16	20	7	17	23	83
C. A. Chapman,	Orono	....	do	15	23	5	17	19	79
R. Clemence,	Orono, R.R. 1.	....	Waverley.....	15	23	5	17	19	79
E. T. A. Foster,	Newcastle	....	Banner.....	14	18	7	18	22	79
Albert Tamblin,	Orono	....	O. A. C. 72.....	16	18	6	16	20	76
F. R. Lovekin,	Newcastle	....	Imp. Sheffield....	16	12	7	15	22	72
MILLBROOK AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—H. R. Blakely, Eldorado, R.R. 1.</i>									
W. R. M. Sharpe,	Ida, R.R. 1	....	Banner.....	14	23	9	19	21	86
R. J. McKnight,	Millbrook	....	Reg. Banner.....	13	24	8	19	21	85
W. J. Hamilton,	do	....	Banner.....	13	24	7	19	21	84
W. F. Fallis,	do	R.R. 3	White Giant.....	16	19	9	18	21	83
Geo. Brown,	do	R.R. 3	Dew Drop.....	14	15	9	19	23	80
D. Sutton,	do	....	White Giant.....	13	22	8	17	19	79
W. T. McCamus,	do	R.R. 2	Banner.....	13	16	9	18	22	78
A. J. Henderson,	do	R.R. 3	White Giant.....	13	21	6	15	20	75
T. A. Kelly,	Fraserville, R.R. 1.	....	O. A. C. 72.....	14	15	8	18	19	74
J. F. Staples & Son,	Ida, R.R. 1	....	White Siberian...	13	20	7	16	17	73
Robt. McCamus,	Ida	....	Banner.....	15	10	5	18	20	68
A. J. Fallis,	Millbrook	Daubeney.....	13	10	6	15	19	63
Robt. Walsh,	do	White Champion..	11	20	4	10	17	62

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OATS.

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DURHAM—Continued.			(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
WEST DURHAM AGR. SOCIETY.								
Judge—J. W. Hess, Trenton.								
A. W. Annis, Tyrone	O. A. C. 72.....	18	21	9	17½	21	86½	
J. Baker, Solina	do	15	23	9	17	22	86	
Hugh Greenlees, Bowmanville..	do	18	22	5½	18	22	85½	
L. T. Pascoe, Solina	do	15	23	8	17	21½	84½	
J. F. Osborne, Newcastle	do	17	22	6	18	21	84	
W. J. Bragg, Bowmanville	Sheffield Standard	14	22½	5	18	22	81½	
S. Rickard & Son, do	Granary Filler....	15	22	5	17	21	80	
Jas. Leask & Son, Taunton	O. A. C. 72.....	14	21	6	16½	22	79½	
T. Baker, Solina	do	15	22	5	15	21	78	
ELGIN.								
SOUTH DORCHESTER AGR. SOCIETY.								
Judge—C. C. Rebsch, Port Rowan, R.R. 2.								
F. E. Martin, Springfield	O. A. C. 72.....	16½	22	9	19	22	88½	
Geo. Smith, Bowmanville	Abundance.....	17½	22	9	17½	21½	87½	
Vernon Farrow, Springfield	do	16½	22	8½	18½	21	86½	
S. P. Charlton, do	do	15½	22½	8½	19	20½	86	
A. St. Clair, Aylmer	Sheffield Standard	17½	20½	8½	18	21½	85¾	
Daniel E. Shirley, Springfield..	Rennie's Special..	18	20½	8½	18	20½	85½	
A. R. Moore, Kingsville, R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72.....	15	22	8½	19	20½	85	
C. W. Charlton, Springfield	White Bonanza....	14½	23	8½	18½	19½	84	
R. B. McKenney, do	Abundance.....	16	22	7½	17	20½	83	
Elgin Moore, do	do	17	20	6½	16½	21½	81½	
Wm. Fulkerron, do	do	15½	19	8½	19	19	81	
J. M. Wooley & Son, do	Storm King.....	18	22	5	14	22	81	
Clifton Charlton, do	White Bonanza....	16	16	8	19	21½	80½	
Sylvester Charlton, do	Abundance.....	15	21	7½	14	21	78½	
Jas. Campbell, do	Storm King.....	16½	22	6½	10	20	75	
WEST ELGIN AGR. SOCIETY.								
Judge—J. S. Hiddleston, Guelph.								
Jas. Sifton, Wallacetown	O. A. C. 72.....	17½	21	9	19½	24	91	
John E. Pearce, do	do	15½	22	9	19½	21½	87½	
Robert Keir, Eagle	Sensation.....	18½	18½	8½	16	24	85½	
John L. Pearce, Wallacetown ..	O. A. C. 72.....	17	19½	7½	18½	22½	85	
B. E. Sifton, do	do	17	17½	8	19½	22½	84½	
John McPherson, Campbellton..	Scottish Chief....	15½	21	8½	17	22	84	
W. C. Pearce, Fingal	O. A. C. 72.....	17	19	6½	19½	21½	83½	
Alfred Berdan, Campbellton ..	Scottish Chief....	17	20	8	14	22½	81½	
M. McNabb, Iona	White Wave.....	16	18	8	18	21	81	
Andrew Duncanson, Dutton	20th Century.....	16	17	7	18	21½	79½	
Sandy Clarke, Dutton	Banner.....	17½	13	8	18	22½	79	

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OATS.

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		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
ELGIN.—Continued.							
WEST ELGIN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>—Continued.</i>							
Jas. Duncanson, Campbellton ..	20th Century.....	16	17	7	17½	21	78½
Jas. Page, Wallacetown	O. A. C. 72.....	12	20	8	19½	18½	78
E. H. Pearce, do	Siberian.....	16	17	8	15½	21	77½
W. H. Ford, Dutton	do	14½	15	8	19	20½	77
P. B. S. McPherson, Campbellton	O. A. C. 72.....	16	20	8	10	20½	74½
J. D. McKillop, West Lorne ..	do	12	15	7½	19½	19	73
S. M. Pearce, Fingal	do	14½	14	6	18	20	72½
Jonah Page, Wallacetown	do	10½	18	6	18½	15	68
Alex. D. McKillop, Wallacetown	White Jewel.....	7	8	6½	10	9½	41
ESSEX.							
AMHERSTBURG, ANDERDON AND MALDEN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. S. Hiddleston, Guelph.</i>							
John W. Toffelmire, Auld, R.R. 1	Banner.....	19	21	6½	18½	24½	89½
Gord. Deneau, N. Malden, R.R. 1	Early Siberian....	18½	20	8	18	24	88½
F. Pigeon, do	New Zealand.....	17	21	8	18½	23½	88
T. J. Shepley, Amherstburg ...	O. A. C. 72.....	18	18	10	18	23½	87½
E. A. Deneau, North Malden ..	Banner.....	16	22	8	18½	22½	87
Frank McGee, do	do	18	19	7½	18½	23½	86½
F. G. Hutchin, do	Promise.....	17	21	8	17½	22½	86
Marshall Enerby, do	Wide Awake.....	17	21	6	18	23½	85½
T. E. Mahon, Auld	Banner.....	19	20	7	17½	21½	85
Jas. Martin, Amherstburg	O. A. C. 72.....	17½	19	6	19½	23	85
Jas. A. Gibb, do	White Wave.....	16½	20	7½	19	21½	84½
Jas. F. Deneau, N. Malden	Banner.....	17½	18½	8	17½	22½	84
Robt. Craig, McGregor	do	17½	21	6½	17	22	84
Albert R. McGee, North Malden	do	14½	21	8	18½	21½	83½
Ernest A. Shaw, Amherstburg ..	do	17½	20	7	16	23	83½
Jas. Charrette, McGregor	do	16½	21	7	18½	20½	83½
A. J. Gordon, do	20th Century.....	16½	19	7	18	22½	83
Walter C. Anderson, Amherstburg	Newmarket.....	16½	18½	8	17½	22	82½
Chas. Mickle, Amherstburg	O. A. C. 72.....	17½	21	5	15½	23½	82½
Ralph Mickle, do	Banner.....	16	20	8	17	21	82
Ralph Piper, do	O. A. C. 72.....	16	18	7	19	22	82
F. G. Brush, do	do	14½	20	7	19	21	81½
Albert B. Ainer, N. Malden ..	Main.....	16	21	6	16	22	81
Orville Atkins, Amherstburg ..	do	17½	18	8	15	22½	81
Jas. Bezaire, McGregor, R.R. 1.	Early Siberian....	14	20	7	17½	22	80½
Harry Richardson, Amherstburg	Banner.....	15½	18	8	18	21	80½
Jas. E. Woods, do	do	13½	21	7	16	22	79½
Fred. Squire, N. Malden	Newmarket.....	15½	16	8	18½	21½	79½
Fred. Pettypiece, Auld	Banner.....	15	18½	7	17½	21½	79½
Israel Reneaud, do	Great Dane.....	14½	20	7	18½	1½	79½
Alex. Sinasac, Jr., do	Banner.....	17	17	5	18½	21½	79

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OATS.

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			(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
ESSEX—Continued.								
AMHERSTBURG, A. AND M. AGR. SOCIETY—Continued.								
Maurice Rocheleau, N. Malden.	Wide Awake.....	15½	16	8	17	22	78½	
A. W. Bailey, Amherstburg ...	New Zealand.....	15	17	7½	19	20	78½	
Patrick Powers, do ...	White.....	15	20	5	18	20	78	
Fred. E. Bondy, do ...	Banner.....	14½	20	6	17	20½	78	
Wm. Waldron, North Malden ..	20th Century.....	17½	22	8½	10	19½	77½	
Chas. C. Atkinson, Amherstburg	Banner.....	16½	18	7	13	20½	75	
Amos E. Wood, do	do	13½	16	6	18	21	74½	
Chas. B. Whalen, do	Washington.....	18	19	6	10	21	74	
Wm. Thrasher, Auld	Banner.....	13	18½	5	19	18½	74	
Daniel E. Bondy, N. Malden..	White Siberian...	15½	18	6	15	19	73½	
Herbert R. Harris, Amherstburg	Banner.....	17	18	7	10	21	73	
Frank Thrasher, Auld	do	12½	18	4	18	20½	73	
Russell E. Brush, Amherstburg.	Abundance.....	15	17	7	12	19½	70½	
FRONTENAC.								
KINGSTON TP. AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—Milton W. Young, Woodrour.</i>								
W. J. Smyth, Cataraqui	Banner.....	18	15½	9	19	23	84½	
A. Rankin, M.P., Collin's Bay ..	20th Century.....	17	18½	8	15	22½	81	
Geo. Clark, do	do	16	20	7	16	21½	80½	
Jas. Henderson, Kingston, R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72.....	16½	16	7	19	20½	79	
Colin Rogers, do	Yellow Russian...	16½	12½	8	20	21	78	
Wm. Shillington, Westbrook ..	Banner.....	13½	18	8	17	20½	77	
Jas. L. F. Sproule, do	do	15½	18	6	18	19	76½	
D. McLean, Kingston, R.R. 1..	do	15	18	6	18	19	76	
H. J. A. Simpson, Cataraqui ...	do	17	12	8	17½	21	75½	
A. Howie, Westbrook	Manitoba.....	15	13	6	18	21	73	
F. Gardiner, Kingston, R.R. 3..	Banner.....	16½	9	7	19	21	72½	
A. Day, Portsmouth, R.R. 1....	O. A. C. 72.....	14½	10	7	19	19	69½	
S. W. Greer, Collin's Bay	Banner.....	17	.....	7½	18	22	64½
R. Lancaster, Cataraqui	do	16½	.....	8	17	22½	64
WOLFE ISLAND AGR. SOCIETY								
<i>Judge—Milton W. Young, Woodrour.</i>								
Wm. Allum, Wolfe Island, R.R. 4	Kitchener.....	19	20	9½	19½	23¾	91¾	
J. Russell, do	Washington.....	17½	17	8	19½	20½	82½	
Ed. Payne, do	Banner.....	17½	15½	4	18	22½	77½	
W. H. Woodman, do R.R. 1	do	16	18	6	16	20	76	
A. Hough, do	do	17½	16	7	15	20	75½	
Oliver Hawkins, do	do	16½	13	7	17	20	73½	
J. T. McAllister, do	Danish Islander..	15½	11	8	18	20½	73	
Geo. Rogers, do	Washington.....	12	16½	7	18	19	72½	

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.		Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
FRONTENAC.— <i>Continued.</i>			(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
WOLFE ISLAND AGR. SOCIETY.								
— <i>Continued.</i>								
Hugh Honne, Wolfe Island	....	Washington	13	12	8	18	19½	70½
Geo. Gillespie,	do	do	14	12	8	16	20½	70½
H. M. Haine,	do	do	16½	7	8	18	20½	70
John Greenwood,	do	Banner	17½	10	8	12	22½	70
John Hall,	do	do	14	8	6	18	20½	66½
John Irving,	do	do	14½	5	8	16	20½	64
R. A. Michea,	do R.R. 1	do	14	5	5	18	20½	62½
GLENGARRY.								
ST. LAWRENCE VALLEY AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—Lemuel Dillabough,</i>								
<i>Chesterville, R.R. 2.</i>								
A. A. McLennan, Lancaster	...	White Irish	19	22	8	20	23	92
Jas. McNaughton, Williamstown	...	Scotland Chief	19	22	8	19	23	91
Thos. Munroe, Lancaster	....	Banner	19	21	8	19	23	90
F. Robertson, Williamstown	..	do	19	20	8	19	23	89
P. S. Snider, Bainsville	....	Early Angus	19	20	8	18	23½	88½
F. W. Fraser, Lancaster	....	Banner	19	20	8	18	23	88
J. W. Clark, Lancaster	....	do	18	20	8	18	23½	87½
D. M. Robertson, Williamstown	....	do	18	20	8	18	23	87
W. Mitchell, Carry Hill	....	do	18	20½	7	18	23	86½
A. McGillis, Williamstown	....	do	18	20	7	18	23	86
Wm. Wightman, Lancaster	....	do	17	20	7	18	23½	85½
J. D. McLennan, Lancaster, R.	...	do	17	20	7	18	23	85
R. 2	....	do	17	20	7	18	22	84
Thos. Craig, Lancaster, R.R. 2.	....	do	17	20	7	18	22	84
J. A. B. McLennan, Williams-	town	do	17	20	7	18	21	83
GREY.								
DESBORO AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—Jas. McLean,</i>								
<i>Richmond Hill.</i>								
Frank Walker, Chatsworth, R.	...							
R. 3	....	O. A. C. 72	18	25	8	19	22½	92½
Jas. Duff, Chatsworth, R.R. 3..	....	do	16½	22	8	19	22	87½
Jas. McDonald,	do	do	17½	19	8	19	23½	87
Neil McElheron,	do	do	17	20	8½	19	21	85½
A. A. Klages, Marmion, R.R. 1..	....	New Zealand	16½	23	7	16	21½	84
Wm. Beattie, Chatsworth	....	O. A. C. 72	15½	20	8	19	21	83½
W. J. Bryans,	do R.R. 3	New Zealand	15	21	7½	18½	21	83
Archie Duff,	do	do	17	22	7½	15	21	82½
F. A. Malinofokie, do	4	Baltic	16	21	8	17	20	82

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

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			(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
GREY.—Continued.								
DESBORO AGR. SOCIETY.—Con.								
John Bloom, Chesley, R.R. 4.	Early Stirling....	17½	20	6½	16	21½	81½	
Peter McDonald, Chatsworth ..	.....	15½	20	8	15½	20	79
Louis, Mannerow, Desboro	National.....	15½	19	7½	14	22½	78½	
Herman Guse, Chatsworth .....	.....	15	21	7½	14	20½	78
Albert Magee, Chatsworth, R.R. 3	New Zealand.....	15½	17	7	18	20½	78	
Chris. Engel, do	do	15½	19	7	16	20	77½	
J. McKenzie, do	O. A. C. 72.....	14½	18	7½	16	21	77	
John T. Cross, Marmion .....	.....	14½	14	7	15	21	71½
J. L. Lembke, Chesley, R.R. 4..	Banner.....	15	8	7½	16	20½	67	
Thos. Magee, Desboro .....	.....	14½	10	7	10	20½	62
Jas. Thompson, Dobbinton .....	.....	16½	7	7	14	20½	65
Wm. McGregor, Desboro .....	.....	13½	8	6	10	20	57½
W. J. Johnson, Chesley, R.R. 4 ..	.....	10	8	6	10	18	52
Julius Kuhl, Marmion, R.R. ...	.....	15½	.....	8	12	20½	56
KEPPEL AGR. SOCIETY.								
Judge—Andrew Schmidt, Mildmay.								
Norman Clark, N. Keppel	Reg. Banner.....	15½	21	9	17	20	82½	
Morris Bedell, Kemble	White Derby.....	15½	21	7	16	21½	81	
Douglas Davidson, do	do	17	19	8	17	19½	80½	
H. Hulbert, do	do	15	17	9	18	21	80	
Michael Sutherland, do	Silver Mine.....	16½	18	9	16	20½	79¾	
Alf. Dawson, do	White Derby.....	13½	18	7	16	21	75½	
Chas. Garvie, do	Prince Royal.....	16½	18	6½	14	19	74	
L. Hurlburt, do	White Derby.....	16	10	8½	17	22	73½	
J. E. Johnston, do	Lincoln.....	16½	10	6	18	23	73¼	
McLeod Gardiner, do	Banner.....	14½	17	6	15	19½	72	
Geo. McKenzie, do .....	.....	12½	20	7	16	16	71½
Wm. Shaw, do	Banner.....	15	14	8	15	19	71	
Adam Taylor, do	White Derby.....	13½	15	7½	15	19	70	
David Davidson, N. Keppel .....	.....	17	10	2	18	21½	68½
Thos. Johnson, Kemble	Banner.....	15	12	7½	15	18½	67¾	
John Wringley, N. Keppel	Sheffield Standard	15	10	7	16	19½	67½	
Robert Shaw, Kemble .....	.....	15	15	5	10	20	65
Chas. Johnston, do	Lincoln.....	14	8	6	15	19	62	
B. Clarke, do .....	.....	14	5	5	12	20	56
KILSYTH AGR. SOCIETY.								
Judge—Andrew Schmidt, Mildmay.								
Albert Fleming, Tara, R.R. 5..	Banner.....	18	24	8	19	22	91	
A. S. Donald, do	do	18½	24	7	18	22½	89¾	
Wm. Breen, do	Sterling.....	17	24	8	17	21½	87½	
D. T. Waddell, Kilsyth	Silver Mine.....	16	22	8	18	22	86	
Geo. Sargeant, Owen Sound, R. R. 3	15	21	8	18	23	85	

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

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		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
GREY.— <i>Continued.</i>							
KILSYTH AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>							
Wm. Thompson, Owen Sound, R.R. 3	O. A. C. 72.....	18	14	9	19	23½	83½
Robt. Mundle, do	Amer. Beauty....	16½	20	8	17½	20½	82½
E. H. Coulter, do	do	18	14	8	18	23½	81½
Robert Linn, do	O. A. C. 72.....	12	21	9	17	20½	79½
Geo. Hewitson, do R.R. 5	National.....	13½	21	6	16	22½	79
W. H. Marshall, do	Ligowa.....	18	23	2	12	21½	76½
Ed. Fleming, Tara, R.R. 5....	Banner.....	18	15	7	15½	20	75½
Alex. Fleming, do	O. A. C. 72.....	17½	8	9	18	22½	75
Robert Dunn, Owen Sound	Mammoth Cluster.	18½	14	8	12	21	73½
Alex. Fleming, do R.R. 3	Ligowa.....	17	9	6	16	23	71
H. M. Vokes, do .....	.....	15½	8	8	13	21½	66
MARKDALE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—F. J. Jackson, Meadowvale, R.R. 1.</i>							
Jas. Findley, Markdale	O. A. C. 72.....	17½	15	9	20	22	83½
David Foster, do R.R.	White Derby....	16	15	9	18	22½	80½
Thos. Mercer, do	O. A. C. 72.....	15½	15	8	18	22½	79
H. C. Irwin, do	White Derby....	14	20	5	17	20½	76½
S. H. Wright, do R.R. 6	Storm King.....	13½	20	7	15	19½	75
W. R. Burnett, do	B. C. Beauty....	15	10	8	16	20½	69½
J. A. Halbert, do R.R. 3	Storm King.....	17	.....	8½	15	20½	61
Edward Baker, do	White Derby....	15	.....	7	16	19½	57½
Albert Barry, do	Storm King.....	14½	.....	7	15	19½	56
H. D. McLaughry, do	White Derby....	13½	.....	7	15	17	52½
MEAFORD AND ST. VINCENT AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—R. Murphy, Alliston.</i>							
R. Almond, Meaford, R.R. 4..	Siberian.....	15½	22	7½	18	20½	83
G. E. Loughhead, do	Sheffield Standard	15½	18½	7½	17	19	77½
E. Martin, do	Golden Drop.....	16	10	8	17	21	72
Wm. Cramp, do	Banner.....	15	10	9	17	20½	71½
Chas. Shields, do R.R. 1..	Danish White....	17	5	9	18	21½	70½
F. J. Eaton, do	Imp. Banner....	15½	8	8½	18	20	70
B. J. Long, do	Mammoth Cluster.	16	19	8	5	21	69
Wm. Pollock, do	Banner.....	15½	5	7	17	20½	65
Albert McVittie, Fairmont, R. 4	Wilson Favorite..	15	5	7	17	20½	64½
Geo. Chapple, Meaford	Sheffield Standard	14½	5	7	17	19	62½
NORMANBY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jas. H. McKee, Shelburne, R.R. 4.</i>							
Jas. Booth, Ayton	Sterling.....	18½	24½	9½	19½	21	93
Jacob Allenson, Neustadt	O. A. C. 72.....	16½	24½	8½	19½	22	91
John Bickel, Mildmay, R.R. 4..	do	16½	24	8	19	22	89½

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OATS.

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		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
GREY—Continued.							
NORMANBY AGR. SOCIETY.—Con.							
Henry Hill, Neustadt	Danish Island.....	15	24½	7½	19	20½	86½
Henry Dietz, Ayton	O. A. C. 72.....	11½	24½	7	19½	20½	83
Joseph Zettler, Neustadt	Lincoln.....	15½	24	5	19	19	82½
John W. Hellwig, Carlsruhe, R.R. 1	Danish Island.....	16	15½	9	19	20	79½
Henry Boettger, Carrick	Prince Royal.....	13	19	7	18	20½	77½
Conrad Russman, do	Banner.....	12	24	4	19	18	77
N. Weber, Neustadt	20th Century.....	8	22	8½	18	17	73½
Conrad Wiseman, Ayton, R.R.	Sterling.....	6	23	6½	19	17	71½
Edwin Zettler, Neustadt	Lincoln.....	16	5	7	19	21	68
Jacob Walters, do	Banner.....	16	5	8½	18½	20½	68½
OSPREY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—F. J. Jackson, Meadowvale, R.R. 1.</i>							
A. N. Brownridge, Maxwell	O. A. C. 72.....	17	22	9	19	22	89
E. Buckingham, do	Banner.....	16	23	8	16	22	85
G. H. Burk, Eugenia	Abundance.....	15½	19	7	18	20	79½
Lewis W. Kerton, Maxwell	Early Yields.....	14	21	8	16	20	79
Hugh Fenwick, Eugenia	Abundance.....	14	19	8	18	19½	78½
T. J. D. Spafford, do	do	14½	19	7½	18	19	78
John Moffatt, do	do	13½	20	7½	18	18½	77½
R. J. Alliston, Feversham	Derby.....	13	22	8	17	17	77
Jas. Allison, Maxwell	20th Century.....	14½	19	6	15	20	74½
Alex. Ferguson, do	Derby.....	15½	15	8	18	19	75½
Angus Morrison, do	\$1,000.....	14½	22	7	10	19	72½
PROTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jas. Boyd, Pickering, R.R. 2.</i>							
A. Hanna & Sons, Dundalk, R.R. 2 ..	Dew Drop.....	12	23	8	18	22	83
R. J. Hendry, do R.R. 1	Smillie Sensation.....	14	22	8	18	20	82
J. H. Nichols, Melancthon	Amer. Banner.....	13	23	8	15	22	81
Ernest Ebel, do	Reg. White.....	14	18	8	18	22	80
John Grummett, Proton, R.R. 2 ..	Sheffield Standard	15	16½	8	18	22	79½
W. H. Green, Dundalk, R.R. 4 ..	Ligowa.....	13	19	8	18	21	79
Wesley Lonaway, Corbetton ..	do	12	22	4½	18	22	78½
John Earle, Badjeros	Lincoln.....	15	17	7	18	21	78
W. H. Russell, Dundalk, R.R. 4 ..	Sensation.....	12	19½	6	19	21	77½
Thomson Elliott, Corbetton	Ligowa.....	12	19	7	18	21	77
J. A. Rath, Dundalk, R.R. 3 ..	Smillie Sensation.....	12½	23	5	18	18	76½
J. A. Russell, Dundalk, R.R. 4 ..	B. C. B.	13	19	7	15	22	76
J. G. Montgomery, Melancthon, R.R. 2	Ligowa.....	11	22	6	16	20	75
Wm. Armstrong, Dundalk, R.R. 2 ..	White King.....	11	17	7	18	21	74
D. D. Gillies, do R.R. 1	Amer. Banner.....	10	19	7	17	20	73

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OATS.

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				(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
GREY—Continued.									
PROTON AGR. SOCIETY.—Con.									
J. M. Gillies, Dundalk, R.R. 2	Amer. Banner....	11	17	7	16	21½	72½		
Gillies Bros., do	\$1,000.....	14	16	7	15	20	72		
John H. Conner, do	Amer. Banner....	13	16	7	14½	21	71½		
R. N. Fowler & Son, do R.R. 2	\$1,000.....	12	16	6	16	21	71		
J. W. Christie, do R.R. 1	Silver Mine.....	9½	19	8	16	18	70½		
R. J. Cornett, do R.R. 3	Early White Cluster.....	13	14	8	15	20	70		
Geo. Bell, Corbetton	Amer. Banner....	12	16	7	10	20	65		
ROCKLYN AGR. SOCIETY.									
Judge—R. Murphy, Alliston.									
Angus McInnis, Markdale, R. R. 3	Reg. Banner.....	17	22	8	17	21	85		
Jas. Manary, Markdale, R.R. 3...	O. A. C. 72.....	16	21	8	18	21	84		
J. J. Johnston, Rocklyn	Banner.....	16	22	8½	17	20	83½		
W. R. Perry, do	Sheffield Standard	15½	21	7½	17	20	81		
John J. Cook, do R.R. 2	Ligowa.....	15½	19	8½	18	19½	80½		
John Yeadell, do	20th Century....	15½	14	9	14	20	72½		
J. W. Patton, do	Amer. Banner....	16	9	6	18½	21½	71		
J. A. Patton, do	Ligowa.....	16	9	8	16½	21	70½		
J. B. Shephardson, Markdale, R.R. 3	Abundance.....	15½	8	9	18	19½	70		
John Boyd, Markdale, R.R. 2...	do	15	9	7½	16½	20½	68½		
Andrew Clark, Blantyre.....	Banner.....	16	7	7½	17	20½	68		
Silvester Clark, Rocklyn	Ligowa.....	15	8	7	17½	20	67½		
Thos. Lanktree, Fairmount	New Century....	15½	5	9	17½	19½	66½		
J. A. Perry, do	do	16	4	9	16	21	66		
Thos. Beckett, do	Mammoth Cluster.	16	4	7	17	20½	64½		
SOUTH GREY AGR. SOCIETY									
Judge—W. F. B. Switzer, Streetsville.									
Alex. Grierson, Hanover, R.R. 1	Banner.....	15	22	9	18	21	85		
Archie Parks, do	do	14	23	8	18	20	83		
H. G. Bingham, do	O. A. C. 72.....	15½	20	8	18	21	82½		
R. J. Edwards, Markdale, R.R. 1	Mammoth Cluster.	14½	20	8	17	19½	79		
Wm. S. Dixon, Varney	Banner.....	13½	20	7	18	18½	77		
Geo. Ritchie, Durham, R.R. 1..	Sterling.....	13	20	7½	16	19½	76		
Daniel Edge, Durham	Banner.....	11½	20	8	16	20	75½		
Robt. Herd, Allan Park	do	15	20	6	14	20	75		
H. H. Hunt, Hanover, R.R. 1..	Prince Royal....	13½	20	6	16	18½	74		
Andrew Hunter, Holstein, R.R. 2	Banner.....	11½	19	6½	17	19½	73½		
Wm. Weir, Durham	Wide Awake....	14½	12	7½	18	21	73		
Arthur D. Edge, do	Sheffield Standard	11	19	7	17½	18	72½		
C. & A. Smith, do R.R. 4	Canadian Pride...	11½	18	6½	17	18	71		
W. A. Livingstone, Hanover, R. R. 1	Banner.....	14	12	7	17	19½	69½		

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OATS.

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		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
GREY.— <i>Continued.</i>							
SOUTH GREY AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>							
John G. Firth, Durham	Wide Awake	13½	12½	8	15	20½	68½
Matt. Barber, Durham, R.R. 2	O. A. C. 72	15	10	7½	17	19	68½
Thos. H. Binnie, Priceville, R. 2	Banner	9	19	7	15	18	68
Alex. Herd, Hanover, R.R. 1	do	11	16	6	15	19	67
Geo. Finney, Priceville	do	11	18	5	15	17½	66½
A. J. Greenwood, Durham, R.R. 1	do	12½	10	7	15	18	62½
WALTER'S FALLS AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jas. McLean, Richmond Hill.</i>							
Thos. Quinton, Walter's Falls	Banner	16	22	8	18½	22½	87
David Reid, do	O. A. C. 72	17½	18½	9	20	21½	86½
J. T. Walters, do	Imp. Banner	16½	20	7½	19	22	85
Fred. Wickham, do	Lincoln	15½	22	7½	18	21½	84½
Geo. I. Reed, Goring	Banner	15	22	7½	18	21½	84
W. I. Seabrook, Walter's Falls	do	16	20	8	18	21	83
A. W. Caswell, do	Northland	15½	22	8	15	22	82½
S. Marshall, do	Imp. Banner	17½	14	9	19	22	81½
J. H. Caswell, Bognor	do	17	15	8½	18	22½	81
Joseph Hartman, Meaford, R.R. 2	Banner	15½	19	8	17	21	80½
J. B. Shepherdson, Markdale, R.R. 3	Sheffield Standard	13½	19	8½	18	21	80
Jno. W. Murray, Markdale, R.R. 3	do	14	18	8	18	21	79
Thos. Lemon, Walter's Falls	O. A. C. 72	13	17	7½	18	20½	76
W. J. McLean, Chatsworth, R. 5	Banner	17½	8	7½	20	21½	74½
Earle Kirkpatrick, Markdale, R. 3	do	14½	5	8	18	21	66½
Torance Gardner, Woodford	do	15½	5	7½	16½	21½	66
David Squire, Markdale, R.R. 3	20th Century	15½	5	8	15	21½	65
Arthur Lowrie, Chatsworth	Banner	12	3	7½	10	19	51½
HALDIMAND.							
CALEDONIA AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Geo. Scrimshorn, Ridgeway.</i>							
Jas. Douglas, Caledonia	O. A. C. 72	17	22	8	20	11	88
Alex. Cowie, do	do	15	22	8	20	21	86
J. B. Calder, Glanford Station, R.R. 3	do	16	22	7	20	19	84
L. Wilson, Hamilton, R.R. 4	do	15	23	7	20	18	83
C. E. Anderson & Son, Caledonia	Silver Mine	16	20	5	18	22	81
J. W. Duncan, do	Reg. Banner	15	22	6	17	20	80
Hy. McMorran, Caledonia, R.R. 3	Silver Mine	17	12	8	19	23½	79½
S. Ferris, do R.R. 2	Early White Jewel	13	23	7	17	19	79

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.			Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
HALDIMAND.— <i>Continued.</i>				(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
CALEDONIA AGR. SOC.— <i>Con.</i>									
I. Weylie,	Caledonia	.....	Siberian.....	15	22	6	16	20	79
W. A. Douglas,	do	.....	Reg. Banner.....	15	23	8	17	15	78
S. H. Beattie,	do	.....	O. A. C. 72.....	12	17	8	20	20	77
Wm. Berry,	do	R.R. 2	Irish Banner.....	13	22	5	16	20½	76½
Wm. Gringer,	do	.....	Siberian.....	14	16	8	17	21	76
HALTON.									
HALTON AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—W. H. Davis, Ivy</i>									
H. Richardson,	Milton,	R.R. 2..	Granary Filler....	17	18	9	18	22	84
Sam. Harrop,	do	.....	O. A. C. 72.....	16	16½	8½	18	22	81
A. S. Wilmot,	do	.....	do	14½	18	9	18	21	80½
Geo. E. Gastle,	do	.....	Banner.....	16	14	9	18	22	79
Rob. Patterson,	do	.....	White Wave.....	12	21	6	18	18	75
Wm. Robertson,	do	R.R. 2..	Granary Filler....	14	15	6	17	20	72
E. A. McDougal,	do	.....	O. A. C. 72.....	14½	15	6	18	18	71½
Wm. Hanna,	do	.....	Banner.....	15	12	7	18	18	70
John McKenzie,	do	R.R. 1..	O. A. C. 72.....	13½	14	7	17	18	69½
G. D. Ellenton,	do	.....	O. A. C. 72.....	13	14	7	17	18	69
E. N. Readhead,	do	R.R. 2..	20th Century....	13	16	7	14½	18	68½
Isaac Featherstone,	do	.....	O. A. C. 72.....	13	14	6	17	18	68
J. J. Ellenton,	do	.....	do	13	8	8	18	20	67
James H. Wilson,	do	.....	Banner.....	12½	12	6	17	18	65½
Mrs. McCallum,	do	.....	O. A. C. 72.....	14	13	6	15	17	65
Homer Dixon,	do	.....	Lincoln.....	12	13	6	16	18	65
E. McCann, Jr.,	do	R.R. 4..	White Wave.....	13	12	6	15	19	65
Jas. Peacock,	Oakville,	R.R. 1..	Derby.....	12	12	6	14	17	61
Geo. Calton,	Milton,	R.R. 4..	Banner.....	13	8	6	14	18	59
Wm. N. Scott,	do	.....	Dodd's.....	10½	10	5	14	16	55½
NELSON AND BURLINGTON AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—J. D. McKenna, Loretto.</i>									
H. M. Pettit,	Freeman	.....	O. A. C. 72.....	16	22	8	19	23	88
Arthur Hislop,	do	.....	do	12	24	9	20	22	87
Leslie Kearns,	do	.....	20th Century....	16	21	9	18	22	86
Grant Speart,	do	.....	Siberian.....	15	24	8	17	21	85
Clayton Wilson,	Ryckman's Cors.	.....	O. A. C. 72.....	14	23	8	18	19	82
C. E. Wood,	Freeman	.....	Banner.....	15	20	8	16	21	80
C. M. Blanshard,	do	.....	do	16	18	7	15	21	77
I. I. Dewitt,	do	.....	20th Century....	11	22	7	15	20	75
Frank Wilkerson,	Merton	.....	Banner.....	16	12	8	16	21	73
Ray Alton,	Freeman	.....	20th Century....	13	24	5	12	18	72
Thos. Fothergill,	do	Banner.....	16	16	5	14	19	71
John A. Pettit,	do	Siberian.....	17	5	7	18	23	70

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.		Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
HASTINGS.			(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
FRANKFORD AGR. SOCIETY.								
Judge—C. F. Whittaker,								
Williamsburg.								
A. K. Ketcheson, Trenton, R.R. 5	Rennie's Early							
	Yielder.....	19	20	9	19	24	91	
F. L. Mallory, Frankford	Banner.....	18	20	8	19	23	88	
C. H. Ketcheson, Belleville, R.								
R. 2	Waverley.....	16	23	8	18	22	87	
Milton Vanderwater, Belleville,								
R.R. 5	Newmarket.....	17	22	7	18	22	86	
W. E. Vanderwater, Belleville,								
R.R. 2		15	22	8	17	23	85	
D. E. Coon, Frankford	Lincoln.....	19	15	8	18	23	83	
J. W. Hess, Trenton, R.R. 5	Sensation.....	16	22	7	15	22	82	
M. W. Sine, Belleville, R.R. 2	Rennie's Early							
	Yielder.....	17	18	6	19	21	81	
H. J. Gay, Frankford	Danish White.....	15	18	7	19	21	80	
D. J. Rose, do R.R. 2	Lincoln.....	16	14	7	17	22	76	
L. F. Badgley, do	do	15	22	3	16	21	77	
Geo. Nicholson, Belleville, R.R. 2	Sheffield Standard	13	15	7	19	19	73	
P. E. Bonisteel, Frankford, R.								
R. 2	Banner.....	17	5	9	15	24	70	
MADOC AGR. SOCIETY.								
Judge—Geo. McKague,								
Woodville.								
John R. Allans, Cooper	Granary Filler...	17½	22½	9	19	21½	89½	
J. S. Empey, Eldorado	Swedish Select...	17½	20	8½	16	22½	84½	
C. J. Smith, Madoc, R.R. 2	Swedish Victor...	18	18	8	18	21½	83½	
Jas. A. Caskey, do	Banner.....	18	17½	8	18	21½	83	
Isaac Broadworth, do R.R. 2	Granary Filler...	16½	18	9	18	20½	82	
H. Rollans, do	20th Century.....	17½	19	5	14	22	77½	
Geo. Harris, do R.R. 2	Amer. Banner....	17½	15	6	17	20½	76	
F. Comerford, Eldorado	Banner.....	16	17	6	15	21	75	
David Lough, Marmora, R.R. 2	Amer. Banner....	17½	19	6	10	21	73½	
W. H. Kells, Madoc, R.R. 2	Sterling.....	16	14	7	16	19½	72½	
H. R. Blakely, Eldorado	Washington							
	White.....	17	16	6	10	21½	70½	
W. T. Harris, Madoc	Banner.....	14	18	7	14	18	70	
Jas. Hill, do	20th Century.....	15	8	8	18	21	70	
MAYNOOTH AGR. SOCIETY.								
Judge—W. E. Gray, Elgin,								
R.R. 3.								
C. I. H. Jordison, Monteagle Vy.	Storm King.....	17½	23	8	19	22½	90	
Robert Davis, Maynooth Station	Great Dane.....	16½	21	7½	19	20½	84½	
Chas. Keluskey, do	Banner.....	15½	21	7	19	21½	84	
John McAlpin, do	do	17½	16½	8	18	23	83	
Chas. Hynes, Monteagle Valley		15	22½	7	18	20	82½	
Wm. Bahm, Maynooth	Tree.....	13	24	7	18	20	82	

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

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			(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
HASTINGS.— <i>Continued.</i>								
MAYNOOTH AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>								
W. J. Douglas, Greenview	Banner.....	13½	23	8	18	19	81½
Jas. McAlpine, Jr., Maynooth Station..		Rennie's Early Yields.....	15	22	7	17	20	81
Jas. McAlpine, Sr., do		Banner.....	14½	22	7	18	19	80½
Jno Robinson, Monteagle Valley		.....	15	19	8	18	20	80
J. McGregor Wilson, Greenview		Cluster.....	17	14	8	18	22	79
Wm. Lynchock, Maynooth Sta..		Mammoth Cluster.	15	19	7	18	17	76
Edward Williams, do		do	13	15	8	19	17	72
STIRLING AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—J. J. Virtue, Enniskillen</i>								
D. W. Fargey, W. Huntingdon.		Banner.....	18	23	9	17	21½	88½
J. W. Hagerty, do		do	16	23	9	19	20½	87½
C. W. Thompson, Stirling	....	do	16½	20	9	18	23	86½
W. C. Tucker, Harold		Swedish Select....	15	24	8	19	19½	85½
W. J. Donman, W. Huntingdon.		Banner.....	16½	22	7	17	22	84½
A. B. Fargey, Stirling		.....	15½	22	8	16	21	82½
M. C. Sine, do		Swedish Select....	15	23	8	18	18	82
T. W. Solmes, Harold		Banner.....	14½	20	9	18	20	81½
C. W. Heath, Stirling		do	15½	21	7	18	19	80½
Thos. Montgomery, do		do	14	22	8	18	18	80
T. J. Thompson, Springbrook..		Sensation.....	15	15	9	16	21	76
Geo. Richardson, Harold		Banner.....	16	15	7	16	20	74
Jas. A. Bailey, Stirling		do	14	19	2	15	19	69
WOLLASTON AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—W. E. Gray, Elgin, R.R. 3.</i>								
David Moore,	The Ridge..	Rennie's Early Yields.....	17½	22	8	19	23½	90
Daniel Henderson,	do	Banner.....	16	23	9	18	21½	87½
Colin McGregor,	do	Sensation.....	16½	23	8	18	20½	86
Ervine Moore,	do	do	13	21	6	19	19	78
John Gilroy, Coe Hill		Banner	13½	18	7	19	19½	77
Roderick Hoard, The Ridge		White Jewel.....	16	18	5	17	20½	76½
Wm. Puffin, Coe Hill		Banner.....	14	18	7	18	18½	75½
R. J. Henderson, The Ridge		do	11	21	5	18	19	74
H. Henney, Coe Hill		do	12	22	5	15½	18½	73
Andrew Bird, do		do	14	20	4	17	17½	72½
HURON.								
BLYTH AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—R. L. Moorehouse Cairo.</i>								
J. & F. Laidlaw, Walton, R.R. 3		Reg. Banner.....	16	23	8½	20	22	89½
David A. Laidlaw, Blyth		Danish.....	18	23	8	19	21	89
Duncan McCallum, do		Golden Drop.....	17	22	7	17	22	85

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OATS.

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			(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
HURON—Continued.								
BLYTH AGR. SOCIETY—<i>Con.</i>								
Wm. McGowan, Blyth	Early White Cluster	17	20	8	16	21	82
John Barr, do	.....	Imp. Banner	14	24	7	16	20	81
J. & Wm. Grey, do	.....	.....	16	23	5	15	20½	79½
Jas. Snell & Son, Clinton	.....	Banner	15	18	6	19	21	79
A. Sloan, Blyth	.....	.....	15	20	7	16	20	78
Harry Young, do	.....	Early White Cluster	13	20	6	16	21	76
R. G. McGowan, do	.....	.....	16	10	8	18	19½	71½
Peter McDonald, do	.....	.....	9	22	8	16	16	71
R. R. Sloan, do	.....	.....	14	15	6	15	19	69
R. H. Shortreed, Walton, R.R. 3	.....	Banner	14	18	5	15	16	68
Russel Richmond, Blyth	.....	.....	14	10	7	16	19	66
Chas. K. Taylor, Walton, R.R. 3	.....	.....	15	10	7½	15	19	66½
Alex. McGowan, Blyth	.....	.....	11	5	6	17	14	53
EAST HURON AGR. SOCIETY.								
Judge—Daniel English, Burketon.								
John Lowe, Brussels	.....	Long John	19	22	7	18	23	89
Robt. Hoover, do	R.R. 3	\$1,000	15	22	7	16	23	83
L. E. Cardiff, do	R.R. 1	Golden Drop	13½	20	8	18	21	80½
Oliver Hemingway, do	.....	King Philip	15½	17	7	17	19	75½
Oliver Turnbull, do	.....	Sensation	12½	18	6	17	19	72½
W. R. Moses, do	.....	Golden Gem	13	20	4	16	17	70
W. Armstrong, do	.....	Garton's Abundance	12	16	5½	16	19	68½
Jas. Spier, do	.....	Golden Drop	10	14	8	17	19	68
M. Slemmon, do	R.R. 3	Lincoln	13	18	4	14	18	67
Andrew McKee, Ethel	.....	Banner	8	18	4	16	17	63
Geo. Menzie, Cranbrook	.....	Prince Royal	11½	12	7	14	18	62½
Frank Duncan, Brussels	.....	Amer. Banner	10½	14	5	15	17	61½
Andrew Stevenson, Atwood, R.R. 4	.....	White Danish	12	14	5	12	17	60
Wm. Bird, Brussels	.....	Sensation	11	12	6	15	16	60
Stewart McQuarrie, Moncrieff	.....	Dew Drop	8	12	5	10	13	48
GODERICH INDUSTRIAL AGR. SOCIETY.								
Judge—P. L. Fancher, O.A.C., Guelph.								
John Sowerby, Goderich, R.R. 2	O. A. C. 72	.....	12½	22	9	19	16	78½
Hugh Hill, do	R.R. 4	do	15	16	8	19	20	78
Fletcher Fisher, do	R.R. 4	20th Century	14	19	8½	16	20	77½
J. Heinighan, do	R.R. 4	O. A. C. 72	15	18	7½	16	20	76½
Isaac Salkeld, do	R.R. 2	do	14	15	9	19	19	76
Geo. Laithwaite, do	R.R. 1	do	15	15	8	18	19	75
Jas. McCluskey, do	R.R. 1	Banner	15½	20	7½	12	19	74
John A. McHardy, Loyal	.....	do	16	15	8	15	19½	73½
C. C. McNeil, Goderich, R.R. 5	Sweet White Lady	.....	15	20	6	14	18	73
Harry Salkeld, do	R.R. 2	O. A. C. 72	14½	10	9	18	21	72½
Geo. W. Andrews, do	.....	Banner	13	8	9	19	19	68
J. S. Clarke, Loyal	Long's White Tartar	14½	10	7½	15	18½	65½
Wm. Riim, do	Banner	12½	5	6	19½	43

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OATS.

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				(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
HURON—Continued.									
HOWICK AGR. SOCIETY.									
Judge—H. Tisdale, Brampton.									
H. Sparling,	Gorrie, R.R. 2		Swedish Select....	16	20	8	18	22½	84½
Wm. Brown, Jr.,	do R.R. 1		Amer. Banner....	15½	21	8	19	20	83½
Edward Krohn,	do R.R. 1		White Siberian....	16½	15½	9	19½	21½	82
Alex. McLaughlin,	do		O. A. C. 72.....	13½	23	5	20	20	81½
Richard Wilkin,	Palmerston, R.								
R. 3	.....	do	.....	13½	19	8½	19½	19	79½
Wm. Brown, Fordwich	.....	Amer. Banner....	.....	12	18	4	18	17	69
Chas. Dickert, Gorrie, R.R. 2..		Swedish Select....	.....	16½	.....	9	19	21	65½
R. J. Sanderson, Fordwich	.....	do	.....	16	.....	9	19	19½	63½
H. W. Edgar, Gorrie, R.R. 2....		do	.....	12½	18	2	12	18	62½
A. W. Keil, do	.....	Banner.....	.....	16	.....	7	20	19	62
Jas. Davidson, Fordwich	.....	Swedish Select....	.....	11	22	.....	10	18	61
John H. Demmerling, Listowel,									
R.R. 1	.....	do	.....	14	.....	5	18	21	58
Sebastian Zurbugg, Gorrie, R.									
R. 1	.....	O. A. C. 72.....	.....	11½	.....	5	20	18½	55
Jas. W. Edgar, Gorrie, R.R. 2..		Swedish Select....	.....	16	.....	2	18	18½	54½
SEAFORTH AGR. SOCIETY.									
Judge—P. L. Fancher, O. A. C., Guelph.									
Wm. Black, Seaforth	.....	O. A. C. 72.....	.....	16	21	8	19	21	85
A. Broadfoot, do	.....	do	.....	14½	21	7½	18	19	80
A. Elcoat, do	.....	Banner.....	.....	15	15	8	19	20½	77½
Joe. Scott, do	.....	O. A. C. 72.....	.....	15	21	5	16	19	76
Jas. R. Scott, do	.....	Abundance.....	.....	16½	10	8	19	22	75½
D. Fatheringham, Brucefield	.....	O. A. C. 72.....	.....	14	17	7	18	19	75
Geo. McKee, Seaforth	.....	Derby.....	.....	14	18	3	10	21½	66½
Nelson, Circle do	.....	O. A. C. 72.....	.....	12½	13	8	14	18	65½
Jas. Carnochan, do	.....	Siberian.....	.....	11½	8	7	14	18	58½
TURNBERRY AGR. SOCIETY.									
Judge—D. English, Burketon.									
Sam. Thompson, St. Augustine.		Granary Filler....	.....	15	24	9	20	25	93
H. T. Perdue, Wingham, R.R. 5	.....	.....	.....	17½	23	9	18	24	91½
Sam. Burchall, do	.....	Gooderham's No. 2	.....	18	22	8	18	23½	89½
Peter Leaver, do	R.R. 3	O. A. C. 72.....	.....	16	20	8	20	25	89
Chas. Carter, do	R.R. 5	Lincoln.....	.....	17	23	8	18	22	88
John Elliott, do	R.R. 5	Newmarket.....	.....	18½	22	4	18	22	84½
C. G. Campbell, do	R.R. 4	White Lothian....	.....	16	20	8	18	22	84
J. W. Fortune, do	R.R. 4	O. A. C. 72.....	.....	14	20	8	20	19½	81½
Jas. Caldwell, do	R.R. 1	Bumper King....	.....	13½	20	7	16	20½	77
Wm. Adair, do	R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72.....	13½	20	4	18	20	75½
Richard Wilton, do	R.R. 1	Sensation.....	12	18	7	17	20½	74½

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OATS.

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HURON—Continued.				(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
TURNBERRY AGR. SOCIETY— <i>Con.</i>									
Robert Currie, Wingham, R.R. 5..			New Zealand.....	15½	17½	7	15½	18½	74
J. H. Linklater, do R.R. 2			Ligowa.....	13½	20	5	15	20	73½
Geo. Peacock, do			O. A. C. 72.....	8	20	7½	18	19½	73
W. J. Currie, do R.R. 5			Imp. Banner.....	12½	15	7	17	21	72½
John Armstrong, Belgrave			Granary Filler....	13½	16	5	18	19½	72
Abram Proctor, Brussels			White Marvel....	12½	18	4	17	20	71½
John Shiell, Wingham			Yellow Russian....	13	19	4	18	17	71
Thos. H. Taylor, Belgrave, R.R.1			Irish Derby.....	12	15	8	15	20½	70½
Adam Robertson, Wingham, R.									
R. 3			Yellow Russian....	13	14	6	17	19½	69½
Frank Henry, Whitechurch			White Marvel....	9½	16	7	16	20	68½
W. G. M. Reid, Wingham, R.R. 3			Newmarket.....	13	15	7	16	17	68
J. B. Tyreman, Wingham, R.R. 5			White Logan....	9½	16	7	16	19	67½
Geo. Fitzpatrick, do R.R. 5			Amer. Banner....	12	16	6	16	17	67
Mac. Ross, Lucknow, R.R. 5....			New Century....	11	20	6	12	17	66
Harry Heatherington, Wingham,									
R.R. 4			Irish White.....	13	12	4	15	17	61
KENORA.									
DRYDEN AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—Wm. McCrac, Guelph.</i>									
Jas. Reid, Oxdrift			Siberian.....	14½	21	8	16	19	78½
E. W. Wice, Dryden			Banner.....	16½	20	5½	16	19	77
B. Brignall, Oxdrift			Bumper King....	13	20	7	16	20	76
Jno. Hutchinson, Dryden			do	12	22	7	14	19	74
Frank James, Oxdrift			Victory.....	13	20	6	16	18	73
Jas. Shapland, Eagle River			do	14	15	8½	18	17	72½
Alex Skene, Dryden			Banner.....	17	10	7	16	21	71
Chas. Skene, Oxdrift			do	12	20	7	13	18	70
H. McMillan, Dryden .....			.....	15	20	5	15	15	70
A. R. Hutchinson, do .....			.....	12	20	6	16	16	70
Harold Latimer, Oxdrift			Amer. Banner....	13	20	7	15	15	70
A. Browning, do			O. A. C. 72.....	11	21	6	17	15	70
W. H. Martin, Dryden			Victory.....	12	21	6	16	15	70
KENORA AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—Henry Knight, Sault Ste. Marie.</i>									
Wm. Tew, Kenora			Government.....	17	24	8	18	22	89
A. Lascongh, do			do	18	20	8	18	21½	85½
Gould Bros., do .....			.....	16½	22	9	18	22	87½
A. Leydier, do			Victory.....	15	20	8	19	22	84
Wm. Greenwood, do			Newmarket.....	14	20	9	18	20	81
Wm. Brenkman, do .....			.....	12	14	8	18	13	65
Wilfred Lavoie, do			Victory.....	16½	9	18	21	64½
John Sims, do	15½	8	18	21½	63
H. Sandler, do	10	15	7	16	12	60

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.		Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
KENT.			(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
WALLACEBURG AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—R. H. Abraham, Chatham, R.R. 1.</i>								
Leo. O'Neil, Wallaceburg ...		Bonanza.....	18	25	9	19	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{3}{4}$
D. L. McCreary, do ...		Banner.....	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	23	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$
W. C. Gordon, Electric		Bonanza.....	16	23	9	19	23	90
Langstaff Bros., Tupperville ..		Imp. Banner.....	16	23	8	19	22	88
Dan. Coveney, Electric		Banner.....	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	8	19	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	86 $\frac{3}{4}$
John Coveney, do		Reg. Banner.....	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	20	8	19	22	85 $\frac{3}{4}$
J. E. Richardson, Wallaceburg..		do	17	20	7	19	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
Geo. L. Mickle, do ..		Banner.....	17	20	7	19	22	85
Geo. Crawford, Electric		do	16	20	7	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
D. Ritchie, Sr., Wallaceburg ..		Sensation.....	16	20	9	14	22	81
Geo. D. Johnston, Tupperville ..		do	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	8	10	22	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dougald Crawford, Electric ..		Imp. Banner.....	14	16	8	17	19	74
Harry Forbes, Tupperville		Sensation.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	4	12	21	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eric Crowe, Wallaceburg		Banner.....	14	10	8	17	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
LAMBTON.								
BOSANQUET AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—Lee Cascadden, Aylmer West.</i>								
W. Thompson, Thedford		Uxbridge King..	17	23	8	18	22	88
D. K. Stewart, Forest		O. A. C. 72.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	7	18	22	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. H. Tidball, Thedford		Banner.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	8	18	22	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
A. H. Sercombe, Parkhill, R.R. 5		English White....	17	22	8	17	21	85
John Sercombe, Thedford		do	16	22	8	17	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	84 $\frac{1}{4}$
O. St. C. Walden, do		Banner.....	13	23	7	18	21	82
A. M. Crawford, do		do	17	17	8	18	21	81
Jas. Welsh, Forest, R.R. 4		Quaker.....	16	21	7	16	20	80
Robt. Tidball, Thedford		Whyte Cluster....	14	20	8	17	20	79
R. D. Thompson, do		do	14	20	6	17	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Robert Lithgow, do		Banner.....	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	6	18	21	78 $\frac{1}{4}$
Jas. Walden, do		do	13	20	6	19	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	77 $\frac{3}{4}$
Alex. Lithgow, do		do	13	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	17	22	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jas. Molloy, do		do	13	20	6	18	20	77
BROOKE AND ALVINSTON AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—M. M. Hunter, Onondaga</i>								
D. G. Maddock, Alvinston, R.R. 7		Abundance.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Edward Reader, do R.R. 4		O. A. C. 72.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	8	20	23	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
T. H. Lovell, do		do	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	23	8	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{3}{4}$
F. W. Oke, do		do	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	20	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
H. A. Gilray, do		do	16	22	7	20	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{3}{2}$
David Hayter, do R.R. 4		Abundance.....	17	21	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	18	24	88 $\frac{1}{4}$

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*
OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
LAMBTON—Continued.							
BROOKE AND ALVINSTON AGR. SOCIETY.—Continued.							
E. F. Augustine, Bothwell, R.							
R. 2	O. A. C. 72.....	16½	20	8	19½	23	87
Fred. Lovell, Alvinston	do	15	21	8	19½	23	86½
John Zavitz, do R.R. 7.	Banner.....	15	20	7	19	22½	83½
Jas. McCallum, do R.R. 4.	Reg. Banner.....	16	20	7	18	22	83
Herbert Lovell, Bothwell, R.R. 2	O. A. C. 72.....	14½	19	7	18	22½	80¾
Wellington B. Annett, Alvin-							
ston, R.R. 2	Silver Mine.....	12½	22	7	18	21	80½
Jas. Hland, Alvinston, R.R. 4...	O. A. C. 72.....	16	15	7	19½	22½	79¾
Elijah Armstrong, Bothwell, R.							
R. 2	Bonanza.....	15½	16	7	18	22	78½
Herb. Darvill, Alvinston, R.R. 7	Banner.....	13½	20	7	17	20	77½
Jas. E. Wallis, do	Silver Mine.....	15	15	7	18	22	77
J. W. Smith, do R.R. 1	Sheffield Standard	14½	20	8	13	21	76½
FLORENCE AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Cecil Schuyler, Brantford.							
John Parking, Croton, R.R. 2..	O. A. C. 72.....	18	23	8½	18	23½	91
R. Currie, Florence, R.R. 3....	do	17½	22½	7	19	23½	89½
J. D. Coneysbeare, Croton, R.R. 1	Silver Mine.....	18	21	6	19	22	86
M. Hanson & Son, Florence, R.							
R. 2	O. A. C. 72.....	16	22	9½	18	19½	85
Moorehouse Bros., do R.R. 3	Abundance.....	14½	22	9	18	20½	84
Henry Paul, do	Imp. Ligowa.....	12	24	8½	18	21	83½
W. J. Crydeman, Thamesville,							
R.R. 1	Banner.....	16	18	8	18	21	81
John Harris, do	O. A. C. 72.....	14½	21	8	18	19	80½
Timothy Rolston, Florence R.R. 2	Silver Mine.....	14	20	7	17	21	79
D. L. Dobbyn, do R.R. 3	do	13½	18	6½	17	20½	75½
J. Eberly, Bothwell, R.R.	Sensation.....	12½	17	7	18	16½	71
SOMBRA AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—R. H. Abraham, Chatham, R.R. 1.							
Jas. A. Grant, Bickford	Imp. Banner.....	16¾	24	8½	19	23	91½
Robt. Payne, Pt. Lambton	Wide Awake.....	16½	23	8½	19	23	90
Peter Stenton, do R.R. 2	do	16	22	8½	19	23	88½
John Dupuis, Sombra	A. R. Banner....	16½	22	8	19	22½	88
Wm. M. Stubbs, do R.R. 3	Ligowa.....	17	20	8½	19	23	87½
F. C. Pretty, Wilkesport	Irish Victor.....	17	23	8	16	23	87
J. C. McMillan, Whitebread	Wide Awake.....	17	19	8	18	22	84
Alvin Capes, Bickford	Imp. Banner.....	17	16	8	19	23	83
S. S. Deyo, Wallaceburg	do	17	14	8	19	22	80
Alfred Nottley, Sombra, R.R. 3.	do	17	18	8	16	20	79
John L. Dawson, Whitebread	Wide Awake.....	15	18	7	16	22	78
Jas. Bowles, Sombra, R.R. 3...	Imp. Banner.....	16	16	8	14	23	77
John McRae, Pt. Lambton	Granary Filler....	15	12	8	18	19	72
Stewart McDonald do R.R. 2	New Century.....	14½	11	8	18	20	71½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.		Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
LANARK.			(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
DRUMMOND AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—Geo. R. Bradley, Kars.</i>								
John Shaw,	Perth, R.R. 4..	Great Dane.....	17	20	8	18	22	85
P. M. Campbell,	do R.R. 2..	Abundance.....	16½	20	8½	18	21½	84½
Jas. Shaw,	do	Banner.....	15½	20	8	18	21½	83
Alex. McGarry,	do	Abundance.....	15	20	4	17	20½	81½
J. Code,	do	Great Dane.....	14½	20	8	18½	20	81
Peter A. McGarry,	do	Banner.....	16	21	7	16	20	80
I. F. Wilson,	do	do	15	20	8	17	19½	79½
Roy McLaren,	do	Bumper King....	15½	20	7½	15	20½	78½
P. S. McLaren,	do	Abundance.....	14	18	8	17½	19½	77
Louis Pennett,	do R.R. 2	Banner.....	13	15	7½	18	21	74½
Daniel Walsh,	do	Second.....	15	18	7	14	20	74
Peter McComiskey,	do	Great Dane.....	13	17	8	18	17½	73½
SOUTH LANARK AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—Lemuel Dillabough, Chesterville, R.R. 2.</i>								
Norman Poole,	Perth, R.R. 3..	Banner.....	20	23	9	20	23	95
Fred. Armstrong,	do	do	20	23	9	20	22	94
C. J. Bell, Balderson	.....	Ligowa.....	20	22	9	20	22	93
J. M. Warren,	do	Banner.....	20	22	9	19	22	92
W. Montgomery,	Lanark	B. C. Banner.....	20	21	9	19	22	91
T. A. Poole,	Perth	Banner.....	19	21	9	19	22	90
T. E. Bell, Balderson	.....	Ligowa.....	18	21	9	19	22	89
Geo. Covell,	Perth	White Danish....	18	21	9	18	22	88
Henry J. Strong,	do	Banner.....	18	21	9	17½	22	87½
Norman F. Oliver,	do	Amer. Banner....	18	21	9	17	22	87
Hamilton Stewart,	do	Imp. Banner.....	18	21	9	17	21½	86½
Samuel Wilson,	do	Banner.....	18	21	9	17	21	86
LEEDS.								
LANSLOWNE AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—C. F. Whittaker, Williamsburg.</i>								
W. H. Rath,	Lansdowne	Banner.....	17	20	9	19	23	88
O. W. London,	do	do	17	20	8	19	22	86
Albert Cliffe,	do	O. A. C. 72.....	16	20	9	19	21	85
Hubert McNeely,	do	do	17	20	6	19	21	83
Robt. Shields,	do	Banner.....	15	20	7	17	21	80
Hugh Gray,	do	Abundance.....	17	18	4	18	22	79
Samuel Donevan,	do	Banner.....	15	15	9	19	20	78
Thos. Steacy,	do	do	13	20	7	17	20	77
Joseph Shields,	do	do	15	15	7	19	20	76
W. H. Bradley,	do R.R. 4	20th Century....	15	15	8	16	21	75
W. Ross Smith,	do	Banner.....	13	15	6	19	21	74
N. McKay,	do	do	15	15	4	17	20	71
Evans Steacy,	do	Abundance.....	14	12	8	16	20	70
Wellington London,	do	do	14	15	4	17	19	69

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

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		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
LEEDS.—Continued.							
LOMBARDY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Geo. R. Bradley, Kars.</i>							
H. Chalmers, Smith's Falls	Reg. Banner.....	18	23	8½	18	23	90½
John Duffield Lombardy	Banner.....	17	20	8½	19	21½	86
Dudley Joynt, do	White Wave.....	16½	20	7	17	22½	83
H. R. Covell, do	Banner.....	15	20	7	18	20½	80½
Frank Covell, do	do	16	20	7½	17	19½	80
John N. McLean, Smith's Falls	Great Dane.....	15½	18	7½	16	22	79
E. W. Joynt, Rideau Ferry ...	do	14½	19	7	18	20	78½
E. P. Kelley, Lombardy	Banner.....	15½	18	7½	16	21	78
Wm. Miller, do	do	15½	18	7	15	22	77½
E. J. O'Mara do	White Wave.....	16	18	8	15	20	77
W. H. Burns, Smith's Falls ..	Newmarket.....	15	18	8	15	19	75
Theo. McKenney, Lombardy ..	Banner.....	16	18	8	10	21½	73½
M. B. Ballantyne, Smith's Falls	do	14½	16	6½	16	20	73
John Hamer, Lombardy	do	13½	16	6½	16	20½	72½
M. O'Meara, do	do	13	10	7½	16	19	65½
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.							
LENNOX AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Wm. Monaghan, Wellington.</i>							
Mark. Hawley, Napanee, R.R. 7	Sterling.....	17½	23	7	19½	13½	90½
W. R. Lott, do	Banner.....	15½	24	9	19	22	89½
W. H. Hunter, do	Imp. Banner.....	18½	20	8	19	23	88½
Ross H. Paul, Bath, R.R. 2	Banner.....	17	21	9½	18	22½	88
Sid. O. S. McKim, Napanee, R. 4	do	17	20	9½	19	22	87½
R. H. Hawley, do	Imp. Banner.....	15	20	9	19	23	86
R. H. McGinness, do R.R. 6	Banner.....	15½	20	7	18	22	82½
John Frisken, Selby	Imp. Banner.....	16½	15	8	18	22	79½
Geo. Johnson, Napanee, R.M.D.	do	14½	17	7	18	21½	78
Geo. Collins, Sharp's Corners...	Banner.....	15½	15	6	18	22½	77
T. Reid, Odessa	20th Century.....	15½	20	8	12	21	76½
C. W. Miller, Napanee.....	Ligowa.....	15½	16	6	18	20	75½
G. O. Kaylor, do R.M.D.	do	11	20	6	18	18½	73½
Frank Hart, do R.R. 1	Banner.....	14	15	6	18	18	71
Geo. Scott, do R.M.D.	Imp. Banner.....	14	15	5	15	19	68
O. P. Lake, do R.R. 1	Banner.....	13½	10	8	15	20	66½
R. J. Brethen, do	Irish.....	13	18	6	14	15	66
P. E. R. Miller, do	Ligowa.....	15	5	7	17	21	65
Roy. Garrison, do R.R. 1	Sheffield Standard	14	21	5	5	19	64
C. H. Garrison, do	do	13½	23	2	6	19	63½
Robt. Denison, do	Banner.....	13	12	6	14	18	63
Geo. Neville, do R.R. 1	do	14	5	8	16	17	60
J. T. Empey, do R.R. 4	Eureka.....	12½	10	6	16	13	57½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

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LINCOLN.			(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
CLINTON AGR. SOCIETY.								
Judge—J. D. McKenna, Loretto.								
S. H. Culp, Campden	O. A. C. 72.....	17	24	8	20	22	91	
J. A. Lind, Beamsville	do	17	22	9	20	22	90	
D. Ryckman, do	Siberian.....	15	22	9	20	21	87	
J. M. Book, do	Banner.....	17	24	7	17	21	86	
Wm. House, do	O. A. C. 72.....	15	20	8	20	22	85	
A. W. Culp, do	do	13	24	8	20	18	83	
Abram H. Culp, Vineland Sta..	do	14	18	8	20	20	80	
Wm. C. Boughner, Beamsville.	Scottish Chief....	15	20	7	16	21	79	
Levi Moyer, do	Banner.....	15	18	7	15	21	76	
Harry H. Tufford, do	O. A. C. 72.....	16	9	9	20	21	75	
Wm. Betler, do	Silver Mine.....	14	15	7	17	21	74	
D. H. Moyer, Campden	do	13	20	4	17	19	73	
E. Hendershott, Beamsville ..	Siberian.....	13	19	4	18	18	72	
MANITOULIN ISLAND.								
GORE BAY AGR. SOCIETY.								
Judge—G. H. Farmer, Steelton.								
E. A. Letts, Barrie Island	Daubeney.....	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	23	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	24	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Nelson Campbell, Foxey	Banner.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Geo. Coutts, Gore Bay	Derby.....	17	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	18	23	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	
J. E. Vanmeer, do	do	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	22	8	18	23	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Donald McLean, do	Sterling.....	16	22	7	18	21	84	
John W. Kinney, do	Banner.....	16	21	8	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	
John Wilson, do	Daubeney.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	8	18	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	
R. W. Milligan, do	Mammoth Cluster	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	7	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	77	
A. Long, Barrie Island	Daubeney.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	7	15	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	
MIDDLESEX.								
CARADOC AGR. SOCIETY.								
Judge—M. M. Hunter, Onondaga								
A. Lamont, Mt. Brydges, R.R. 2	O. A. C. 72.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	22	87	
Sam. Ferguson, do	Banner.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{4}$	
J. W. Watson, do R.R. 2	O. A. C. 72.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	
Frank Farrow, do	do	16	19	8	20	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	85 $\frac{3}{4}$	
John Walker, do R.R. 2	Banner.....	16	22	8	18	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Dougald Campbell, do	Reg. Abundance..	17	19	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	18	23	85 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Wm. Young & Son, do	O. A. C. 72.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	8	19	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	84 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Allan M. McNeill, Strathroy ..	Siberian.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	8	19	22	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Robt. Scott, Mt. Brydges	do	14	20	8	19	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	83 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Roy E. Riley, Muncey	Irish White.....	17	20	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	22	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Peter McDougal, Mt. Brydges ..	Banner.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	16	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{4}$	
A. L. Mahler, Delaware	Daubeney.....	16	20	7	15	22	80	
Bruce Sutherland, Mt. Brydges	Banner.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Wm. T. King, Muncey, R.R. 1..	White Jewel.....	13	20	6	17	20	76	
R. T. Runnells, Mt. Brydges ..	Banner.....	12	20	6	17	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	

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MIDDLESEX.— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
EAST MIDDLESEX AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Cecil Schuyler, Brantford.</i>							
Wm. Weir, London, R.R. 3	Banner	17	24	8	20	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{3}{4}$
Wm. Hueston, Thorndale	do	17	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	20	23	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Andrew Cornish, Ealing	do	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	23	8	19	21	87 $\frac{3}{4}$
J. B. Michal, Wilton Grove	O. A. C. 72	14	24	8	19	22	87
Jas. Murray, do	Banner	16	24	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	20	86 $\frac{1}{2}$
J. W. Laidlaw, do	White Wave	15	22	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	85
Jas. McMillan, Glanworth	do	14	23	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	21	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
E. Vinning, Belton	O. A. C. 72	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	7	20	21	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
R. R. Wheaton, Thorndale	do	13	19	8	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	79
Geo. Riddle, Wilton Grove	Abundance	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	8	18	17	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
John Armitt, Hyde Park	Siberian	18	15	8	13	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. E. Grieves, Wilton Grove	Banner	14	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	18	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	77
W. B. Harding, Thorndale	do	14	18	7	18	19	76
W. E. Wright, Glanworth	Banner	14	13	9	17	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
MCGILLIVRAY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—John Hamilton, Tupperville, R.R. 1.</i>							
E. Dixon, Ailsa Craig, R.R. 2	O. A. C. 72	17	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	19	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	89
J. J. Graham, do R.R. 3	do	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	6	19	22	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
A. Stewart & Son, do	do	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	7	19	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	85
W. L. Corbett, do R.R. 2	Banner	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	84
J. Gibson, do R.R. 3	do	17	22	8	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	83
F. J. Neil, do R.R. 3	O. A. C. 72	18	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	17	20	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Elmer Faulder, do R.R. 2	do	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	7	15	17	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. J. Robinson, do R.R. 3	Abundance	17	12	8	17	21	75
W. T. Amos, Parkhill, R.R. 8	Banner	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	8	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jas. Darling & Son, do	do	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	6	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	74
J. H. Amos, Ailsa Craig, R.R. 3	do	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	6	18	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	73
J. J. Amos, Parkhill, R.R. 8	Sensation	17	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Geo. Lewis, Ailsa Craig, R.R. 2	Great Dane	16	15	6	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
T. J. Glendinning, Parkhill, R. R. 8	Banner	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	8	17	17	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
NORTH MIDDLESEX AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Lee Cascadden, Aylmer West.</i>							
J. C. Leitch, Ailsa Craig	Banner	17	23	7	18	22	87
Gilbert Grieve, Denfield	O. A. C. 72	15	22	7	18	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
S. C. Shepley, Ailsa Craig	Banner	15	21	8	18	21	83
O'Neil Bros., do	do	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	7	18	21	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. Bean, do	do	16	20	7	18	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
A. E. Rosser, do R.R. 2	Abundance	13	21	9	18	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
D. McArthur, do	Banner	16	20	6	18	21	81
Arthur Shipley, Clandeboye	Abundance	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	21	80 $\frac{3}{4}$

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
MIDDLESEX.— <i>Continued.</i>							
N. MIDDLESEX AGR. SOC.— <i>Con.</i>							
Dan Cameron, Ailsa Craig	Banner.....	13	21	9	18	19½	80½
Neil McAlpine, do R.R. 2	do	13½	21	8	18	20	80½
Hughes Bros., Denfield	do	14	22	6	18	20	80
John McLachlan, do R.R. 3.	Abundance.....	13	21	7	18	20	79
Neil McAlpine, do R.R. 2.	Banner.....	13	19	7	16	20	75
And. Hutson, Ailsa Craig, R.R. 2	do	16	10	7	18	22	73
Jas. McFarlane, do	do	13	10	6	16	21	66
STRATHROY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Cecil Schuyler, Brantford.</i>							
A. B. Douglas, Strathroy	O. A. C. 72.....	17	23½	8	19½	23½	91½
W. R. Bogue, do	Abundance.....	17½	22	8	19½	22½	89
Campbell Lamont, Mt. Brydges.	O. A. C. 72.....	16½	22	9	19½	21	88
Dunc. McNeill, Strathroy, R.R. 1	Siberian.....	15½	21	9½	19	22	87½
W. B. Ferguson, do R.R. 20	O. A. C. 72.....	16	23	7	20	21	87
Duncan Limon, do	Imp. Banner.....	15½	23	8	19	21	86½
W. S. Toohill, do	Reg. Banner.....	14	19	9½	19½	20	82
John McDonald, do R.R. 2	Abundance.....	14	21	8	18	20	81
Jas Ogg, do	Imp. Banner.....	14½	21	6½	18	20½	80½
Angus Limon, do R.R. 2	Siberian.....	13½	23	7	18	28	89½
N. P. Campbell, Ilderton	do	13¾	19	7½	19	20	79½
T. M. Douglas, Strathroy	O. A. C. 72.....	15	19	7	18	20	79
Hugh Turner, do R.R. 1	Siberian.....	12	20	8	19	19	78
Donald A. Graham, do	O. A. C. 72.....	11½	20	7	19	18	75½
Hector McLean & Son, do	Abundance.....	13	20	6	17	19	75
WESTMINSTER AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—John Hamilton, Tupperville, R.R. 1.</i>							
Fred. Bodkin, Wilton Grove,							
R. R. 2	O. A. C. 72.....	16½	23½	8½	18	21½	88
R. T. Baty, Wilton Grove	Amer. Banner....	16	22	9	18	22	87
W. C. Pack, Lambeth, R.R. 2.	Dalmeny Special.	15½	23	8	19	21	86½
Harry Bennett, Glanworth	do	15	22½	7	19	21	84½
O. D. Griffith, Lambeth, R.R. 1.	Prince Royal....	16½	22	7	18	20½	84
Dan. Ferguson, Wilton Grove,							
R.R. 1	Amer. Banner....	17½	22	8	18	18	83½
Wm. Weld Co., London, R.R. 1.	do	16	20	8	18	20½	82½
Vicars Fisher, Wilton Grove,							
R.R. 2	do	17	20	7	18	19½	81½
Robt. Brown, Wilton Grove, R.							
R. 1	Dalmeny Special.	16½	19	8	18½	20	82
Robt. McEwen, London, R.R. 4	Amer. Banner....	14½	21	8	19	17	79½
W. J. Davis, Lambeth, R.R. 3.	Sterling.....	16	20	7½	18	17½	79
E. Brown, do	Dalmeny Special.	15	20	8½	17	18	78½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.			Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Total of scores.
MUSKOKA.				(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
GRAVENHURST AND MUSKOKA AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—Geo. McKague, Woodville.</i>									
Geo. York,	Gravenhurst	..	Garton's Abundance.....	17	24½	9	19	20	89½
Carl Laycock,	do	..	do	16	23	8	20	21	88
E. Hamond Sims,	do	..	Reg. Banner.....	16½	23	8	19½	20	87
G. W. Miller,	do	..	O. A. C. 72.....	17½	21	8	18½	21½	86½
Josh. Short,	do	..	Newmarket.....	16	22½	8	19	20½	86
W. H. Tincombe,	do	..	Garton's Abundance.....	16	22½	7½	19	20½	85½
Jonathan Groh,	do	..	do	18½	18	9	17	22½	85
B. Laycock,	do	..	O. A. C. 72.....	19	17	8	18	22½	84½
S. Polmateer,	do	..	Garton's Abundance.....	17½	19	6	19	21½	83
W. W. Morrison, Reay	.....		Newmarket.....	16½	18	8½	18	20½	81½
Geo. Parker,	Gravenhurst	..	Storm King.....	15	18	9½	19½	19	81
Wm. Quinton,	do	..	Century.....	17	18	9	12	22	78
Robt. Young,	do	..	Garton's Abundance.....	14½	18	7	18	20	77½
MEDORA AND WOOD AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—Walter Baldock, Malton, R.R. 2.</i>									
William Noble, Rossclair	.....		New Industrial... ..	17½	20	9	18	23½	88
Ray D. Riley, Milford Bay	.....		Abundance.....	16¾	20	9	18	23½	87½
Wm. Mason, Bardsville	.....		Imp. Scotch.....	16	20	9	18	23	86
Thos. Aikens, Port Carling	.....		Reg. Banner.....	16	20	8	19	22	85
Hugh Foulker, Brackenrig	.....		do	16¾	19	8	19	22	84½
Gordon Fraser,	do	.....	20th Century.....	16	19	8	18	22	83
Wm. Pooler, Point Kaye	.....		Garton's Abundance.....	16	18	8	18	22	82
Wm. Green, Bardsville	.....		Reg. Banner.....	15	18	7	18	22	80
Robt. Trouton, Brackenrig	.....		do	15	18	8	17	21	79
Chas. Davidson,	do	.....	Banner.....	15	18	8	17	19	77
Jas. Glass, Milford Bay	.....		do	15	18	7½	17	18	75½
Archie Mitchell, Bardsville	.....		Amer. Banner.....	15	17	7	17	18	74
Jos. McCulley, Port Carling	.....		Abundance.....	15	16	6	16	20	73
H. Martin,	do	.....	do	15	15	6	13	20	72
Walter Foreman,	do	.....	Imp. Banner.....	15	15	6	15	20	71
Alex. Ennis,	do	.....	do	14	15	6	15	19	69
SOUTH MUSKOKA AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—Geo. McKague, Woodville.</i>									
H. L. Goltz, Bardsville	.....		Imp. Scotch.....	16	24	9	19½	21	89½
Rudolph Goltz,	do	.....	do	15½	24	9	19	21	88½
Geo. Yearley, Falkenburg		do	16	23	8½	19½	21	88
Wm. Naismith,	do	O. A. C. 72.....	14½	23½	9	19	20½	86½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.			Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
MUSKOKA.—Continued.				(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
SOUTH MUSKOKA AGR. SOCIETY. Continued.									
S. H. Armstrong, Bracebridge	Russian	16½	20	7½	19½	22½	86		
W. Taylor, do	Tartar King	15½	22½	8	18	21½	85½		
A. Barron, do	Banner	15	21	9	19	21	85		
R. Leishman, do	\$1,000	17	23	4	19	21½	84½		
A. J. Goltz, Bardsville	O. A. C. 72	14	23½	9	19½	18	84		
Byron Kaye, Bracebridge	Siberian	16½	20	8	18	20½	83		
W. J. Fitzmaurice, do	20th Century	17½	19	9	16	21	82½		
J. Beaumont & Son, do	Siberian	16½	18	9½	17	21	82		
Wm. Barron, do	O. A. C. 72	15	22	5	19½	20	81½		
Chas. H. Kaye, do	Siberian	15	19½	8	18	20½	81		
Wm. Ball, do	Garton's Abund-	15	17½	7½	18	20½	78½		
Alfred Parrett, do	ance	16	17	7	17	20½	77½		
Jas. Kaye, do	20th Century	15	19	7	17	19	77		
STEPHENSON AND WATT AGR. SOCIETY. Judge—Walter Baldock, Malton, R.R. 2.									
Thos. Graham, Raymond	Amer. Banner	17¾	22	9	17¼	21	87		
Nelson Hammell, do	Reg. Banner	17	21	8½	17½	22	86		
Walter Hamilton, do	20th Century	16½	21	8	17	22	84½		
Geo. Hammell, do	Reg. Banner	16½	20	8	17	22	83½		
Chas. Oldham, Ufford	New Sterling	16	20	8	17	21	82		
Walter Hares, Alansville	New Century	16	20	7	17	20	80		
Wm. Esson, Port Sydney		16	20	7	17	19	79		
Thos. Hammell, Raymond	Reg. Banner	16	19	7	17	19	78		
W. F. Somerset, Pt. Sydney	Abundance	16	19	6½	17	19	77½		
Geo. Wingfield, Uttersen	do	15	19	7	17	19	77		
John Webber, Raymond	Reg. Banner	14½	19	6½	17	18½	75		
John Elliott, Port Sydney	Amer. Banner	14	19	6	16	19	74		
W. J. Hamilton, Raymond	Banner	14	18	6	16	19	73		
Leslie Bunn, Ullswater	Improved	14	17½	6	16	19	72½		
Joseph Weir, Uttersen	Banner	13	17½	6	16	19	71½		
Wm. Suffein, Raymond	Amer. Banner	13	17	5	16	19	70		
Chas. Nichols, Port Sydney	Reg. Banner	13	16	5	16	19	69		
NIPISSING.									
BONFIELD AGR. SOCIETY. Judge—H. W. Graham, Britannia Bay.									
H. Boissoneault, Great Desert		18	23	7	17	22	87		
A. Boissoneault, do		16½	23	6	17	22	84½		
John Plante, Bonfield		17½	21	6½	18	21	84		
E. Tremblay, Great Desert		15½	22	7	18	21	83½		
Jas. Duchene, do		16	21	6	18	21½	82½		

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.		Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
NIPISSING.— <i>Continued.</i>			(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
BONFIELD AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>								
Geo. Proulx, Bonfield			15½	20	7	16	21½	80
F. Boulanger, Great Desert ...	White Mammoth.		17	17½	6½	16	21½	78½
E. Beaulieu, Bonfield			14	22	5	17	20	78
J. A. Bowin, Great Desert			13	18	8	17	21	77
P. Vaillancourt, Bonfield			12½	18	7	18	20½	76
Mrs. Ellen McNulty, Gt. Desert ..			12½	19	7	14½	22	75
John Foisy, Bonfield			15	19	8½	12	20	74½
P. Tremblay, Great Desert ...			18	10	8	18	20	74
VERNER AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—H. W. Graham, Britannia Bay.</i>								
S. Laurence, Verner	Banner.....		16	24	8½	17½	21½	87½
Alfred Lemoge, do	O. A. C. 72.....		16	23	5½	18½	23	86
Octave Jalbert, do	Banner.....		16½	23	7	17	22	85½
F. Filiatrault, do	do		16	22	8½	18	20½	85
Leon Bantin, do	Bumper King....		15½	23	7	16	23	84½
Donat Filiatrault, do	Northland.....		14½	21	6	18	21½	81
Francis St. Amour, do	Siberian.....		16½	20	6	15	23	80½
Joseph Beaudry, do	Banner.....		16	19	7	18	20	80
S. Aubrey, do	Northland.....		16	16	6½	18	22½	79
A. Derosier, do ....	.....		16	21	8	13	20½	78½
Geo. Demers, do ....	.....		15	21	5	15	20	76
Etienne Lecompte, do ....	.....		15	21	7	10½	22	75½
R. Gagnor, do ....	.....		13½	19	8	16	18½	75
Joseph Aubin, do	Banner.....		13	20	7	12	21	73
J. L. Sylvestre, do ....	.....		13	20	5	14	20	72
Zenon Ribaudy, do ....	.....		13½	16	6	14	22	71½
A. Sylvestre, do	O. A. C. 72.....		14½	10	7	18	20	69½
NORFOLK.								
COURTLAND AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—A. R. G. Smith, New Hamburg.</i>								
G. B. Ryan, Tillsonburg	O. A. C. 72.....		16	22	9	18	22	87
Vernon McDonald, Courtland ..	Banner.....		17	21	8	19	20½	85½
John Simmons, do ..	Amer. Banner....		16	22	7	18	22	85
Jacob Nunn, do ..	Banner.....		17	22	8	17	20½	84½
Wm. Crandall, Tillsonburg	do		17	22	9	14	22	84
W. A. Butler, Delhi	Improved.....		16	22	7	16	22½	83½
Otto Eitel, do R.R. 3. ....	.....		16	22	7	16	22	83
W. E. Sandham, Tillsonburg, R.R. ....	.....		16	20½	8	8	20	82½
J. E. Byerlay, Courtland ..	Amer. Banner....		15	21	8	16	22	82
Henry Wallace, do ..	Abundance.....		16	22	7	16	20	81
J. F. Robinson, do ..	.....		15	20	8	16	22	81
J. T. Simmons, do		14	22	8	15	21	80
Chas. Hampton, do ..	Banner.....		17	22	4	15	22	80
A. Cowan, do ..	Storm King.....		16	18	6	18	22	80

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
NORTHUMBERLAND.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
COBOURG CENTRAL AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. Hickson, Bobcaygeon.</i>							
H. A. Holdsworth, Cobourg, R.R. 4	Abundance.....	18	23	8	18½	22	89½
Stanley Jamieson, Camborne ..	Banner.....	17	23	8½	19	21½	89
Robt. L. Holdsworth, Pt. Hope.	Lincoln.....	14½	24	8½	20	21	88
John Swift, Cobourg, R.R. 6...	O. A. C. 72.....	15½	23	6	19½	20	84
John Russell, do ..	Imp. Century.....	16½	20	8	17	20½	82
A. E. Eagleston, Cold Springs.	New Century.....	16	23	5	17	19	80
R. G. Holdsworth, Cobourg, R.R. 4	Abundance.....	16	15	8½	19	21	79½
W. G. Jamieson, Camborne	New Century.....	17	12	9	19½	21½	79
Wm. Butters, Cobourg, R.R. 6.	do	16½	15	8½	17	21½	78½
Ainsley Smart, Gore's Landing.	do	13½	15	7	16	18	69½
SEYMOUR AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. J. Virtue, Enniskillen.</i>							
Wm. Rannie, Campbellford, R.R. 3	O. A. C. 72.....	17	24	9	20	22½	92½
C. E. Bonnycastle, Campbellford	Abundance.....	17½	24	9	20	20	90½
W. J. Ross, Meyersburg	Irish White.....	16	23	9	19	22	89
J. L. Forestell, Campbellford ..	O. A. C. 72.....	15½	24	8	19	21	87½
Jos. Hoey, do ..	do	14½	23½	9	19	19	85
A. Govan, do ..	Irish White.....	15½	24	8	18	19	84½
Jno. Saunders, do ..	White.....	16½	22	9	15	21	83½
Tom. Dunham, do ..	Siberian.....	14½	22	9	18	19½	83
Wm. Locke, do R.R. 3	Ligowa.....	16	22	7	18	20	83
Jno. S. Wallace, do ..	Rennie's Early Yielder	16½	21	9	16	20	82½
W. M. Stephens, do ..	White.....	16	20	7	18	21	82
Frank McDonald, do ..	Abundance.....	13	24	8	18	18½	81½
C. J. Forrestell, do ..	do	14	20	9	18	19	80
G. Dunham, do ..	Siberian.....	14½	17	9	18	18½	77
D. Clarke, do ..	O. A. C. 72.....	15	22	7	16	16	76
Chas. Bedford, do ..	Sheffield Standard	13½	14½	8	18	19	73
WOOLER AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. Hickson, Bobcaygeon.</i>							
C. R. Terrill, Hilton R.R. 1	Banner.....	18	23	8½	18½	20½	88½
S. L. Terrill, do ..	do	17½	22	8½	18	21	87
H. Wessels, Trenton, R.R. 1...	Abundance.....	16	20	8½	19½	21	85
W. Wessels, do ..	do	17	19	8	16	20½	80½
J. R. McMaster, Hilton, R.R. 1	Bumper King....	17	22	8½	12	20½	80

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

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NORTHUMBERLAND.— <i>Continued.</i>			(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
WOOLER AGR. SOCIETY— <i>Con.</i>								
E. W. Wessels, Wooler	Banner	17	15	8	18	21½	79½
W. A. McCall, do	.....	Irish Victor	15½	15	7	18	21	76½
A. N. McMaster, do	.....	Banner	14½	18	8	17	18	75½
L. C. McCaul, do	.....	Lincoln	16½	17	8½	9	22	73
David Teal, do	.....	Banner and W.						
		Jewel	17	5	8½	10	22½	63
Jno. Alley, do	.....	Banner	16	5	6	12	19½	58½
ONTARIO.								
BEAVERTON AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—Henry Grose, Lefroy.</i>								
F. W. Rilance, Beaverton	.....	Banner	17	20	9	19	23	88
E. W. McKay, do	.....	O. A. C. 72	16	20	7	19	23	85
David Evans, do	R.R. 2	do	15	20	8	19	22½	84½
Jno. Miller, Sunderland	R.R. 2	Banner	17	20	7	19	21	84
John Harrison, Beaverton	R.R. 2	Bumper King	16	20	7	18	21	82
D. J. McRae, do	R.R. 2	O. A. C. 72	14	20	7	18	22	81
R. W. McTaggart, do	R.R. 1	do	15	20	6	19	21	79
Wm. Wallace, Gamebridge	....	Banner	13	20	7	17	21	28
D. Graham, do	....	do	13	20	7	16	19	75
Brown Bros., Beaverton	R.R. 2	O. A. C. 72	13½	16	9	17	19	74½
Jno. Westlake, do	R.R. 2	Banner	11	20	7	17	19	74
Mack Calder, do	R.R. 2	do	12	20	6	17	19	74
Peter McCuaig, do	R.R. 3	Sterling	13	16	7	16	19	71
Eli McCuaig, Gamebridge	....	Banner	12	17	7	17	19	72
D. J. McRae, Beaverton	R.R. 2	O. A. C. 72	13	15	6	16	19	69
J. H. Vealer, do	R.R. 1	Prince Royal	11	15	6	16	20	68
SCOTT AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—Henry Grose, Lefroy.</i>								
Fred. Feasby, Uxbridge	R.R. 1	Siberian	17	20	6	17	21	81
Geo. Weller, Zephyr	.....	Imp. Banner	15	21	7	17	20	80
Thos. Sellers, do	.....	Abundance	14½	20	7	17	21	79½
Geo. R. A. Miller, Sunderland,								
R.R. 2	.....	Reg. Abundance	14	20	6	18	21	79
Wm. Risebrough, Sunderland	..	Siberian	14	20	6	17	21	78
Jno. Miller, Vallentyne	.....	Reg. Abundance	13	20	7	17	20½	77½
Roy Miller, Sunderland	.....	Bumper King	13	17	7	17	23	77
F. A. Lockie, Zephyr	....	Reg. Abundance	15½	14	8	17	22	76½
W. J. Rynard, do	....	O. A. C. 72	13	17	6½	17	20	73½
Rich. Curl, do	....	Reg. Abundance	16	13	7	16	21	73
Edwin Bain, do	R.R. 1	Abundance	13	18	7	14	20	72
Wilmot Bain, do	....	Siberian	11	16	7	16	20	70
Jno. Rynard, Uxbridge	O. A. C. 72	11½	16	5	17	19	68½
J. V. Park, Pepperlaw	R.R. 1..	Newmarket	11	14	6	15	19	65

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.			Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
				(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
OXFORD.									
EAST MISSOURI AGR. SOCIETY.									
Judge—Cecil Schuyler, • Brantford.									
J. A. Calder, Lakeside, R.R. 2.	O. A. C. 72.....	17	23	8	20	22½	90½		
Jno. Bradshaw, Thamesford, R.R. 2	Amer. Banner....	16½	24	8½	19½	21½	90		
Mercer Bros., Thamesford	Banner.....	16	23	8	20	22	89		
Henry Snell, St. Marys, R.R. 2	Imp. Banner.....	18	22	7	18½	22½	88		
Geo. R. Matheson, Harrington ..	Rennie's Early Yielder.....	11½	25	9½	20	20½	86½		
Abraham Whitestone, Lakeside	Mammoth Cluster	11	24½	9½	18	20½	83½		
Dan. Quinn, Thamesford	Banner.....	17	24	9	12	21½	83		
W. D. Bayne, Lakeside, R.R. 2.	Rennie's Early Yielder.....	15	22½	7	17	21	82½		
J. F. Day, Thamesford, R.R. 3.	Banner.....	12½	20	8	19½	21½	81½		
Wm. McCorquodale, Lakeside..	Prince Royal.....	14½	18	6	19½	20	78		
W. I. Hogg, Thamesford, R.R. 2	Amer. Banner....	11½	21	7½	17	19½	76½		
W. W. Day, do R.R. 1	Banner.....	16	11	7	17	20	71		
INGERSOLL N. AND W. OXFORD AGR. SOCIETY.									
Judge—A. R. G. Smith, New Hamburg.									
Walter Wilson, Ingersoll	O. A. C. 72.....	15	23	9	18	22½	87½		
W. W. Nancekivell, do R.R. 4	do	15	22	9	18½	22½	87		
Geo. E. Holmes do	do	15½	22	9	18	22	86½		
Geo. Wilson, do R.R. 4	Ligowa.....	16	23	7	18	22	86		
A. R. McNiven, do R.R. 4	20th Century....	16½	22	7½	17½	22	85½		
Robt. Harris, do	Siberian.....	16	23	7	18	21	85		
Geo. Groves, do R.R. 4	Amer. Banner....	17	21	7	19	22½	84½		
J. C. Groves & Sons, do R.R. 5	Abundance.....	16	21	7	18	22	84		
Roy Meek, do R.R. 5	Banner.....	13	23	7	17	21	84		
Geo. Way, do	Garton's Abund- ance.....	17	22	6	16	23	84		
David Robinson, do R.R. 4	Banner.....	15	22	8	18	21	84		
NORTH NORWICH AGR. SOCIETY.									
Judge—D. McClure, Huttonville.									
Rettie Bros., Norwich	O. A. C. 72.....	18	23	9	20	24½	94½		
C. B. Palmer & Son, do	do	17	23	8	19	23	90		
A. C. Cornwell, do	do	16½	23	8	19	22	88½		
A. C. Hulet, do	do	15½	23	9	19	20	86½		
Cohoe Bros., Burgessville	do	16	20	8	19	22	85		
Jno. McConachie, Norwich	Banner.....	16	22	7	18	21	84		
Edwin Butler, do		16	22	7	19	19	83		
Jno. McKee, do	Siberian.....	13	23	7	18	18½	79½		
D. H. Kelly, Burgessville	do	14½	16	7	18	18½	74		
J. Herbert Cohoe do	O. A. C. 72.....	12	17	7	19	18	73		
Daniel Hutchison, do		13½	15	7	18	18½	72		
W. C. Topham, do	Banner.....	13½	12½	7	18	10½	71½		

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.

OXFORD—Continued.			(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
TILLSONBURG AND DEREHAM AGR. SOCIETY.								
Judge—Geo. E. Foster, Honeywood.								
T. R. Langrill, Ostrander	Early Yields...	16	24	9	18	23	90
O. Pettman, Tillsonburg	Green Mountain...	14	20	8	19	20	81
Thos. Nant, Brownsville	Banner.....	15	17	8	18	22	80
Wm. J. Wahley, do	O. A. C. 72.....	17	22	8	10	21	78
M. W. Hatch, Tillsonburg	do	13	20	6	18	20	77
Roy Rutherford, do	do	15	15	7	18	20	75
I. Holland, Brownsville	Banner.....	7	23	6	17	18	71
Wm. Williams, Ostrander	do	12	18	6	14	19	69
Geo. E. Eitle, do	O. A. C. 72.....	11½	15	5	18	18½	68
Atwood Kipp, Tillsonburg	Abundance.....	16	15	4	8	21	64
J. C. Frank Allin, Ostrander	..	Great Dane.....	14	12	3	5	18	52
W. ZORRA & EMBRO AGR. SOCIETY.								
Judge—Cecil Schuyler, Brantford.								
Jno. McKay, Embro, R.R. 1	Banner.....	18½	23	8½	17	25	91½	
Wm. McCorquodale, do R.R. 3	Imp. Banner.....	14	23	8	18½	23½	91	
Hugh McCorquodale, do	Early Wisconsin..	17	23	8½	18	22½	89	
R. H. Marshall, do R.R. 2	O. A. C. 72.....	14½	24	9	20	21	88½	
Fred. Prouse, do	Banner.....	16½	23	8½	18	22	88	
Archie Manson, do R.R. 1	do	16½	23	8	19	21	87½	
Donald I. McKay, do R.R. 1	do	15	23	8½	19½	21	87	
Geo. Smith, do	do	15½	23	8	19	20	85½	
Alex. Smith, E do	O. A. C. 72.....	14½	23	9	18½	19½	84½	
Peter Smith, do	Reg. Banner.....	14½	22	8½	18	20	83	
R. & T. Matheson, do	Banner.....	13½	21	8	18½	19	80	
Jas. Crang, do R.R. 2	O. A. C. 72.....	15	19	7	17	21	79	
A. & J. Matheson, do R.R. 3	Banner.....	15½	18	6	18	21	78½	
H. Turner, Woodstock, R.R. 3..	O. A. C. 72.....	14½	19	6	17	20	76½	
Albert McBurney, Embro	Banner.....	14	19	7½	16	18½	75	
Columbus Ross, do	Lincoln.....	13	14	7	18	18	73	
PARRY SOUND.								
ARMOUR, RYERSON & BURK'S FALLS AGR. SOCIETY.								
Judge—J. N. McGill, Millbrook.								
J. A. Marshall, Burk's Falls	Abundance.....	19½	19	7	19	23	87½	
J. T. Smith, do	do	16½	22	8	19	21½	87	
Jos. Bell, do	Mammoth Cluster	15½	23	7½	16½	22½	85	
Chas. Inch, do	Abundance.....	14	23	8	19	20½	84½	
Wm. Bishop, do	Early Siberian...	14½	22	8	19	20½	84	
P. Wade, do	Mammoth Cluster	16½	23	7	15	22	83½	
Jno. Hewett, do	Banner.....	15½	22	7	18	20	82½	
Gustave Boe, do	do	13½	23	8	17	20	81½	
Wm. Chalmers, do	Abundance.....	14½	22	6	18	20	80½	
Stephen Pink, do	do	13½	20	7½	18	19½	78½	
G. Mason, do	do	14½	20	7½	15	20	77	
Jas. Thompson, do	do	12½	17	6½	19	19½	74½	

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
PARRY SOUND.— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
LORING AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. J. Hamilton, Raymond.</i>							
Jno. H. Bain, Loring	Banner.....	13	22	9	18	21	83
Jas. R. Bain, do	White Wave.....	14	23	8	18	19	82
Jno. Bain, Sr., do	do	13	22	6	17	18½	76½
Hugh Bain, do	do	11	22	7	17	19	76
Wm. Clapperton, do	Banner.....	14	20	7	18	16½	75½
Jas. Smith, do	Sterling.....	13	20	7	17	17	74
Rich. Lambkins, do	Banner.....	11½	21	7	16	18	73½
D. Smith, do	White Wave.....	11½	19	7	16	19	72½
A. W. Sinclair, do	Mammoth Cluster	12½	20	7	16	16	71½
Jno. Haggart, do	Banner.....	11	22	6	18	14	71
Rich. Yoe, do	do	12	21	7	18	12	70
Wm. Kirton, do	New Century.....	13½	13	6	12	19	63½
MACHAR AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jas. McNeil, Maple.</i>							
Ambrose Ardiel, Uplands	Banner.....	15½	20	7	14	21	77½
Mark Robertson, do	White Wave.....	15½	18	8	15	20	76½
Thos. Bottomley, S. River	Sterling.....	15	20	7	15	19	76
Frank Robb, Uplands	20th Century.....	14½	20	7	17	17	75½
W. J. Unger, S. River	Mammoth Cluster	14½	15	7	15	19	70½
W. W. Snow, do	do	13	20	8	14	15	70
Robt. Carter, do	do	12	20	6½	15	16	69½
T. H. Quirk, Midford	Banner.....	11½	18	8	14	15½	67
J. S. Cole, S. River	do	12½	12	8	16	17½	66
F. J. Hearn, do	do	10	15	7	16	15	63
And. McKee, Stewart's Bay	Mammoth Cluster	12	15	7	10	17½	61½
MAGNETAWAN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. Byron Kaye, Bracebridge.</i>							
Cleve. E. Miller, Magnetawan..	Mammoth Cluster	16	22	8	17½	22	85½
Robt. Veitch, Spence	Banner.....	16	21	9	18	20	84
E. W. Jenkins, Magnetawan ..	Mammoth Cluster	14½	20	7½	17	22	81
Julius Wurm, Port Carman ..	Banner.....	14	20	8	18	19½	79½
Thos. E. Stewart, Magnetawan.	Mammoth Cluster.	14½	20	7	16	21	78½
Jas. H. Doherty, Midlothian ..	do	14½	17	7	17	21½	77
T. W. Whalley, Magnetawan ..	do	14½	19	7	15	20	75½
David Jenkins, do	do	14½	15	7	15	19	70½
Wm. Keppy, Spence	O. A. C. 72.....	13½	18	4	17	17	69½
Stanley E. Morris, Magnetawan.	Mammoth Cluster	9½	19	6	15	17	66½
R. W. Irwin, do ..	do	13	12	6	16	19	66
Robt. Elliott, do ..	do	16	10	5½	15	19	65½
Wm. Fitzer, do ..	do	12	18	6	15	17	65
Geo. Bell, Sr., Port Anson	do	12	14	6	14	18	64
Wm. Black, Spence	White Marvel....	9	12	6	14	14	55
Samuel L. Mills, Magnetawan..	Mammoth Cluster	11	2	8	15	17	53
Henry Gennoe, Port Anson ..	Banner.....	6	12	6	14	14	52

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
PARRY SOUND.—Continued.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
McKELLAR AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jas. Boyd, Pickering, R.R. 2.</i>							
W. E. Taylor, McKellar	Mammoth Cluster	16	22	8	14	22	82
Jos. Ball, do	do ..	15	22	8	14	21½	80½
W. F. Tait, do	do ..	15	22	8	14	21	80
R. H. Moffatt, do	Sterling	13	19½	8	19	20	79½
Wm. Watkins, do	Mammoth Cluster	14	23	8	14	20	79
W. H. Moore, do	do ..	16	20	7	14	21	78
Vinton Jackson, do	do ..	16	20	7	14	20	77
Jno. Gardner, do	do ..	15	19	6	14	21	75
Geo. Quinn, do	White	13	18	7	17	19	74
Wes. Moore, do	Mammoth Cluster	16	13	7	14	21	71
Albert J. Moffatt, do	do ..	11	22	8	14	15	70
R. J. Jackson, do	Storm King	11	17	7	15	19	69
G. J. Keown, do	Mammoth Cluster	12	20	7	10	19	68
Peter Harvey, do	White	10	16	7	15	18	66
McMURRICH AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. N. McGill, Millbrook.</i>							
P. J. Farrell, Sprucedale	Rennie's New....	18	22½	8	19	23	90½
H. H. Turnbull, do	Banner	17	21	9	20	23	90
Jas. Downs, do	do	16	23	8	18	21½	86½
W. J. Fowler, do	do	15	23	5	19	21½	83½
C. & J. Stewart, do	do	15½	23	6	16	21	81½
Geo. Downs, do	Reg. Banner	13½	22½	5½	19	19½	80
Marshall & Arnett, do	\$1,000	14	22	5½	17	21	79½
H. Farrell, do	Abundance	14½	21	6½	17	20	79
Robt. Johnston, do	Banner	16½	19	5	15	22½	78
Ed. Pierce, do	O. A. C. 72	15	17	6	18	20½	76½
Jno. Smith, do	Amer. Banner	14½	16½	8	16	21	76
Albert E. Taylor, do	White	14	19	4½	17	20½	75
PARRY SOUND AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jas. Boyd, Pickering, R.R. 2.</i>							
Alex. Ives, Shebeshekong	O. A. C. 72	16	24	6	18	22	86
Mrs. A. Hardie, Hurdville	Ligowa	15	22	8	17	22	84
Jno. Broadbent, do	Granary Filler	14	21	8	19	21	83
Jno. Hunt, Parry Sound	Amer. Banner	12	22	7	19	22	82
Ed. A. Haines, do	O. A. C. 72	14	23	5	17	22	81
G. H. Hunt, do	White	12	22½	7	18	21	80½
Jas. Ives, Shebeshekong	Storm King	12	23	8	18	19	80
Arthur Hailstone, Carling	Rennie's Early Yields	16	14	8	19	22	79
And. Thompson, Dillonport ...	Irish White	15	15	7	19	22	78
R. E. Richmond, Shebeshekong	Dodd's	13	20	7	16	21	77

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

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PARRY SOUND.—Continued.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
PARRY SOUND AGR. SOCIETY.							
—Continued.							
Thos..R. Hamilton, Shebeshekong	Rennie's Early Yelder.....	10	21	8	18	19	76
J. W. Williams, Parry Sound	Swedish.....	15	15	7	16	22	75
Chas. Hamilton, Shebeshekong.	Dodd's White.....	13	21	7	12	21	74
Robt. Tait, Hurdville	Mammoth Cluster	15	20	6	10	21	72
Jas. Parton, do	do	14	15	8	10	21	68
PERRY AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. N. McGill, Millbrook.							
W. J. Murdy, Emsdale	Rennie's Early Yelder.....	18	23	9	19	23½	92½
Fletcher Walker, Royston	Banner.....	16½	23½	9	20	22½	91½
Chas. L. Hayward, Emsdale ...	Mammoth Cluster.	17	23	8	15	22½	85½
J. A. MacDonald, do	\$1,000.....	15	23½	6½	18½	20	83½
Albert Maynard, do	Dodd's.....	14½	23	8½	16	20	82
Chas. White, do	Amer. Banner....	13½	20½	6	19	20	79
H. Tebby, do	Mammoth Cluster	15	20	7½	15	21	78½
Geo. Bennett, do	Banner.....	14	22	6	16	20	78
B. Passmore, do	\$1,000.....	13½	21	6	18	19	77½
Wm. Jenkins, do	Tartar King.....	14½	20	6½	15	20	76
POWASSAN AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge Jas. McNeil, Maple.							
Jno. Hogan, Powassan	Banner.....	16	24	6½	19	22	87½
David Groff, Alderdale	Manitoba No. 1...	16½	22	8½	18	22	87
J. D. Healey, Powassan	Mammoth Cluster	17½	22	7	16	22	84½
H. B. Purdon, do	Banner.....	16	20	8	18	22	84
Owen Gough, do	Mammoth Cluster	15½	22	7	16	20	80½
Jos. Alston, do	White Wave.....	15	22	5	17	19½	78½
Robt. Ferguson, do	Bumper King....	14½	18	7	17	21	77½
Jas. Oldfield, do	Newmarket.....	12½	22	8	18	15½	76
P. R. Owens, Alderdale	Banner.....	11	22	8	18	16	75
Robt. Hughes, Powassan	Granary Filler...	15½	15	7	17	20	74½
Arthur Goujeon, do	Banner.....	13½	14	6	17	18	68½
W. M. Purdon, do	do	14½	14	7	14	18½	68
L. A. Purdon, do	do	12½	14	7	14	19	66½
Mrs. J. Bower, do	White Wave.....	14	14	6	16	16	60
W. A. Purdon, do	Sterling.....	11	13	8	12	13½	57½
STRONG AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—James McNeil, Maple.							
Jno. Padget, Sundridge	O. A. C. 72.....	17½	23	8	20	22½	91
Jas. Prior, do	Banner.....	15	20	7	18	22	82
Geo. Frost, do	O. A. C. 72.....	14½	22	7	18	20	81½
W. Kemp, do	White Wave.....	13½	22	7½	18	20	81
Thos. Hodgins, Pearceley	W. Siberian.....	15	20	8	18	18½	79½
Thos. Rainey, Sundridge	Mammoth Cluster	15½	17	8	17	19	76½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.		Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
			(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
PARRY SOUND.— <i>Continued.</i>								
STRONG AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>								
Fred. W. Hannaford, Sundridge.		Banner.....	12½	18	8	19	17½	75
R.R. 1		White Wave.....	12½	18	6	17	18½	72
Robt. Moir, Sundridge.....		Abundance.....	14	16	7	15	18½	70½
Herbert H. Hodgson, Pearceley.		Garton's Abund-						
W. J. Kent, Sundridge, R.R. 1.		ance.....	13½	16	6	15	19	69½
Jno. Wilson, do R.R. 1		.....	10½	20	7	16	13½	67
Jno. Willoughby, do		Banner.....	11½	15	7	18	14	65½
UNITED TOWNSHIPS AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—J. Byron Kaye, Bracebridge.</i>								
Samuel Irwin, McKellar		Mammoth Cluster.	15	22	8½	16	21	82½
Robt. J. Moore, Dunchurch ...		W. Egyptian.....	14½	22	8	16½	20	81
Wm. Todd, Maple Island		Rennie's Early						
		Yielder.....	15	20	7	17	20	79
W. T. Lundy, Dunchurch		W. Marvel.....	14	20	8	16	20	78
Royal Willard, do		do	14	18	8	18	19	77½
F. N. MacFie, do		Mammoth Cluster	14	20½	6	15	18½	74
Walter Crisp, do		do	14	15	7	16	18	70
Jas. La Rush, Maple Island ..		Rennie's Early						
		Yielder.....	14	14	7½	15½	18½	69½
Alex. Rae, Dunchurch		W. Egyptian.....	12½	13	7	14	17	63½
Robt. Moore, Sr., do		do	11½	14	6	14	17	62½
Robt. J. Farley, do		do	11	15	5	14	16	61
Jos. Witmell, do		Mammoth Cluster	9	15	5	14	17	60
PEEL.								
PEEL AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—J. A. Kernahan, Faversham.</i>								
Jas. R. Fallis, Brampton		O. A. C. 72.....	17½	24	9	20	22	92½
W. J. Fraser, Huttonville		do	17½	23	9	19	22½	91
W. G. Weatherspoon, Woodbridge		do	17	24	8	18	23	90
J. W. Snell, Brampton, R.R. 3...		do	17½	24	5	20	23	89½
Jas. Laidlaw, do R.R. 1.		do	18½	20	4	20	24	86½
F. C. Fraser, Huttonville		do	15½	23	8	19	20½	86
Thos. Boyd, Brampton, R.R. 4		do	15½	24	4	20	21	84½
Jos. Baldoek, Malton, R.R. 2...		Delmer's Special.	16	22	7	16	21	82
A. Might, Brampton, R.R. 6....		O. A. C. 72.....	15	23	4	18	20½	80½
Arthur Fletcher, Bradford		Siberian.....	14	22	6	18	20	80
Fletcher Bros., Brampton, R.R. 2		O. A. C. 72.....	15½	22	4	18	20	79½
H. A. Dolson, Sheltenham, R.R. 1		do	14	22	4	19	19	78
Allan McLean, Snelgrove		Silver Mine.....	17½	15	4	17	22	75½
B. H. Pull & Son, do		Brampton.....	15	22	6	10	20½	73½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
PEEL.— <i>Continued.</i>							
TORONTO TP. AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. H. Davis, Ivy.</i>							
C. W. Sparling Streetsville	O. A. C. 72.....	17	21	7	18	22	85
J. D. Steen, Meadowvale	do	16	19	9	18½	22	84½
Jno. Weylie, Streetsville	Yellow Russian...	16	21	7	19	21	84
J. W. Miller, do	O. A. C. 72.....	17	18	8	17	21	81
W. Drinkwater, do	do	15½	18	7	17	21	78½
Geo. Bonham, do	Mammoth Cluster	15	18	7	16	20	76
Wm. G. W. Steen, do	O. A. C. 72.....	13	12	9	18	20	72
W. J. Sandford, Hornby	White Wave.....	14	14	7	16½	17½	69
C. R. Kay & Son, Erindale	Reg. Banner.....	13	12	8	18	18	69
David McCaugherty, Streetsville	O. A. C. 72.....	15	12	7	15	19	68
PERTH.							
FULLARTON, LOGAN & HIBBERT AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—P. O. Vansickle, Alburton.</i>							
Jas. Norris, Munro	O. A. C. 72.....	16	21	6½	19	21½	84½
Geo. Hillebricht, Broadhagen ..	do	15	23	5	19	21½	83½
Peter Gaffney, Monkton, R.R. 4 ..	Banner.....	15½	21	7	19	20½	83
Robt. Hodgson, Dublin, R.R. 2 ..	.....	14	19	9	19	21	82
Dan. Decoursey, Mitchell, R.R. 5 ..	.....	16½	22	4	18	21	81½
W. H. Currelley, Fullarton	Reg. Abundance..	16	10	8½	19½	23	77
Wm. A. Hamilton, Cromarty ..	Banner.....	16½	15	2	18	22	73½
S. C. Millson, Mitchell, R.R. 1 ..	do	14½	10	7	19	22	72½
H. R. Greenwood, do R.R. 1 ..	Siberian.....	14	16	3	16½	22	71½
Albert W. Roney, Dublin, R.R. 2 ..	Banner.....	16½	7	8	16	21½	69
Wm. Forrester, Mitchell, R.R. 5 ..	Siberian & O. A. C. 72....	15	5	8	19	21	68
Jno. Gaffney, Monkton, R.R. 4 ..	.....	15	9	3	15	21	63
KIRKTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—R. L. Moorhouse, Cairo.</i>							
Ansos Doupe, Kirkton.....	O. A. C. 72.....	18	23	9	20	22	92
Wm. Harding, St. Mary's	Reg. Banner.....	18½	24	7	19	23	91½
Jas. More, St. Mary's	do	18	24	7	18	23	90
Wesley Shier, Woodham	O. A. C. 72.....	16	23	8	19	22	88
Wm. Robinson, St. Mary's	do	16½	22	8	20	21	87½
Jos. White, St. Mary's	Rennie's Early ..	17½	20	8	18	23½	87
Milton Gregory, Kirkton	Imp. Banner.....	15½	23	7	19	22	86½
Jas. Stephen, St. Mary's	Gold Drop.....	17	23	6	18	22	86
Wm. Arthur, do R.R. 1	do	14	21	5	18	21	79
Robt. Ratchiffe, do	Reg. Abundance..	15	20	7	15	21	78
J. Robinson, do	Sheffield Standard	16	10	9	19	21	75
Harvey Webster, do	O. A. C. 72.....	17	10	8	18	21	74
M. Brethour, do	do	15	10	7	16	21	69
P. Sparling, do	do	14	10	7	16	19	66
Joe. Creary, Woodham	do	13	7	6	17	19	62

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4 A.S.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
PERTH—Continued.							
STRATFORD AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—P. O. Vansickle.							
Alberton.							
Robt. Thompson, Carlingford,							
R.R. 4	Yellow Russian...	15	20	6	19	22½	82½
Alex. Hotson, Carlingford, R.R. 4	O. A. C. 72.....	13½	22	7	18	21½	82
Wm. T. Wood, St. Pauls, R.R. 4	Sensation.....	15	22	5½	17	22	81½
Jno. Murray, do R.R. 2	Banner.....	14	20	7	19	21½	81½
Geo. Herold, Stratford, R.R. 5...		14	15	7	16	22	74
Harry Stewart, St. Paul's, R.							
R. 4	Sensation.....	14½	16	5	16½	21½	73½
Jno. Frazer, Stratford, R.R.		14	13	7	18	21	73
Jas. Litt, Sebringville, R.R. 1.		14½	10	7	19	22½	72½
Harold Thistle, St. Pauls, R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72.....	13½	13	4	19	21	70½
PETERBOROUGH.							
E. PETERBOROUGH AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Geo. McKague, Wood-							
ville.							
Gilbert Elmhurst, Indian River	Abundance.....	18	20	7	18	21½	84½
C. A. Brethen, Norwood	O. A. C. 72.....	16½	18	7½	20	22	84
Jno. Sargent & Son, Westwood.	Banner.....	16	22½	6	19	20	83½
And. Knox, Norwood, R.R. 1..	Abundance.....	17½	23	5½	17	20	83
Birdsall & Son, Birdsall	Irish White.....	16	20	8	17	20½	81½
Rich. Patterson, Warsaw	Giant Prolific....	15	22	7	16	20	80
Patrick English, Indian River,							
R.R. 2	W. Siberian.....	16	21	7	16	19½	79½
Henry Dunham, Campbellford.	Siberian.....	17	17	6½	16	21½	78
Jno. Brackenridge, Westwood ..	Newmarket.....	15½	17	7	17	21	77½
Adam Umphrey, Hastings, R.							
R. 3	Sheffield Standard	16	23	7	6	21	73
OTONABEE AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—Geo. W. Glover, Nottawa							
Wm. Bishop, Keene, R.R. 1....	Banner.....	16	21	10	20	23	90
S. McIntyre, do R.R. 2....	Ligowa.....	17	21½	7½	20	23½	89½
S. M. Comrie, Peterborough, R.							
R. 8	Banner.....	16	19	8	20	23	86
J. H. Fyfe, Lang	Giant Prolific....	12	24½	8	20	21	85½
M. O'Keefe, Keene, R.R. 1....	Wide Awake.....	12	24½	7½	20	21	85
F. A. Eason, do R.R. 1....	O. A. C. 72.....	12	24	7½	20	21	84½
W. A. Nelson, do R.R. 1....	Danish Swede....	12	24	7½	19½	21	84
D. McCarthy, do R.R. 1....	Irish White.....	11	24½	6½	20	20½	83½
Peter Drummond, Peterborough,							
R.R. 8	O. A. C. 72.....	19	9½	7½	20	24½	80½
R. E. Drummond, Peterborough,							
R.R. 8	Siberian.....	16	9½	7½	19½	23	75½
R. A. Nelson, Keene, R.R. 1....	Danish Swede....	14	9½	8	20	22	73½
H. McFarlane, Peterboro, R.R. 8	Banner.....	14	9	7½	19½	22	72
Jno. Lang, Indian River R.R. 1	Sterling.....	12	9½	7½	20	21	70
J. H. Stark, Peterborough, R.							
R. 7	Banner.....	16	½	9½	20	23	69

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

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		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
PETERBOROUGH.—<i>Con.</i>							
PETERBOROUGH INDUSTRIAL AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Geo. W. Glover, Nottawa.</i>							
J. H. Garbutt, Peterborough, R.R. 4	Imp. Banner	15½	24	7½	19½	23	89½
Jno. Buckham, Peterborough	Giant Prolific	15	24	7½	19½	22	88
C. Howson, Peterborough, R.R. 8	O. A. C. 72	20	9½	9½	20	25	84
A. Armstrong, do R.R. 4	Siberian	11½	24	7½	19½	21	83½
Wm. Stein Krauss, do R.R. 2	Irish White	17½	9	7½	19½	24	77½
J. D. Fowler, do R.A. 4	Early Sterling	17	9	7½	20	23½	77
R. A. Garbutt, do R.R. 4	Danish	16	9½	7½	19½	23	75½
Wm. Brown, do R.R. 4	Amer. Beauty	16	9	7½	19½	23	75
W. Roberts & Son, do	\$1,000	13½	24	5	10	21	73½
J. A. Carl, Frazerville	Amer. Banner	12	9	7½	19½	21½	68½
W. J. Cox, Peterborough	Liberty	12½	9½	7½	15	21½	66
R. S. Sutton, Springville	Amer. Banner	11½	24½	7½	.....	16	62
PRESCOTT.							
ALFRED AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—H. W. Graham, Britannia Bay.</i>							
Arthur Daoust, Alfred	Washington	17	22	8½	19	22	88½
Samuel Parisien, do	Banner	18½	20	7	19	23	87½
F. X. Cadieux, do	do	19½	15	9	19	24½	87
J. Arthur Cadieux, do	do	18	20	8	18	22½	86½
F. Daoust, do	do	17	23	6	19	21	86
Jos. Montpellier, do	do	17	19½	7½	16½	22½	83
J. B. Roleau, do	do	17½	17	7	18	23	82½
P. Quesnel, do	Golden	15½	20	6½	19	21	82
B. G. Gratton, do	Manitoba	14	23	6	18	20½	81½
Jos. Robillard, do	Banner	14	22	5	18	21	80
D. D. Gratton, do	do	17½	20	8½	10	19½	75½
Alex. Langevin, do	do	16	9	9½	15	23	72½
J. B. Lalonde, do	do	16	8	8	19	20½	71½
Nap. Lamarche, do	do	15	8	7	19	21½	70½
Victor Bouthellier, do	do	16	9	6	17	21	69
Isidore Lauthier, do	do	14	8	8	10	19	59
PRINCE EDWARD.							
AMELIASBURG AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—C. F. Whittaker, Williamsburg.</i>							
Jas. R. Anderson, Mountain View	Yellow Russian	18	20	9	19	23	89
W. J. Barber, Rossmore	do	17	20	9	20	21	87
W. N. Redner, Rednerville	Amer. Banner	18	20	6	18	22	84
M. G. Eckert, Ameliasburg	Banner	16	22	4	18	23	83
Jas. Wallbridge, Rossmore	do	17	20	4	18	23	82
Burton L. Redner, Rednerville	do	16	20	7	18	20	81

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OATS.

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		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
PRINCE EDWARD.— <i>Continued.</i>							
AMELIASBURG AGR. SOCIETY.							
— <i>Continued.</i>							
Chas. F. Carnrike, Consecon	Sensation.....	16	21	9	14	20	80
Jno. A. Walker, Rossmore	Amer. Banner....	16	20	3	18	20	79
W. H. C. Roblin, Ameliassburg	Banner.....	14	20	7	18	19	78
Wellington Howell, Rednerville	do	15	18	6	17	20	76
T. E. Barbour, Rossmore	Ligowa.....	14	19	6	17	19	75
Lewis Wallbridge, Rossmore	do	16	17	3	18	19	73
A. G. Roblin, Rossmore	do	16	13	4	18	21	72
C. C. Wannamaker, Consecon	Banner.....	14	12	5	15	21	67
Harold Young, Rossmore	Amer Banner....	14	12	3	17	20	66
Fred. Redner, Rednerville	Banner.....	16	5	6	18	20	65
Geo. Ackerman, Rossmore	do	15	5	4	19	20	63
PRINCE EDWARD AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—M. J. Casselman,</i>							
<i>Morrisburg.</i>							
J. E. Huff & Son, Bloomfield	O. A. C. 72.....	18½	24	9	20	23½	95
M. B. Parks, Woodrous	White Wave.....	18½	24	9	19	23½	94
Howard Leavens, Bloomfield	O. A. C. 72.....	19	24	9	19	22½	93½
D. E. Ackerman, Picton	Banner.....	18½	23	9½	18	22½	91½
Ed. Purtelle, Bloomfield	do	18	24	9	17	22½	90½
Ben. Leavens, do	O. A. C. 72.....	18	24	9½	18	21	90½
Milton W. Young, Woodrous	White Wave.....	18	23	9	19	21	90
Ross Cellins, Wellington	Banner.....	15½	24	9	19½	21½	89½
T. F. Spafford, Picton, R.R. 2	do	15½	24	8	18	20	85½
G. S. Taylor, Wellington	O. A. C. 72.....	18	15	9	20	22½	84½
Wm. H. Gough, Bloomfield, R. 2	Banner.....	16	23	7	16	20½	82½
Russell Reed, Picton	do	18	20	8	16	19½	81½
M. A. Foster, Bloomfield, R.R. 2	Banner.....	17½	18	8	16	21½	81
J. L. B. Spencer, Picton	Abundance.....	14½	22	7	18	16½	78
M. Gilbert, Demorestville	Sheffield Standard	17	14	7	16	20	74
A. S. Foster, Picton, R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72.....	17	10	8	18	20½	73½
Carman Metcalfe, Cherry Valley	Banner.....	16½	14	9	13	20½	73
O. W. Foster, Picton, R.R. 1	20th Century....	18½	20	8	.....	22½	68½
H. W. Beddell, Picton, R.R. 3	Banner.....	16½	12	8	8	20½	65
SOPHIASBURG AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—M. J. Casselman,</i>							
<i>Morrisburg.</i>							
A. Rightmeyer, Picton, R.R. 8	Banner.....	18½	24	9	18	23	92½
T. A. Crawford, do	Rennie's Extra...	18	23	8	18	22½	89½
W. Nelson, Demorestville	Banner.....	19	24	9	10	22½	84½
Walter Trumbull, Picton, R.R. 8	do	16½	20	7	18	20½	82
W. A. Foster, do	do	18½	18	7	16	22½	81½
E. W. Gorshire, Demorestville	Abundance.....	16½	20	9	14	21½	81
A. P. Morden, do	Banner.....	17	20	6	16	21	80
D. H. Fraser, North Port	do	17	16	9	17	20	79
F. R. Morden, Demorestville	do	15½	20	7	14	19	75½
C. T. Ward, Picton	Rennie's Extra...	17	12	8	18	20½	75½
Geo. Caughey, Demorestville	Abundance.....	16½	10	8	10	20	64½

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OATS.

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			(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
RAINY RIVER.								
ATWOOD AGR. SOCIETY.								
Judge—Hy. Knight, Sault Ste. Marie.								
Thos. Nolan, Sleeman	Banner	17½	21	9½	18	22½	88½	
A. R. Reid, Pine Wood	do	18	20	7	19	23	87	
D. Arbuckle, Rainy River		16	20	7	15	21	79	
Alex. J. Hunter, Sleeman	Garton's 72	16	15	8	18	21	78	
Hugh J. Hunter, do	Banner	17½	15	8	15	22	77½	
L. J. Armstrong, do		15½	10	7	18	19	69½	
O. M. Isberg, do		18	.....	8	18	21½	65
Thos. A. Smart, Pine Wood	Gold Rain	15	.....	9½	19	21	64½
A. P. McDonald, Rainy River		16½	.....	8	16	22	62½
H. P. Christopherson, Worthington		19	.....	7	10	23	59
J. J. Hodge, Rainy River	Banner	14½	.....	8	17	18	57½
Alex. Neddo, do	Victory	16½	.....	6	10	22½	55
Emma Barrie, do		12½	.....	6	12	21	51½
RAINY RIVER VALLEY AGR. SOCIETY.								
Judge—G. H. Farmer, Steeleton.								
Wm. Jewell, Big Fork	Abundance	18½	24½	9½	19	24½	96½	
A. G. Crawford, Emo	O. A. C. 72	18½	23	8	19½	23½	92½	
D. Nicholson, Devlin	Banner	18½	20½	8	17	24	88	
Jno. L. Fulton, La Vallee	New Victory	16½	23	9	16	22	86½	
J. L. Locking, Emo	Banner	16	23	8½	16	22	85½	
J. T. Dungey, do	do	16½	23	8	12	22	81½	
E. Tompkins, do	do	16½	22	8	12	22	80½	
J. E. King, do	do	14	15	7	19	18	73	
G. A. Locking, do	Abundance	15½	10	8	17	20	70½	
Jas. Brigham, do	Banner	16	7	8	18	21	70	
Edward Mose, do	Victory	14½	10	8	17	20	69½	
R. W. McEachern, Emo	Abundance	14½	10	7	18	19	68½	
J. P. Kelly, do	Banner	11	10	7	18	17	63	
RENFREW.								
ARNPRIOR AGR. SOCIETY.								
Judge—J. D. McLennan, Lancaster.								
W. A. McKay, McNab	Banner	18	22	8	18	22	88	
And. Russell, do	do	16	17	8	17	21	79	
N. S. Robertson, Arnprior	do	14	20	7	17	19	77	
Chas. Wallace, do	do	13	20	5	16	20	74	
Thomas Havey, do	do	15	17	7	10	22	71	
Jas. Wallace, McNab	do	16	15	8	10	21	70	
G. Lodge, Arnprior	do	15	16	7	17	13	68	
Jas. Haver, do	do	14	16	7	10	20	67	
J. O. C. Havey, do	do	13	18	8	10	17	66	
Glen Eckford, do	do	10	17	6	14	18	65	
Jno. Rafter, do	do	12	20	5	10	17	64	

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OATS.

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				(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
RENFREW.— <i>Continued.</i>									
Cobden Agr. Society.									
<i>Judge—Wm. Higginson, Inkerman.</i>									
Jno. C. Bulmer,	Cobden	....	O. A. C. 72.....	18½	24	9	20	22½	94
Clarence Purcell,	do	....	Banner.....	17½	22	8	17	23½	88
Malcolm McLaren,	do	....	Sterling.....	18	20	8	17	22	85
A. W. Ross, Forester's Falls		..	Abundance.....	13	23	8	18	21	83
Sam. McLaren,	Cobden	....	Great Dane.....	18	20	7	15	22	82
Peter Wilson,	do	....	Banner.....	14	20	7	18	19	78
W. J. Oates, Queen's Line		....	Reg. Abundance..	14	21	6	15	19½	75½
Jos. Sheedy, Cobden		.....	W. Bonanza.....	15	15	7	17	21	75
Thos. Barr, Douglas		.....	Banner.....	11	16	7	15	20	69
Geo. McDermid, Cobden		.....	do	13	15	6	15	18	67
J. G. McDermid, do		.....	do	16	15	7	5	22	65
Jno. McLeod, Douglas		.....	do	10	15	6	5	14	50
NORTH RENFREW AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—Wm. Higginson, Inkerman.</i>									
Alex. M. Barr, Beachburg		....	O. A. C. 72.....	19	24	8	19	23½	93½
Albert Munroe, do		....	do	19½	24	8	19½	22	93
Herbert Comrie, do		....	Amer. Banner....	18	24	9	18	23	92
Harry Fraser, Forester's Falls		....	Waverley.....	17	24	8	17	22	88
Wm. Metcalfe, Beachburg		....	Bumper King.....	16	19	9	19	20	83
Jno. Stevenson, do		....	O. A. C. 72.....	15½	21	7	18	21	82½
Wm. Headrick, do		....	Great Dane.....	16	18	8	16	20	78
Jno. Brown, do		....	Bumper King.....	15	20	7	15	20	77
Jos. Keyes, Westmeath		.....	Great Dane.....	16	16	7	16	21	76
Harris Brown, Beachburg		....	Bumper King.....	13½	17	8	15	19	72½
Alex. Dougherty, do		....	O. A. C. 72.....	14	15	7	15½	21	72
Robt. Bennie, do		....	Banner.....	15½	15	6	15	17	68½
Jas. Metcalfe, do		....	Bumper King.....	14	15	3	16	20	68
Alex. D. McLean, do		....	Mammoth Cluster	13	10	5½	10	18	56½
RENFREW AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—J. D. McLennan, Lancaster.</i>									
Norman Jamieson, Rrenfrew		..	Sensation.....	17	20	8	19	21	85
J. M. Airth, do		..	Banner.....	18	20	8	18	20	84
I. McIntyre, do		..	Sensation.....	18	18	8	17	20	81
Wm. Kasuboskin, do R.R.5		..	W. Sidney.....	14	20	6	16	18	74
Walter, Galbraith, do		..	Great Dane.....	8	17	5	17	18	65
McLaren & Son, do		..	Sensation.....	15	15	6	14	14	64
Jas. H. Fraser, Burnstown		..	Banner.....	14	5	7	17	16	59
D. B. Stewart, Rrenfrew, R.R. 5		..	O. A. C. 72.....	13	15	6	16	8	58
Anthon Cobus, do		..	W. Sidney.....	17	16	6	.....	15	54
Jno. Stewart, do		..	Mammoth Cluster	13	15	7	14	49
Thos. J. Barnett, Horton		Sensation.....	14	10	10	10	44

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
RUSSELL.							
RUSSELL AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Robt. McKay, Marville.</i>							
Thos. Sparks, Vars	Newmarket	16	24	8½	17	24	89½
Wm. Boyd, Russell	Banner	16½	21	8½	19½	22½	88
Jno. Summers, do		15	24	7	17½	22½	86
H. F. Carscadden, do	Imp. Banner	16	20	6½	16	21½	80
Jno. R. Morrow, Pana	Silver Medal	12	15	8½	15½	23½	74½
Miss Florence McKay, Russell		16	19	6	9	22½	72½
D. J. Mather, Pana	Siberian	14½	10	8	19	20½	72
Jno. Paul, Russell	Silver Medal	16½	16	8½	10	21½	71½
Edgar Craig, do	Imp. Banner	10½	15	7½	15	12½	70½
Herman Fetterly, do	Amer. Banner	16½	10½	7½	12½	21½	68½
Robt. Scott, Pana	Banner	12½	14	8	14	21	69½
SIMCOE.							
BARKIE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—A. E. Myles, Kimberly.</i>							
Foyston Bros., Minesing	O. A. C. 72	15½	25	8	9	22½	90
J. W. Orchard, do	do	17	22	8	20	22	89
A. A. Garvin, Midhurst	Banner	15	25	7	20	21	88
Jas. J. Orak, do	Imp. Banner	17	20	8	19	22	86
Geo. M. Coutts, do	do	16½	25	5	20	18½	85
Jos. Caldwell, Barrie	Banner	15	25	5	18	21	84
C. M. Hickling, do	do	15	18	5	18	21	77
Jas. Coutts, Midhurst	do	14½	18	7	18	16	73½
Jno. R. Wilson, Barrie	20th Century	11	20	7	14	16	68
R. D. Coutts, Midhurst	Imp. Banner	12½	20	6	10	16	64½
Lloyd Livingston, Minesing	O. A. C. 72	12	8	8	18	18	64
BEETON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—A. E. Myles, Kimberly.</i>							
R. J. Robson, Allston	Banner	13½	25	6	15	17	76½
J. D. McKenna, Loretta		17	21	5	15	18	76
N. W. Brawley, Beeton	Bumper King	15½	20	6	15	19	75½
Sidney Kearns, do	Banner	13½	20	6	15	17½	72
Riddell Bros., do	do	15	18	5	14	18	70
Thos. Cross, Cookstown	do	15½	13	6	14	18	66½
Jas. Harvey, do	do	13	5	6	15	17	56
Wm. Hammell, Beeton	do	11	4	4	12	14	45
SUDBURY.							
WARREN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—H. W. Graham, Britannia Bay.</i>							
P. McDonald, Warren		18	21	8	17	23	87
G. Maillette, do	Banner	18	19	6½	19	23½	86
D. Shea, do	do	16½	22½	6½	17	22	84½
Jno. Westin, Kipling	Prince Royal	16	20	9	16½	22	83½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.			Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
				(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
SUDBURY.— <i>Continued.</i>									
WARREN AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>									
A. Guthrie,	Warren	.....	Banner.....	16	20	9	17	21	83
M. Laplant,	do	.....	do	15	23	6½	16	21	81½
A. Stewart,	do	.....	do	15½	19	7½	17	21½	80½
A. A. Montgomery,	Warren	...	do	16½	20	7½	15	21	80
H. Montgomery,	do	.....	do	15½	19	10	13	22	79½
W. E. Blair,	do	.....	do	17½	9	9	19	24	78½
E. Curry,	do	.....	do	14½	19	6½	15	21	76
A. Gagnon,	do	.....	do	16½	15	6	15	20½	73
TEMISKAMING.									
CHARLTON AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—Geo. B. Little, Brown's Corners.</i>									
Fred. Pummell,	Charlton	....	Great Dane.....	16½	24½	8	18	20½	87½
S. Ryan,	do	....	20th Century....	16½	23½	8½	17	21	86½
F. H. Kenny,	do	....	Imp. Tartar King.....	16½	23½	7	18½	20½	86
T. Lacarte,	Brentha	.....	Banner.....	16½	24	7½	16	19½	83½
Wm. Quinn,	Charlton	....	O. A. C. 72.....	13½	24	8½	19	16½	81½
Jos. Kitts,	do	....	Early Yields... 15	21	8½	17	19	80½	
B. Nickerson,	do	.....	do	16½	20	8	16	19½	80
N. M. Fraser,	do	.....	Mammoth Cluster. 15½	24	6	14	18½	78	
Geo. Gillette,	Brentha	.....	Banner.....	16	21	7	12½	20½	77
Alex. Fraser,	Charlton	.....	20th Century.... 14½	19	7½	16½	18½	76	
H. T. Kenny,	do	.....	Mammoth Cluster. 12	24	8	15½	16½	76	
Jno. McFarlane,	do	.....	Silver Mine..... 14	24	6	15	17	76	
Wm. Natherton,	Brentha	....	Banner.....	15½	19	7½	15	18½	75½
H. W. Netherton,	do	.....	Amer. Banner.... 15	16	8	16½	18½	74	
Walter Fowke,	Charlton	.....	Mammoth Cluster. 11	20	7	14	16½	68½	
Alex. Marshall,	Brentha	.....	Sterling.....	12½	17	6	14	16½	66
Lawrence Morrissey,	Charlton	.....	Rennie's Early... 13½	10	8	16½	16	64	
COCHRANE AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—J. A. McDermid, Battcau, R.R. 1.</i>									
O. Genier,	Cochrane	....	Banner.....	15	20	8	16	20	79
S. J. Dempsey,	do	....	do	15	18	7	16	19	75
G. Bradette,	do	....	do	13½	21	6	15	18	73½
W. Chalmers,	do	....	Reg. Banner..... 12	18	8	16	18	72	
Jerry Lavintelle,	do	.....	Banner.....	15½	15	7	15	18½	71
Frank Travis,	do	.....	do	12	17	6	16	16	67
A. Anderson,	do	.....	Banner.....	13½	17	6	14	16	66½
P. J. Foley,	do	.....	O. A. C. 72..... 11	14	6	15	15	61	
H. A. Francies,	Abitibi	Banner.....	12	15	8	15	16	66
C. Belanger,	Cochrane	do	12	16	5	13	14	60

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

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		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
TEMISKAMING.— <i>Continued.</i>							
ENOLEHART AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Geo. B. Little, Brown's Corners.</i>							
Robt. Emrick, Heaslip	Banner.....	17½	24	7	17	20½	86
Geo. Stephenson, Englehart ..	do	15½	24½	9	19	18½	85½
A. W. Skinner, do	do	16½	24	6½	19	18½	84½
F. J. Tellier, Heaslip	do	15½	23½	7	16	19	81
Wm. Schell, Englehart	do	16½	21	7	14½	19½	80½
Frank Hunter, do	Banner.....	14	24	7½	18	16½	80
Jno. Prophet, do	Granary Filler...	15½	22	7	16	18½	79
J. H. Pillsworth, do	Banner.....	13½	24	7	15	16½	76½
J. H. Hamilton, Heaslip	do	15½	20	6½	14	20	76
W. C. Morham, Wabewawa	Banner.....	12	20	6½	16	17	71½
Hugh J. Anderson, Englehart ..	do	13	20	6½	15	16	70½
Frank Krebana, Brentha	do	13½	19	7½	17	16½	73½
P. J. Flannigan, Heaslip	Newmarket.....	13½	16	7	14	18	68½
Frank J. Preston, Englehart ..	do	15	10	8	18	17½	68½
MATHESON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. A. McDermid, Batteau, R.R. 1.</i>							
J. E. Mills, Wah Tay Beg	Silver Mine.....	15½	22	7	15	19	78½
D. Chalmers, Matheson	O. A. C. 72.....	14	22	7	15	18½	76½
Nathan Gibson, do	Abundance.....	13½	21	8	15	18	75½
Jos. Allerdice, do	do	14½	20	7	15	17½	74
W. Monahan, do	do	13	20½	7	15	17	72½
Frank La Belle, Wah Tay Beg ..	do	13½	20	7	14	17	71½
Robt. Potter, Matheson	do	12	18	7	16	16	69
H. Rivett, do	do	12½	20	7	13	16	68½
S. J. Bird, do	do	14	19	6	12	16½	67½
Geo. Fleming, do	do	12	19	6	14	16	67
C. Anthony, Anthony	do	13	15	8	13	17½	66½
C. Dall, Matheson	do	12	20	6	12	16	66
Arthur Whitehead, do	do	11½	20	7	12	15½	66
NEW LISKEARD AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Geo. B. Little, Brown's Corners.</i>							
D. D. Stewart, New Liskeard ..	White.....	17¾	23	8	18½	21½	88¾
A. J. Kennedy, do	do	16½	23½	7½	19	21	87¾
Jno. McFarlane, do	do	17¾	24	9	16	20	86¾
J. R. Philip, Milberta	do	16¾	24	7½	16	20	84½
R. D. Chester, New Liskeard ..	Mammoth Cluster	16½	24	7½	16	20	84
Robt. Jellie, do	do	17½	18	8	18½	21½	83½
Geo. C. Foster, Uno Park	Abundance.....	16½	22	8½	16	19½	82½
D. Greenwood, New Liskeard ..	White.....	15	20	8	19	19	81
Seth. Jewell, do	do	14½	22	8½	17	18½	80½
Milton Irwin, Hanbury	do	16¾	19	7	16½	20½	79¾
F. Alderdice, do	Abundance.....	14¾	23	7	16	18½	79¼
Wm. Leishman, New Liskeard ..	do	17¾	21	7½	12	20	78¼
D. McKay, do	do	16	15	7	13	19½	70½
Wm. McFarlane, do	Abundance.....	11½	15	6	14	17	63½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.

			Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
				(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
VICTORIA.									
EMILY AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—H. R. Blakely, Eldorado</i>									
Arthur McGuade,	Omelee	....	O. A. C. 72.....	17	22	8	20	23	90
Isaac Fee,	do	....	Banner.....	13	24	9	18	20	84
Wm. Burgess,	do	....	do	17	20	5	20	21	83
Bert Sanderson,	do	....	Reg. Abundance..	12½	18½	6	19	21	77
D. H. Dick,	do	....	Siberian.....	13	20	7	17	19	76
Thos. Ingram,	do	....	Reg. Abundance..	14	20	6	16	19	75
Geo. Griffin,	do	....	do	15	15	6	16	21	73
Jeffre Widdows,	do	....	Banner.....	13	13	8	20	18	72
F. G. Sandy,	do	....	Ligowa.....	14	23	8	5	20	70
G. A. McGuade,	do	....	O. A. C. 72.....	14	13	5	20	17	68
Jno. Spence,	do	R.R. 4	Reg. Abundance..	15	10	6	15	20	66
W. J. White,	do	....	do	14	10	6	16	19	65
Robt. Boyd,	do	....	Banner.....	13	.....	8	20	22	63
Herb. Blackwell,	do	....	do	16	.....	6	18	19	59
H. Miller,	do	....	Newmarket.....	14	.....	8	16	18	56
FENELON AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—C. I. H. Jordison, Hybla, R.R. 1.</i>									
Arthur Goodhand,	Fenelon Falls	....	Yellow Russian...	18½	23½	8½	19	22½	92
Fred. Smitharan,	do	....	Irish White.....	19	23	8½	19	22	91½
Jno. Graham,	do	....	Yellow Russian...	18	24	7	19½	22½	91
Wm. Hetherington	do	....	White Wave.....	17	23½	8	17½	21	87
J. C. Parrish,	Cameron, R.R. 2.	....	Amer. Wonder....	16½	24½	6½	16½	21	85
Jno. Lean,	do	....	Banner.....	18½	15	9½	19	22	84
Marshall Maynes,	do	....	Newmarket.....	18	16	8	19	22	83
Jno. Lee,	Fenelon Falls	....	20th Century....	17½	15	7½	18½	22½	81
Jno. Knox,	do	....	Yellow Russian...	16	19½	6½	18	20½	80½
Jno. Webster,	Woodville	....	Irish White.....	10½	9	9	19½	22½	79½
Geo. Isaac,	Fenelon Falls	....	Yellow Russian...	19	.....	9½	19½	23	71
Thos. Isaac,	do	....	Siberian.....	19	.....	9	19½	22½	70
Alex. McFayden,	Cameron	....	Amer. Wonder....	17	.....	8	19½	22	66½
VERULAM AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—C. I. H. Jordison, Hybla, R.R. 1.</i>									
H. R. Seymour	Bobcaygeon	....	Yellow Russian...	18	24½	9	20	21	92½
Thos. Cosh,	do	....	do	18	20	9½	20	22	89½
M. M. Boyd & Co.,	do	....	Banner.....	18	18	9½	20	22½	88
C. H. Thurston,	do	....	Yellow Russian...	15½	21	9½	20	21	87
Ross Kimble,	do	....	do	18	21	9	17½	21	86½
J. H. Taylor,	do	....	do	18	21	7	18	21½	85½
Chas. H. Junken,	do	....	White Lothian...	18	23	6	16½	21½	85
Elmer Long,	do	....	Yellow Russian...	18	18	8	18½	22	84½
Archie Campbell,	do	....	do	17	22	6	17½	21½	84
R. E. Thurston,	do	....	do	16½	20	7½	18	21	83
Jas. Ingram,	do	do	18	7	9	19½	21	74½
R. T. Robertson,	do	do	17	6	9	19½	22	73½
Wm. J. Killaly,	do	do	9	24	4	17½	15	69½

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OATS.

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WATERLOO.				(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
SOUTH WATERLOO AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—D. McClure, Huttonville.</i>									
Alex. Slater, Galt, R.R. 7	O. A. C. 72	18	23	10	19	21½	91½		
Alex. Hall, Ayr, R.R. 3	do	17½	23	9	19	21½	90		
Wm. J. Douglas, Galt, R.R. 7	do	17	23	9	19	21½	89½		
Jno. Brown, Jr., do	White Wave	18	23	9	19	20	89		
Wm. Johnstone, do R.R. 7	do	16½	23	9	19	21	88½		
R. C. Cowan, do	Banner	16	22	8	17	21	84		
Wm. C. Shaw, Hespeler	do	13	22	8	18	18½	79½		
Milne Jamieson do R.R. 1	White Jewel	16	23	8	12	19½	78½		
R. and A. Oliver, Galt	Garton's Abundance	14½	15	9	19	19	76½		
Aaron Clemens, Hespeler	Siberian	11½	15	7	18	18	69½		
Jno. Bricker, Roseville	Banner	10½	16½	7	16	19	69		
Geo. R. Barrie, Galt	O. A. C. 72	8	23	7	18	12½	68½		
Wm. Elliott, do R.R. 7	do	12½	12	6	19	18	67½		
Alison Bros., do	Banner	15	.....	9	18	21	63	
WELLAND.									
BERTIE AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—Jno. Gardhouse, Weston</i>									
M. W. Sexsmith, Ridgeway, R.R. 2	O. A. C. 72	18	23	9	20	23	93		
Chester Fretz, Fort Erie, R.R. 1	Danish	18	23	8	19	24	92		
H. M. Hershey, do	Amer. Banner	18½	23	9	18	23	91½		
J. R. Phillips, do	Dalmeny	17	23	9	19	23	91		
Wm. Woehl, Bridgeburg	O. A. C. 72	18	22	9	19	22	90		
Geo. Sexsmith, Ridgeway, R.R. 2	Lincoln	18	22	8	19	22½	89½		
F. A. Sexsmith, Ridgeway, R.R. 2	do	16½	20	8	19	22½	86		
Jacob Rusch, Stevensville	Silver Mine	17	20	8	19	21½	85½		
Jas. E. Laur, Bridgeburg	Derby	16	21	7	19	22	85		
A. Merryweather, Bridgeburg, R.R. 1	Yellow Russian	15½	20	8	18	22½	84		
Wm. J. Wale, Bridgeburg, R.R. 1	Derby	16½	20	7	19	21	83½		
H. H. Topping, Fort Erie	Scottish Chief	16½	19	8	18	21½	83		
M. Gibson, Bridgeburg, R.R. 1	Banner	16	19	8	19	20	82		
R. M. Shaw, Fort Erie, R.R. 1	Tartar King	16½	20	8	15	22	81½		
FENWICK AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—Jno. Gardhouse, Weston.</i>									
Dionis Leppert, Jr., Fenwick, R.R. 5	\$1,000	17½	22	8	18	21½	87		
Wills & Greenwood, Fenwick	Silver Mine	18	23	6	18	21½	86½		
Walter E. Crow, do R.R. 5	Sensation	16½	21	7	18	22	84½		
Jno. L. Stirtzinger, do R.R. 5	Reg. Banner	18½	20	7	18	20½	84		
Robt. Chambers, do R.R. 5	Granary Filler	16	21	7	19	20½	83½		
Jacob M. Haist, Fonthill	do	17½	20	7	17	21½	83		
Roy C. Chambers, Fenwick, R.R. 5	Amer. Banner	16½	21	8	19	18	82½		

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OATS.

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			(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
WELLAND.— <i>Continued.</i>								
FENWICK AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>								
Fred. C. Halst, Ridgeville, R.R. 1	Reg. Banner.....	16½	19	8	17	21½	82	
Merrill Stirtzinger, Fenwick, R.R. 5	Liberty.....	16½	19	6	18	21½	81	
Hilliard Stirtzinger, Fenwick, R.R. 5	Amer. Banner....	15	17	8	19	21	80	
Clemens Bros., Fenwick, R.R. 5	do	16½	16	8	19	19½	79	
Wm. H. Leppert, do ..	Siberian.....	15½	19	9	18	17	78½	
WELLAND AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—Conrad Rebsch, Port Rowan, R.R. 2.</i>								
A. E. Howell, Fenwick, R.R. 5	O. A. C. 72.....	16	22	9	18½	23½	89	
C. W. Hagar, Welland, R.R. 1..	Banner.....	17½	22½	8	18	22½	88½	
W. H. Crowther, do R.R. 4..	Lincoln.....	17	22	9	18	22	88	
F. G. Hutton, do	Banner.....	15½	22	9	19	22	87½	
N. Shafley, Wellandport, R.R. 1	do	16	22	9½	17½	22	87	
Clement Rigg, do	Great Dane.....	16½	22	9	18	21	86½	
D. H. Cohoe, do	O. A. C. 72.....	16	22	8½	18½	21	86	
E. Platts, Welland, R.R. 4	Banner.....	16	22	8½	17	21½	85	
Agram Snider, Wellandport, R.R. 1	do	16	22	8½	17	21	84½	
D. A. Cohoe, Wellandport, R.R. 1	Siberian.....	15	21	9	18½	20½	84	
E. E. Learn, Welland, R.R. 2..	\$1,000.....	16	22	8	17½	20½	84	
Paul L. Gram, Gas Line	do	14½	24	8	17	20	83½	
Zenas Marr, Wellandport, R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72.....	14	22	8	19½	20	83½	
C. B. White, Welland, R.R. 4..	Banner.....	16½	22	8	16½	20	83	
H. D. Marr, Wellandport, R.R. 1	Storm King.....	14½	22	9	12	19½	77	
WELLINGTON.								
ARTHUR AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—Geo. B. Little, Brown's Corners.</i>								
Thos. Hill, Arthur	Early Yelder....	16½	21	8	18	19½	83	
Jas. Bodendstel, Kenilworth ..	Banner.....	16	21	8	16	21	82	
Jno. McQueen, Arthur, R.R. 4	do	15½	20	7½	16½	19	78½	
R. McConnell, do R.R. 2	Prince Royal....	16½	20	8	13	20½	78	
Jess Bowlby, Belwood, R.R. 1	Scottish Chief....	16	20	8	13	20	77	
H. Cormack, Arthur	Sensation.....	15	17	7	16½	19	74½	
Wm. J. Cook, Kenilworth	Manitoba.....	15½	19	8	13	18	73½	
Jno. Goetz, do	Banner.....	14½	16	8	14½	19½	72½	
Wm. Short, Arthur	do	16	15	7	15	18	71	
Oscar Goetz, Kenilworth	Charm.....	13½	17	8	13	19	70½	
Jno. Schmidt, do	Banner.....	14½	12	7½	16½	20	70½	
D. D. Saunders, Arthur	Early Yelder....	13½	18	7½	13	18	70	
Saunders Bros., do	do	13½	17	7½	13	18½	69½	
Alex. Goetz, Kenilworth	Manitoba.....	15	10	8	17	19½	69½	
Wm. Mitchell, Arthur	Sensation.....	14	15	7	15	18½	69½	
Geo. Lang, Kenilworth	Amer. Wonder....	14½	14	7½	14½	19	69½	
J. F. Coffee, Arthur	Banner.....	15	10	7	14	19½	65½	

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
WELLINGTON.—Continued.							
CENTRE WELLINGTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. N. Allan, Canboro.</i>							
Wm. Hutcheson, Rockwood,	Abundance.....	18	22	9	19½	21½	90
R.R. 1	Banner.....	17½	22	9	19	21½	88½
Robt. Tindale, Fergus	O. A. C. 72.....	18	19	8	19	21½	85½
Robt. C. Cumming, Elora, R.R. 1	Abundance.....	14½	22	9	18½	17½	81½
J. L. Benham, Rockwood, R.R. 2	Dalmeny.....	17½	12	8½	19	22	79
Adam A. Armstrong, Fergus ..	Abundance.....	18	10	9½	19	22	78½
L. Sargent, do	do	17½	12	8	18½	22	78
J. H. Anderson, do R.R. 4	Sensation.....	16	19	6	17	19½	77½
Wm. Ranson, do R.R. 4	do	16½	16½	6	19	19½	77½
Alfred Farrar, Rockwood, R.R. 3	Abundance.....	14½	15	8	19½	19	77
J. Ranson, Fergus, R.R. 4.....	Derby.....	17½	12	7½	18	20½	75½
Wm. Darby, do	O. A. C. 72 and						
Ross Bros., do	O. A. C. 3 ..	17	13	7	16	20	74
F. W. Ewing, Elora, R.R. 1	Abundance.....	16½	11	7½	18	20½	73½
Alex. Cromar, do R.R. 1.....	O. A. C. 72	16	12	6	19	19½	72½
Jno. Black, Fergus	Abundance.....	17½	7	7	18	20½	70
ERIN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Geo. B. Little.</i>							
<i>Brown's Corners.</i>							
Geo. D. Fletcher, Erin	O. A. C. 72.....	17½	22	9	17½	22½	88½
Fred. McMullen, Hillsburg	Reg. Banner.....	17	21	9	19	21½	87½
Harry Mathewson, do	O. A. C. 72.....	16	22	7½	19	20½	85
S. Bingham & Sons, Erin	do	14	24	8½	19	19	84½
E. Barbour, do	Sterling.....	16½	19	8½	18½	20½	83½
Jno. McAllister, Hillsburg	do	15½	21	8	18	20	82½
D. Sinclair, Erin	Reg. Banner.....	13½	22	7½	19	17½	80
Jas. Milloy, do R.R. 2.....	O. A. C. 72.....	16	17	6½	18½	20½	78½
J. W. Burt & Sons, Hillsburg ..	Ligowa.....	13	21	7	16½	19½	77
Henry Reed, Orton	Green Mountain..	13	20	7	17	19½	76½
Mack Leitch, Guelph, R.R. 1....	Sterling.....	14½	19	7	17½	18½	76½
A. Hurrin, Hillsburg	Amer. Beauty....	15½	15	7	18	20	75½
S. E. Griffin, Acton, R.R. 2.....	O. A. C. 72.....	14½	15	8	17	20	74½
C. E. McMillan, Erin	Reg. Banner.....	12½	20	7½	17	17	74
Jno. Binnie, Hillsburg	White Wave.....	14½	12	8	18½	19½	72½
Arch. McGill, Ospringe	Reg. Banner.....	15½	10½	8	17	20½	71½
PUSLINCH AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. N. Allan, Canboro.</i>							
Wm. Winer & Sons, Guelph,							
R.R. 3	Lincoln.....	17½	24	9½	19½	22½	93½
Jno. W. Kerr, Puslinch, R.R. 1.	O. A. C. 72.....	18½	24	9	20	21½	93
J. & G. W. Barclay, Guelph,							
R.R. 6	do	18	23½	9½	20	21½	92½
Hector McCaig, Hespeler, R.R.	do	17½	23½	9½	20	21½	91½
D. A. McNaughton, Puslinch,							
R.R. 2	do	17½	23	9½	20	21½	91½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.		Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
			(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
WELLINGTON.—Continued.								
PUSLINCH AGR. SOCIETY.—Con.								
Jno. A. Cockburn, Puslinch,								
R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72	16½	24	9	20	20½	90	
D. A. McLean, Puslinch, R.R. 1	do	16½	24	8½	20	20½	89½	
S. Young & Sons, Guelph, R.R. 3	do	17½	23	9½	19½	20	89½	
E. S. Shantz, Hespeler, R.R. 2	do	17	22½	9½	19½	20½	89	
Alex. McLean, Puslinch, R.R. 1	Banner	16½	23½	9	19½	20½	88½	
Geo. Henderson, Guelph, R.R. 7	Sterling	16½	23	9	18	22	88½	
Neil Stewart, Morriston	Lincoln	18	23	7	18½	21½	88	
P. J. MacLean & Sons, Puslinch, R.R. 1	Banner	16½	23½	8	19½	20	87½	
Alex. Smith, Hespeler, R.R. 2	do	17	21	8	18½	21½	86½	
Otto Rappolt, Guelph, R.R. 3	do	17½	23	6	17	21½	85½	
Arthur Bryne, do R.R. 3		16½	22	8½	16	21	83½	
Thos. S. Doyle, do R.R. 6	White Wave	18	15	8	17½	21½	80	
Peter Beaver, do R.R. 3	Gardner's No. 22	16½	15	8	19	21½	80	
ROCKWOOD AGR. SOCIETY.								
Judge—J. A. Kernahan, Feversham.								
Fraser Auld, Rockwood, R.R. 4	Golden Rain	19	23	8	19	23½	92½	
Ben. Tolton, Guelph	O. A. C. 72	18	24	9	18	22½	91½	
N. McLean, Rockwood	do	17½	24	7	20	22	90½	
N. H. Black, do	do	16½	20	8	19	22½	86	
T. H. Harris, do	do	16½	24	4	20	23	85½	
Arch. McNabb, do	Sheffield Standard	18	24	6	14	23	85	
C. & J. Stovel, do	Sensation	16½	22	5	20	21	84½	
Frank Day, do R.R. 4	Sheffield Standard	16	23	8	17	20	84	
Hugh Black, do	Irish White	15½	20	8	19	21	83½	
W. Argo, Guelph, R.R. 2	O. A. C. 72	14	22	9	19	18½	82½	
Wilbert Talbot, Rockwood	Sensation	14	22	5	20	21	82	
Melvin Burns, do R.R. 4	Sheffield Standard	15½	22	4	17	20	78½	
Aleck. Grey, Guelph, R.R. 1	Banner	14	20	5	16	21	76	
Jno. Cummins, Rockwood	Big Four	14	15	5	17	20	71	
Aleck. McCaig, do	Lincoln	13	16	4	14	20	67	
WENTWORTH.								
ANCASTER AGR. SOCIETY.								
Judge—Geo. Scarsmith, Ridgeway, R.R. 2.								
W. F. Myers, Ancaster, R.R. 2	Reg. Banner	18	24	8	17	22	89	
J. S. Howell, Jerseyville	O. A. C. 72	18	24	8	17	21	88	
W. E. Shaver, Ancaster, R.R. 1	do	17	21	8	19	22	87	
Thos. Calder, Glanford, R.R. 3	do	16	22	7	19	22	86	
J. Moffatt, Ancaster, R.R. 2	Reg. Banner	15	22	8	18	22	85	
W. Waterbury, Ancaster, R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72	15	23	8	16½	22	84½	
T. G. Brown, Ancaster	do	14	22	8	19	21	84	

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
WENTWORTH.—Continued.							
ANCASTER AGR. SOCIETY.—Con.							
Jas. Gibson, Glanford, R.R. 3..	Ligowa.....	15½	22	8	15½	22	83
J. McClure & Son, Glanford Station, R.R. 3	Reg. Banner.....	15	22	8	17	20	82
O. Vansickle, Alberta, R.R. 1..	O. A. C. 72.....	15	19	8	18	21½	81½
J. W. Phillips, do R.R. 1..	Amer. Banner....	15	21	8	17	20	81
Wilbur Book, Jerseyville .....	.....	13	21	9	17	21	81
WEST FLAMBORO AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—D. McClure, Huttonville.							
Wesley Lambier, Millgrove.							
R.R. 1	Lincoln.....	17	24	7	19	23	90
Wm. Fulton, Harper's Corners	Abundance.....	17½	20	9	19	21	86½
Geo. Harris, Millgrove	Amer. Banner....	15	23	9	18	20	85
Thos. Goodbrand, Waterdown, R.R. 2	Mammoth Cluster.	17	20	7	15	21	81
Hugh Drummond, Millgrove ..	Reg. Abundance..	18½	20	7	17	19½	78
Geo. Cummins, Puslinch	Lincoln.....	15	17	7	17	20	76
Wm. Beaton Freelon R.R. 2..	do	14½	18	6	18	18½	75
Jas. Gray, Freelon	Abundance.....	14½	22	2	18	17	73½
Jas. A. Gartley, Puslinch, R.R. 3	Banner.....	13	18	7	18	17	73
C. McPhail, do R.R. 3	Abundance.....	13	20	5	18	15½	71½
Jno. Hall, Dundas, R.R. 4.....	Granary Filler....	15	10	7	18	18	68
B. Gunby, Campbellville, R.R. 1	Abundance.....	14½	5	7	17	21	64½
YORK.							
SCARBORO AGR SOCIETY.							
Judge—D. Smith, Smithdale.							
Robt. McCowan, Scarboro	Yellow Russian... 17½	23	9	18	22	89½	
W. G. Rennie, Agincourt	O. A. C. 72..... 18½	21	8	19	22	88½	
R. M. Loveless, do R.R. 1	Lincoln..... 17½	22	8	18	20	85½	
Jno. Kennedy, do	do	16½	22	9	18	19½	
Robt. Stirling, do	do	17½	22	7	17	21	
Jno. Baird, Scarboro Jct.	Abundance..... 17	23	8	16	20	84	
Allan P. Wheeler, Agincourt ..	White Cluster.... 17½	22	7	16	21	83½	
B. Kennedy, do ..	Lincoln..... 17	20	8	18	20	83	
Wm. Green, Ellesmere	Yellow Russian... 16½	22	7	18	19	82½	
Hilton Brumwell, Highland Ck.	Banner..... 17½	18	6	18	21	80½	
Sunnybrook Farm, Eglington ..	Lincoln..... 18½	15	8	17	22	80½	
J. M. T. Weir, Agincourt	20th Century.... 15½	23	5	18	17	78½	
Crawford Bros., Brown's Cors..	Sterling..... 16	20	6	16	20	78	
H. K. Clark, Agincourt	Banner..... 14½	20	8	16	19	77½	
Geo. Fitzpatrick, Danforth	do	15½	22	5	18	17	
R. E. Weir, Brown's Corners...	Reg. Banner..... 18	15	8	15	20	76	

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*
OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
YORK.— <i>Continued.</i>							
WOODBIDGE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—D. Smith, Smithdale.</i>							
Alex. Cameron, Woodbridge, R.R. 2	Abundance.....	17½	22	8	18	23	88½
A. J. Witherspoon, Woodbridge, R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72.....	17	22	8	18	21	86
Jno. A. McNeill, Vellore	Reg. Abundance..	16	22	8	19	20	85
Jas. Bell, Kleinburg		17	20	9	17	20	83
Jno. Thompson, Woodbridge, R.R. 2		16	18	8	18	20	80
March Miller, Woodbridge	Granary Filler...	16	20	6	18	19	79
J. Julien, Malton	Siberian.....	18	18	6½	14	22	78½
A. L. McNeil, Woodbridge		16	15	8	18	21	78
Jno. Castator, Woodbridge		17	15	7	15	21	75
Jas. A. Cameron, Maple		14½	22	5	16	17	74½
Thos. Reid, Concord	Banner.....	15	15	5	15	19	69

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

FALL WHEAT.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
DURHAM.							
PORT HOPE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—D. M. McLennan, Lancaster.</i>							
Wm. Lingard, Port Hope	Dawson's G. Chaff	18	19½	8	18	23	86½
Barrie Bros., do R.R. 4	do	17½	19	8½	18½	22½	86
Wm. Westington, do	do	18	19	8½	19	21	85½
J. F. Hawkins, do R.R. 4	do	16½	19	8½	18	21½	83½
Jno. Baughen, do	do	17½	16½	9	18½	21½	83
E. S. Wilson, Elizabethville ...	do	16½	19½	8	18	23½	82½
Wm. Berry, Welcome	do	15½	19	9	18	20½	82
Lewis Bros., Port Hope	Early Windsor...	16	19	8	17½	21	81½
H. A. Walker, do R.R. 3	Dawson's G. Chaff	17	15	9	17½	21½	80
B. F. Peters, Canton	do	16½	16	8	18	18½	77
C. H. Walsh, Perrytown	do	16	11	8½	19	20	74½
A. P. Pollard, Zion, R.R. 3	do	16	11	8	18	19½	72½
ELGIN.							
S. DORCHESTER AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—P. O. Van Sickle, Alberton.</i>							
G. W. Smith, Brownsville	Dawson's G. Chaff	18½	23	9½	19	25	95
C. W. Charlton, Springfield ...	do	16½	22	9	19	25	91½
Geo. H. Hupley, Aylmer	do	16½	21½	8½	19	24	89½
J. A. Moore, Kingsmill	do	17	22	9	18	22¾	88¾
Clifton Charlton, Springfield ...	do	17	22	8½	19	22	88½
R. B. McKenney, do	do	17	20	9	18½	23½	88
Dan. E. Shively, do	do	16	23	8	18	22½	87½
Wm. Fulkerson, do	do	18	22	9	14¾	23½	87½
Jas. Smith, do	do	17½	19	8	19	23½	87
Vernon Farrow, do	do	17½	19	9	18	23	86½
Jas. Campbell, do	do	17½	18	9	19	22½	86
Elgin Moore, do	do	17½	18	8	18	23	84½
F. E. Martin, do	do	17	20	8½	16½	22	84
Edmund Connor, do	do	15½	19	7½	18	23½	83½
S. P. Charlton, do	do	16	21	6	18	22	83
J. H. Woolley, do	do	17½	15	7½	19	23½	82½
S. Charlton, do	do	14½	23	7	10	21	75½
HALDIMAND.							
HALDIMAND AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—M. M. Hunter, Onondaga</i>							
Rich. Fess, Fisherville	Winter King.....	18	24	8½	19	23½	93
Allan Anderson, Caledonia, R.R. 3	Dawson's G. Chaff	16½	23	8	19	23½	89½

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5 A.S.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

FALL WHEAT.

Competitors in Order of Merit.		Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
			(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
HALDIMAND.—Continued.								
HALDIMAND AGR. SOCIETY.								
—Continued.								
Jno. Thompson, Cayuga, R.R. 5	Abundance.....	15½	24	7½	19	23	89½	
Jacob Nagel, Fisherville. R.R.	W. G. Chaff.....	16½	23	8	19	22	88½	
F. C. Ebert, Nelles Crs.	Abundance.....	16½	23	7½	19	22½	88½	
Wm. Beabion, Selkirk	Manchester.....	16½	24	8	18	21½	87½	
Chris. Smelser, Hagersville, R.R. 2	do	16	23	8	19	21½	87½	
Martin Nagel, Fisherville	W. G. Chaff.....	16	23	8	19	21	87	
N. Mehlenbacher, Cayuga, R.R. 3	Dawson's G. Chaff.	16	22	7½	19	21½	85¾	
Jos. Tookey, Cayuga	do	15½	21	7	19	23	85½	
J. G. Strome, do R.R. 4	do	15½	23	7	18	21¾	85½	
T. McClung, do R.R. 1	do	16	23	7	18	21	85	
Philip Hartwick, Fisherville ..	do	16	21	7½	18	22	84½	
J. H. Mehlenbacher, Nelles Crs.	do	15½	21	7	19	22	84½	
J. Senn & Son, Caledonia, R.R. 3	do	15½	21	7	19	21½	84	
C. E. Anderson & Son, do	Abundance.....	15½	22	7½	18	20½	83¾	
Jno. McConnell, Cayuga	Dawson's G. Chaff.	16	20½	7	18	22	83½	
Geo. Parsons, do R.R. 2	do	16	21	8½	17	21	83½	
A. Mehlenbacher, do R.R. 3	do	14	22	8	18½	20½	83	
Jos. Martindale, York	do	15½	21	7½	17½	21½	82¾	
H. M. Parson, Cayuga, R.R. 3 ..	do	15	20	8	18	21½	82½	
Jno. Leavey, do	do	16	20	7	18½	21	82½	
R. A. Walker, do	Early Clawson....	14½	21	7	18	21	81½	
Rich. Craven, do	do	14½	21½	7	17	21½	81½	
Wm. Roth, Fisherville	Ironclad.....	14¾	22	7	17	20	80¾	
Frank Walsh, Cayuga R.R. 1 ..	Abundance.....	13	22	7	18	20½	80½	
Leslie Glenney, do	Dawson's G. Chaff.	14	22	7	17	20	80	
J. J. Doyle, do	do	14	20	7¾	18	20	79¾	
Jacob Nablo, do R.R. 3	Red Clawson.....	14	21	6½	18	20	79½	
Wm. Wilds, do R.R. 1	Dawson's G. Chaff.	14	21	7	17	20	79	
Jas. Leggett, Selkirk, R.R. 2 ..	do	13½	20	8	17	20	78½	
J. & C. Tookey, Cayuga	do	13	18	7	19	21½	78½	
T. P. Leavey, do	do	13½	15	7	19	22½	78	
Robt. Walker, do	Early Clawson....	9½	20	7	17	18½	72	
KENT.								
HOWARD AGR. SOCIETY.								
Judge—Conrad Rebsch, Port Rowan.								
Fred. McGregor, Ridgetown ...	Dawson's G. Chaff.	18	18	9	17	23	85	
M. B. Hayes, do ...	do	18	18	8½	17½	22½	84½	
Jas. McLarty, do ...	do	17	20	7½	17½	22	84	
Geo. Boothroyd, do ...	do	17½	17	8½	18	21½	82½	
J. D. Brien, do ...	do	18	18	7	16½	22½	82	
D. F. McKinlay, do ...	do	18	16½	8½	16½	22	81½	
J. W. Simpson, do ...	do	17½	18	2½	16½	21½	81	
J. W. McLaren, Morpeth	do	17	16½	8	17	22	80½	
Jno. McIntyre, Ridgetown ...	do	17½	17½	8	16½	21	80½	
Wm. Cudmore, do ...	do	17½	16½	8	15½	22½	80	

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

FALL WHEAT.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
KENT.— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
HOWARD AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>							
D. McDiarmid, Ridgetown ...	Dawson's G. Chaff	17½	14	8½	16½	23	79½
Ed. Smith, do ...	do	162	15½	9	18½	20	79½
Geo. MacDonald, do ...	do	17½	16	8	16	22	79½
J. McKinlay, do ...	do	16½	16	8½	16½	20	77½
Geo. R. West, Northwood	Nigger Red.....	16½	17	8½	16	19½	77½
J. H. Simpson, Ridgetown	Dawson's G. Chaff.	16½	14	8	16	21	75½
T. Simpson, do ...	Nigger Red.....	17	12	8	16	21	74
Clarence West, Northwood	Dawson's G. Chaff	14	20	5	16	18	73
MIDDLESEX.							
MOSA AND EKFRID AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—P. O. Van Sickle, Alberton.</i>							
Wm. H. Raycraft, Glencoe	Dawson's G. Chaff.	18½	24	8½	18	25	94
Hugh McCallum, Walker's	Abundance.....	18½	23	8½	19	24	93
W. A. McCutcheon, Glencoe ...	Dawson's G. Chaff.	18½	22	8½	19	23	91
H. J. McKellar, do ...	Gold Coin.....	17½	21	8½	19	22½	88½
Jno. Gould, do ...	Dawson's G. Chaff.	17½	21	7½	19	22½	87½
Abraham Burchel, do ...	Manchester.....	18	22	8½	15	22	85½
Jas. McRae, Strathburn	Red Clawson.....	17	20	9½	16	22½	85
Hugh McCutcheon, Glencoe ...	Dawson's G. Chaff.	17½	18	9	17	22½	84
Hector McKellar, do ...	Gold Coin.....	17½	18	8	18	22	83½
Thos. Mawhinny, do ...	Abundance.....	18	17½	9	16	23	83½
A. M. Leatch & Son, Walker's..	Gold Coin.....	16	20	8½	17	21½	83
Wm. Stintson, Glencoe ...	Dawson's G. Chaff.	17	20	8½	15	21½	82
Jas. Walker, do ...	do	16½	20	8½	15	21½	81½
Jno. Mitchell & Son, do ...	do	17½	17	7	18	21½	81
Thos. Henderson, do ...	do	17½	19	8	15	21½	80¾
D. W. Monroe, do ...	Early Paramount.	18	23	9	8½	22	80½
Jas. E. Corbett, do ...	Dawson's G. Chaff.	16½	18	8½	16	21	80
Chas. Farris, do ...	Manchester.....	16½	20	8	11	21½	77
Sutherland Bros., do ...	Dawson's G. Chaff.	17	12	8	17	21½	75½
Jas. Lethbridge, do ...	do	16	19	8	10	21½	74½
NORFOLK.							
COURTLAND AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—M. M. Hunter, Onondaga</i>							
Jno. Livingstone, Delhi, R.R. 3	Dawson's G. Chaff.	17	23	8½	19	22	89½
Vernon McDonald, Tillsonburg, R.R. 1	do	16½	23	7	19	23	88½
W. D. Robertson, Tillsonburg, R.R. 5	do	15½	23	8	18	22	86½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

FALL WHEAT.

Competitors in Order of Merit.		Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
			(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
NORFOLK.— <i>Continued.</i>								
COURTLAND AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>								
T. A. Sandham, Tillsonburg,	Dawson's G. Chaff		16	22	7½	18	22½	86
Chas. Graydon, Delhi, R.R. 3...	do		15	22	8	18	22½	85½
W. P. Ronson, Courtland	do		16	22	7	18	22	85
Albert Cowan, do R.R.	do		15	23	7	18	21½	84½
W. E. Sandham, Tillsonburg,								
R.R. 4	do		15	23	7	18	21	84
Wm. Crandall, Tillsonburg,								
R.R. 5	do		16	22½	7	17	21	83½
J. T. Simmons, Courtland	do		16	21	7	17	22	83
Jas. P. Mumm, do R.R. 2	Abundance.....		15½	22	7	17½	20	82
Hy. Wallace, do R.R. 1	do		14	22	7	17	19	79
Isaac White, Mabey	Dawson's G. Chaff.		12½	21	7	17	19½	77
W. A. Butler, Delhi, R.R. 3....			14	20	7	15	18½	73½
Lorenzo Herron, Courtland.								
R.R. 2	Dawson's G. Chaff.		11½	17	6	16	18	68½
OXFORD.								
NORTH NORWICH AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—Lee Cascadden,</i> <i>Aplmer, W.</i>								
E. D. Hilliker, Burgessville ...	Dawson's G. Chaff.		19	23½	10	18	23	93½
Rettie Bros., Norwich	do		19	23½	10	18	22½	93
C. N. Hilliker, do	do		18	23½	9	18	22½	91½
Jas. Johnston, Otterville	do		17	24	10	18	21	90
Geo. Woodrow, Burgessville	do		17	22½	10	18	22½	89¾
D. Hutchison, do R.R. 1	do		17	23	10	18	21½	89½
E. Butler, Norwich	do		17	22	10	18	22	89
E. E. Harmer, do R.R. 3	do		14¾	23	10	19	22	88¾
A. E. Hulet, do	do		16	22½	10	19	21	88½
Percy Robinson, do	do		18	19	9	18	24	88
A. H. Sherman, do R.R. 3	do		17	21	10	17	22½	87½
D. B. & E. F. Cohoe, Burgess-								
ville	do		14	22¾	10	17	22	85¾
Cohoe Bros., Burgessville, R.R. 1	do		15	20	9	17½	22	83½
E. R. Palmer & Sons, Norwich.	do		15	19	10	16	23	83
Jno. McConachie, do .. Geld Coin...			13	20	10	18	20	81
PERTH.								
KIRKTON AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—P. L. Fancher,</i> <i>O.A.C., Guelph.</i>								
A. H. Doupe, Exeter, R.R. 3....	Dawson's G. Chaff.		17½	22	8	18	22½	88
Jas. Moore, St. Mary's	do		16½	24	8	18	21	87½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

FALL WHEAT.

Competitors in Order of Merit.		Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
			(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
PERTH.—Continued.								
KIRKTON AGR. SOCIETY.—Con.								
Jos. White & Son, St. Mary's...	Dawson's G. Chaff	17½	20	8	18½	22	86	
Wm. Robinson, do	do	15½	23	8	17	20½	84	
Jno. Morphet, do R.R. 1..	do	15½	21	8	17½	19½	81½	
Adam M. Doupe, do	do	15½	18	8½	17	21½	80½	
Wm. Denham, do	do	15½	19	8	17	19	78½	
Wm. Hanna, Kirkton	Abundance.....	15	20	8	15	20	78	
Wesley Shier, Woodham	Dawson's G. Chaff.	13½	20	8	16	20	77½	
Jno. Rinn, St. Mary's	Abundance.....	14½	17	8	16	21	76½	
Wm. Hollingshead, do	Dawson's G. Chaff.	15	18	8½	15	19½	76	
M. Brethour, do R.R. 6	Abundance.....	18	12	7½	16	22	75½	
Jno. Urquhart, do	do	14	20	8	13	19½	74½	
Wm. Ward, Kirkton	do	16½	11	8	17½	21	74	
Geo. Andrews, Centralia	Bonnell.....	16½	10	9½	15	22½	73½	
Wm. Dalrymple, Cromarty	do	16½	10	9	15	22½	73	
Philip Blackler, St. Mary's	Dawson's G. Chaff	16	10	8	18	20½	72½	
Wm. Ratcliffe, do	do	15½	15	8	16	18	72½	
Jas. Squires, Granton	Abundance.....	16½	10	8	17	20½	72	
Arthur Gunning, St. Mary's, R.R. 1	do	15½	10	8	16	21	70½	
Jas. Kemp, Kirkton	do	14½	14	8	16	17	69½	
Thos. Harrah, do	do	15	10	8	15	19	67	
Milton Gregory, do	do	15½	10	8	15	17	65½	
Jas. Robinson, St. Mary's, R.R. 1	Dawson's G. Chaff.	14½	7	8	16	19½	65	
Jos. Creery, Woodham	Abundance.....	13	7	8	16	20	64	
Albert Bickle, St. Mary's, R.R. 1	do	16	7	8	13	17	61	
PRINCE EDWARD.								
AMELIASBURG AGR. SOCIETY.								
Judge—D. M. McLennan, Lancaster.								
Fred. Redner, Rednerville	Amer. Banner....	18	18	9	18	22	85	
Jas. R. Anderson, Mountain View	do	15½	17	9	18	21	80½	
D. H. Whitney, Consecon	do	15	19	9	17	19	79	
C. R. Parliament, Ameliasburg.	Dawson's G. Chaff.	16	17	9	17	19½	78½	
Burton L. Redner, Rednerville.	Amer. Banner....	17	14	9	17	20½	77½	
M. G. Eckert, Ameliasburg	do	15½	13	9	17	20	74½	
M. B. Weese, Rednerville	Clawson.....	16½	8½	9	17	19½	70½	
W. N. Redner, do	Amer. Banner....	16½	8	7	17	21	69½	
Harold Young, Rossmore	do	14½	10	8½	17	18	68	
A. G. Roblin, do	do	14½	6	8	17	20	65½	
Roy Williamson, Carrying Place	do	14½	8	8	15	18½	64	
W. H. C. Roblin, Ameliasburg.	Dawson's G. Chaff.	11½	11	8½	10	17½	58½	

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

FALL WHEAT.

Competitors in Order of Merit.		Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
			(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
SIMCOE.								
BEETON AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—Geo. E. Foster, Honeywood.</i>								
T. S. Evans, Beeton	.....	Dawson's G. Chaff.	17½	23	9	19	22½	91
A. J. McDermott, do	.....	Winter King	16½	20	9	18	24½	88
W. A. Irwin, Ballycroy	.....	Dawson's G. Chaff.	16	20	8	19	23	86
N. W. Brawley, Beeton	.....	do	17½	18	8	18	22½	84
R. J. Robson, Alliston, R.R. 4.	.....	do	15½	21	9	15	22	82½
Jos. McDermott, Beeton	.....	do	15½	15	9	18	21½	79
J. D. McKenna, Loretto	.....	do	15	18	6	17½	21½	78
S. Kearns, Beeton	.....	do	16	15	9	12	24½	76½
Riddle Bros., do	.....	do	13	18	7	15	22	75
Ed. Rossitter, Colgan	.....	do	17	12½	7	15	22½	74
EAST SIMCOE AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—Geo. E. Foster, Honeywood.</i>								
H. J. Moon, Orillia	.....	Dawson's G. Chaff.	16	23	9	18	21	87
Jas. Wynes, do	.....	do	18	15	9	19	22	83
Wm. Riches, Uthoff	.....	do	15	18	8	18	22	81
T. M. Hipwell, Price's Corners.	.....	do	12	22	7	19	20	80
C. S. Harvie, Orillia	.....	do	15	18	9	15	22	79
Alex. Cuppage, do	.....	do	14	17	9	18	20	78
Hy. Elliott, Uthoff	.....	do	14	17	7	18	21	77
Jno. Ley, Orillia, R.R. 3.	.....	do	13	14	9	19	21	76
W. J. Robins, Creighton	.....	do	14	17	9	18	18	76
J. R. Harvie, Orillia	.....	do	14	15	5	19	20	73
Alf. Goss, Foxmead, R.R. 1	.....	do	14	17	7	14	21	73
Garfield Ley, Orillia, R.R. 3.	.....	do	11½	19	8	15	18½	72
Wm. Cotton, do	.....	do	12	15	8	18	18	71
Wm. Gowanlock, do	.....	do	10	17	7	19	17	70
Alf. Bard, Foxmead, R.R. 1	.....	do	12½	12	7	19	18½	69
G. N. Langman, Hawkestone	.....	Dawson's G. Chaff and S. Chaff.	10	21	7	6	22	66
Jno. Murphy, Orillia	.....	Dawson's G. Chaff	11	17	5	15	16	64
VICTORIA.								
VERULAM AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—Jas. Boyd, Pickering, R.R. 2.</i>								
H. R. Seymour, Bobcaygeon	..	Sleep and I'll Pay the Rent	16	23	9	19	23	90
R. E. Thurston, do	do	15	23	10	17	23	88
Geo. Kimble, do	do	13	22	9	19	21	84

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

FALL WHEAT.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
VICTORIA.— <i>Continued.</i>							
VERULAM AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>							
Garfield Kennedy, do	Sleep and I'll						
	Pay the Rent...	15	20	9	17	22	83
Archie Campbell, do	Dawson's G. Chaff.	15	21	9	16	21	82
Jno. H. Taylor, do	do	15	18	9	18	21	81
Jos. N. Taylor, do	do	13	24	6	18	19	80
Jno. J. Kelly, Fenelon Falls ..	Sleep and I'll						
	Pay the Rent...	14	21	9	15	20	79
Ross Kimble, Bobcaygeon	do	11	21	9	19	19½	79½
C. H. Thurston, do	Dawson's G. Chaff.	12	19	9	18	19	77
Chas. D. Logan, do	do	14	15	9	17	21	76
WATERLOO.							
SOUTH WATERLOO AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Lee Cascadden,</i>							
<i>Aylmer, W.</i>							
W. C. Shaw, Hespeler, R.R. 2 ..	Golden Jewel.....	19	21¾	10	19	22	91¾
Mrs. Wilks, Blair	Dawson's G. Chaff.	17	23½	10	19	22	91½
J. & J. McDonald, Branchton ..	Golden Jewel.....	19	23	9	18	22¼	91¼
A. Hall, Galt, R.R. 7	Dawson's G. Chaff.	19	21	10	17¾	23	90¾
R. E. Cowan, Galt	Golden Jewel.....	18	21	10	19	22¼	90¼
B. S. Oliver, Branchton	Dawson's G. Chaff.	19	20	10	18	22¾	89¾
A. Hall, Ayr, R.R. 3	do	17½	24	10	18	20	89½
R. & A. Oliver, Galt	do	18	22	10	18	21	89
W. J. Douglas, do R.R. 7....	do	18	21¾	10	18	21	88¾
Wm. Johnstone, do	do	17¼	23	10	17	21	88¼
A. S. Clemons, Hespeler	do	16½	23	9	18	21¼	87¾
Geo. P. Moore, Galt, R.R. 7....	do	17	22	8	17½	23	87½
Jas. Young, do	do	17	21	10	18	20½	86
Lee Bros., do R.R. 7....	do	15	23	9	18	20¾	85¾
J. B. Wood, Preston, R.R. 2	Michigan Amber.	15	23½	9	18	20	85½
G. R. Barrie, Galt, R.R. 7....	Dawson's G. Chaff.	15	20	10	19	21	85
A. Bricker, Roseville	Golden Jewel.....	16	19	10	18	21	84
WELLINGTON.							
PUSLINCH AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Robt. Berry,</i>							
<i>St. Mary's, R.R. 1.</i>							
Jno. W. Kerr, Puslinch, R.R. 1.	Abundance.....	18½	21	9	16½	23½	88½
Peter Beaver, Guelph, R.R. 3..	Amber.....	16½	23½	9	16	22½	87½
Jno. A. Cockburn, Puslinch,							
R.R. 1	Abundance.....	17½	23	9	14½	23	87
Geo. Henderson, Guelph	Amber.....	16½	23	7½	19	20½	86½
E. S. Shantz, Hespeler, R.R. 2 ..	do	18	22½	8½	16	20	85

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

FALL WHEAT.

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			(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
WELLINGTON.—Continued.								
PUSLINCH AGR. SOCIETY.—Con.								
W. Winer & Son, Guelph, R.R. 3	Dawson's G. Chaff.	18	18	9½	17	22	84½	
Hector McCaig, Hespeler, R.R. 2	Golden Jewel.....	15½	24	9½	18	17	84	
J. & G. W. Barclay, Guelph, R.R. 6	Mogul.....	15½	22	9	17	19½	83	
Otto Raphael, Guelph, R.R. 3....	do	16½	18¾	9½	15½	22	82	
Neil Stewart, Morriston	do	16	19	9½	17	19½	81	
Chas. Currie, do	do	15	22½	9½	14½	19	80½	
Arch. McKellar, Puslinch, R.R. 2	Jewel.....	16½	18	8½	17	20	80	
D. J. McLean, Morriston	Amber.....	15½	19	8½	15	20	78	
Thos. Foley, Puslinch, R.R. 1..	Mogul.....	17	15	9	14	22	77	
YORK.								
SCHOMBERG AGR. SOCIETY.								
Judge—J. A. Kernahan, Marvill, R.R.								
Ralph Burns, King City	Dawson's G. Chaff	19½	24	9½	19	23	95	
Wm. McKay, Bradford	do	18	23	8½	13	22	84½	
G. McDonald, do	do	16½	22	9	16	18½	82	
Jas. Leonard, Schomberg .....	.....	16½	20	8	16	21	81½
Geo. Aspden, Bradford	Dawson's G. Chaff.	15½	22	6	18	19½	81	
Palmer Bros., Schomberg	Abundance.....	16	24	7	16½	17	80½	
Ed. Boyd, do	Dawson's G. Chaff	18	20	4	17	21	80	
Elijah Wray, do .....	.....	17½	20	5	15	22	79½
Jas. Walker, do	Winter King.....	15½	24	7	10	22	78½	
W. J. Johnson, Bond Head	Dawson's G. Chaff.	17	14	8	17	21	77	
Jno. Sinclair, Bradford	do	16½	24	4	10	22	76½	
Jas. Duggan, Jr., Schomberg ..	do	16½	16	6	16	20	74½	
Wm. Thomson, do	Winter King.....	12½	23	5	16	15½	72	
A. L. Boyd, Lloydtown	Dawson's G. Chaff.	18	10	4	17	21	70	
H. Brydon, do	15½	10	6	10	19	60½	

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS. *Con.*

SPRING WHEAT.

Competitors in Order of Merit.		Name of variety.	%General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
			(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
ALGOMA.								
ST. JOSEPH AGR. SOCIETY.								
Judge—Hy. Knight, Jr., Sault Ste. Marie.								
Thos. White, Richard's Ldg.	Marquis.....	16½	21	8	19	22	86½	
Wm. Lee, do	Fife.....	17	20	6	17	20½	80½	
A. W. Ross, do	do	15½	20	9	16	19	79½	
A. Stableforth, do	do	15½	21	6	16	19	77½	
Hugh Matheson, do	Marquis.....	13½	15	8	18	18	72½	
Jno. Cheer, do	do	14½	17	8	15	16	70½	
R. H. Rain, do	do	13	12	8	17	18	68	
CARLETON.								
FITZROY AGR. SOCIETY.								
Judge—J. N. Sorley, Cumming's Bridge.								
S. G. Gourlay, Kinburn	Marquis.....	15	22	7	18	22	84	
Hartley Millar, Galetta	White Fife.....	15	23	7½	16	20	81½	
Geo. Owens, Kinburn	do	17	22	8	13	21	81	
Abram Millar, Galetta	Manitoba.....	14½	21	8	16	21	80½	
J. L. Hunt, do	White Fife.....	15½	23	7	12	20½	78	
H. E. Millar, Arnprior	do	15½	22	3	18	19	77½	
A. E. Riddell, Kinburn	do	14	22	7½	14	17½	75	
Geo. A. McBride, do	Marquis.....	15	17	7½	14	21	74½	
Lawson Stewart, Arnprior	Red Fife.....	13½	21	7	15	17½	74	
A. J. Halpenny, Galetta	White Fife.....	16½	20	5	10	21½	73	
F. R. Gourlay, Kinburn	do	16½	15	8	12	20½	72	
Jas. Blair & Son, Arnprior	do	13½	20	7	13	18	71½	
W. A. Millar, do	Red Fife.....	14	22	2	17	14	69	
H. MacMillan, Kinburn	Marquis.....	17½	.....	7	16	22	62½
R. J. Hanna, do	White Fife.....	16	.....	8½	16	20½	61
J. E. Armstrong, do	do	16½	.....	7	15	20	58½
DURHAM.								
CARTWRIGHT AGR. SOCIETY.								
Judge—Jas. Boyd, Pickering, R.R. 2.								
Hy. Mountjoy, Burketon Station	Thick Set.....	16	23	8	18	22	87	
Anson Taylor, Blackstock	Red Fife.....	16	23	8	17	21	85	
J. P. Trewin, do	Thick Set.....	15	23	7	18	21	84	
Albert Wright, Nestleton, R.R. 2	Marquis.....	14	22	8	18	21	83	
Fred. Taylor, Blackstock	Red Fife.....	14	21	8	17	21	81	
Isaac Whitfield, Nestleton Sta..	Colorado.....	13	19	7	19	22	80	
Jno. Wright, Blackstock	Red Fife.....	16	16	7	18	22	79	
W. C. Ferguson, do	Colorado.....	15	15	8	18	22	78	
Abraham Beacock, Nestleton Sta	Manitoba							
	Hard Red.....	13	19	6	16	20	74	
Norman Taylor, Blackstock	Red Fife.....	16	10	7	17	22	72	
Jno. Mountjoy, Nestleton Sta...	do	15	22	7	6	21	71	

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SPRING WHEAT.

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		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
RENFREW.							
COBDEN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Robt. McKay, Marville.</i>							
Sam. McMillan, Cobden	Marquis.....	18½	18	8½	19½	24	88½
Sam. McLaren, do	do	18	21	9½	18½	21	88
Alex. McBride, do	do	17	22	9	17	22	87
Jas. Guest, do	do	18	23	9½	12	23	85½
Jno. Ireton, Forester's Falls, R.R. 1	Marquis.....	18½	18½	9½	19½	23½	84½
Jno. McLeod, Douglas	Red Fife.....	17	21	8	16	22	84
Sam. Wallace, Renfrew	Marquis.....	13	23	7½	19½	20½	83½
P. W. Mulligan, Osceola	do	16½	18	7½	19½	21½	83
J. G. McDermid, Cobden	do	16	21	8½	16	21	82½
A. W. Ross, Forester's Falls, R.R. 1	White Fife.....	15	23	8	14	21	82
Malcolm McLaren, Cobden	do	17	22	9	10½	23	81½
Ormond Gemmell, do	R.R. Marquis.....	16	21½	7½	14	21½	80½
Arthur Johnston, do	do	15½	20	7½	16½	20½	80
Jas. McLaren, Douglas	do	17½	15	8	18	21	79½
Jas. Rankin, Forester's Falls, R.R. 1	White Fife.....	16	22	8½	12	20½	79
Duncan McNaughton, Cobden ..	Marquis.....	17	18	7	14½	21	77½
Hy. Barr, Douglas	do	17½	12½	8	18	21	77
A. S. McLaren, Cobden, R.R. 2 ..	White Fife.....	16	17	8½	15	20	76½
J. C. Bulmer, do	Marquis.....	15	15	7	17	22	76
D. McEwen, do	do	16	12½	8½	16	21	74
P. Wilson, do	do	15	15	7½	15	21	73½
Robt. Jones, do	White Fife.....	16	12	9½	14	20	71½
W. J. Oates, Queen's Line	do	15½	10	7	18	20	70½
Arthur Collins, Cobden	do	16	10	8½	15	20½	70
Tom. Barr, Douglas	Marquis.....	12	16	7	16	14	65
Geo. McDermid, Cobden	do	16½	10½	8	10	20	65
NORTH RENFREW AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Robt. McKay, Marville.</i>							
Jas. W. Buchanan, Beachburg ..	Marquis.....	17	23	8½	19½	22	90
A. M. Barr, do	do	18	17	9	19	22½	85½
Jos. Keyes, Westmeath	White Fife.....	15½	21	8	18	22	84½
W. H. Metcalfe, Beachburg	do	15½	20½	8	18	22	84
H. Brown, do	Red Fife.....	16½	18	8	18	21	81½
Robt. Benning, do	do	16	18½	7½	17	22	81
Robt. A. Fraser, Forester's Falls	Marquis.....	15½	18	8	18	21	80½
R. H. Little, Westmeath	Red Fife.....	16	18	7½	15	21½	78
Herb. Comrie, Beachburg	do	14	25	7½	12	19	77½
Jno. A. Brown, do	White Fife.....	15	18	7	15	21	76
Alb. Munroe, do	do	12½	20	8½	18	15½	74½
A. M. Dougherty, Westmeath ..	Red Fife.....	16	11	8	17½	22	74½
Jno. Stevenson, Beachburg	do	13½	22	5	11½	22	74
Alex. McLean, do	White Fife.....	16	17	7	10	21½	71½
Jas. Metcalfe, do	do	15½	8	7½	15	21½	67½
Wm. Headrick, do	do	17	10	8½	9½	22½	67½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

SPRING WHEAT.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
RENFREW.— <i>Continued.</i>							
RENFREW AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. N. Sorley, Cumming's Bridge.</i>							
Lewis Galbraith, Renfrew, R.R. 3	Marquis.....	18	23	6	17	22½	86½
Geo. A. Peever, do	do	16	22½	7½	17	21½	84½
G. McIntyre, do	do	14	21	7	18½	20	80½
D. B. Stewart, do R.R. 5	do	15	22	7	17½	18	79½
J. M. Airth, do	Red Fife.....	17	10	8½	19½	22	77
R. B. Leitch, do R.R. 3	Marquis.....	13½	19	8	18	18	76½
Wm. Kasuboski, do R.R. 5	do	13	23	7	17½	15½	76
Anthony Cobus, do	do	12½	23	7½	17½	13	73½
Walter Galbraith, do R.R. 3	do	17	10	7	18	19	71
Jas. H. Fraser, Burnstown	White Fife.....	15	13	9	15	18	70
Jno. Stewart, Renfrew, R.R. 5	Marquis.....	11½	20	6½	18	13	69
Norman Jamieson, do R.R. 3	do	12	13	7	18	17½	67½
T. F. Barnet, do	Red Fife.....	14½	.....	7	12½	18½	52½
TEMISKAMING.							
NEW LISKEARD AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. J. Hamilton, Raymond.</i>							
D. McKay, New Liskeard	Red Fife.....	17	24	9	17	22	89
Robt. Jellie, do	Marquis.....	17	20	9	19	23	88
Seth Jewell, do	do	16	19	9	19	23½	86½
Milton Irwin, Hanbury	do	14	22	9	18	21	84
F. Alderdice, do	do	14	24	8	18	19	83
D. Stewart, New Liskeard	do	14	23	8	17	19	81
Jno. McFarlane, do	Red Fife.....	13½	21	8	18	20	80½
Wm. Leishman, do	Marquis.....	14	24	6	17	19	80
Jas. Carter, do	do	13	20	9	17	19	78
J. R. Philp, Milberta	do	15½	15	8	17	22	77½
R. D. Chester, New Liskeard	Red Fife.....	12½	18	8	17	18	73½
Wm. McFarlane, do	do	12	18	9	16	18	73
THUNDER BAY.							
WHITEFISH VALLEY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—G. H. Farmer, Steelton.</i>							
Jno. Harvie, Sellars	Marquis.....	16½	24½	9	17	22	89
M. Peterson, do	do	15½	24	9	16	21	85½
Wm. Winter, O'Connor	do	15½	23	8½	15	22½	84½
Thos. Luckens, Sr., O'Connor	Red Fife.....	14½	23	8½	16	21½	83½
Jno. Jacobson, Sellars	Marquis.....	14½	23	8½	17	20	83
B. Sutherland, Hymers	do	16½	16	8	16	22½	78½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*
 SPRING WHEAT.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
THUNDER BAY.— <i>Continued.</i>							
WHITE FISH VALLEY AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Continued.</i>							
Fred. E. Hawkes, S. Gillies	Marquis	15½	16	8	16	21	76½
A. Hymers, Hymers	do	12	19	8	15	18	72
Jos. Wittenshaw, Sr., Hymers . .	do	15	10	9½	16	20½	71
Albert Parker, do	do	15½	10	7½	16	21	70
M. Brown, Scobie West	do	14½	10	8	18	19	69½
C. O. Garbutt, O'Connor	do	11½	10	8½	15	18	63
YORK.							
MARKHAM AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. A. Kernahan, Maxwell.</i>							
R. S. Frisby, Unionville	Goose	18	24	8	19	22½	91½
Jas. Rennie, Milliken	do	18½	24	8	18	22	90½
Jas. Young & Son, Hagerman . .	do	18	24	8	18	22	90
G. B. Little, Agincourt	do	18	23	8½	18	22	89½
Jas. Lapp & Son, Cedar Grove . .	do	18	24	8	19	20	89
Elgin Myers, Todmorden	do	17	24	8	18	21½	88½
W. A. Patterson, Agincourt . . .	do	17	24	8	18	21	88
P. W. Boynton, Dollar	do	18	21	8	18	22½	87½
Alex. Donaldson, Milliken	do	15½	24	7	14	20	80½
Robt. Cunningham, Hagerman . .	do	13	20	8	18	20½	79½
R. T. Boynton, Unionville	do	18	10	8	17	23	76
R. Hammond, do	do	17	12	7	16	21	73
Howard Malcolm, Brougham . . .	do	14½	15	6	16	17	68½
W. Summerfeldt, Unionville . . .	do	15	10	8	16	18½	67½
C. Hemmingway, Hagerman	do	16½	.....	8	18	18½	61
G. L. Williamson, Markham . . .	do	12	5	6	18	17	58
W. P. Johnson, Stonffville	do	13½	10	6	12	16	57½
J. R. Balsdon, Markham	do	13½	.....	5	16	18½	53
W. Harper, Hagerman	do	11½	.....	6	14	17	48½
A. McKinnon, Unionville	do	14	8	12	14	48
Geo. Morrison, Markham	do	13½	5	14	14½	47

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

BARLEY.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores
		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
BRANT.							
ONONDAGA AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. N. Allan, Canboro</i>							
Geo. Thomson, Cainsville, R.R. 1	O. A. C. 21.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
R. J. Robertson, do	do	17	23	9	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Geo. Simpson, do	do	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	9	19	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	90
Thos. Thomson, do	do	18	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	19	23	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
A. W. Van Sickle, Onondaga ..	do	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	19	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	89
Harold H. Howell, Cainsville ..	do	18	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hy. Preiss, Middleport, R.R. 1.	do	17	21	9	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	88
A. A. Barton, Cainsville	do	16	23	9	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. W. Burrill, do R.R. 2	do	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	19	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
A. W. Hamilton, Cainsville	do	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. H. Hird, Onondaga	do	16	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	87
Chas. Edwards, do	do	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	86 $\frac{1}{2}$
David T. Thomson, Cainsville ..	do	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	9	19	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	86
A. A. Fair, do	do	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	9	19	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	86
Francis Thomson, do ..	do	18	15	9	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	84
J. R. Alexander & Son, Brantford ..	do	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	9	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hy. Reeker, Caledonia	do	16	19	9	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	83
Geo. E. Wood, Cainsville, R.R. 1	do	17	16	9	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	83
BRUCE.							
EASTNOR AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. A. Kernahan, Maxwell.</i>							
C. G. Bray, Spry	O. A. C. 21.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	9	19	23	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
J. H. Cook, Lion's Head	do	18	23	9	18	23	91
H. H. Harding, do	do	15	24	9	18	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jos. Bray, do	do	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	9	17	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	87
Ronald Cameron, Spry	do	16	24	9	16	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$
A. Miehlfhausen, Lion's Head ..	do	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	21	84
W. Vickers, Cape Chin	do	16	20	9	18	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
B. F. Bartram, Lion's Head ...	do	14	23	8	10	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Arthur Slocum, do	do	15	22	6	10	20	73
W. G. Bray, do	do	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	6	17	13	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
T. Hewson, Barrow Bay .....	.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	7	16	14	59 $\frac{1}{2}$
HURON TP. AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—R. E. Mortimer, Honeywood.</i>							
R. H. Reid, Kincardine, R.R. 1..	O. A. C. 21.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	8	16	22	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
Robt. Geddes, Ripley, R.R. 1.	do	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	7	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top are maximum possible score.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

BARLEY.

Competitors in Order of Merit.		Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
			(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
BRUCE.— <i>Continued.</i>								
HURON TP. AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>								
J. H. Reid,	do	O. A. C. 21.....	15½	20	6	18	21½	81
Robt. Irwin,	do	do	16½	22	5	15	20	78½
W. J. Roulston,	Lucknow, R.R. 6	do	17	18	6½	16	20½	78
W. C. Smith,	Ripley, R.R. 1..	do	16	12	9	16	20	73
D. Finlayson,	do R.R. 4..	do	16	17	7	12	19½	71½
W. R. McDonald,	Lucknow,							
R.R. 4	do	do	16	12	7	16	19	70
Alex. McLennan,	Ripley, R.R. 4	do	14	18	7½	12½	16½	68½
A. McAuley,	do R.R. 4	do	17	7½	8½	12½	20½	66
J. W. Thompson,	do R.R. 1	do	16	5	8	16	19	64
D. Campbell,	do	do	16	.....	6½	12	19	53½
DUNDAS.								
MOUNTAIN AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—W. J. Barber, Rossmore.</i>								
Robt. Mulholland,	S. Mountain.	O. A. C. 21.....	17	19	7	17½	21	81½
Wm. Beggs	do	Mandscheuri.....	16½	17	8½	18	20½	80½
E. Frantz,	do	do	17	14	8½	18	20	77½
Robt. Simzer,	Winchester, R.R.	O. A. C. 21.....	16½	8	9	19	22	74½
W. N. Marshall,	S. Mountain	Mandscheuri.....	16½	13	9	15	20½	74
J. E. Montgomery,	do	O. A. C. 21.....	16	11	9	18	19½	73½
Rich. Steinbury,	do	do	16	.....	8½	17	23	64½
W. A. Shaver,	Mountain	do	18	.....	8	18	20	64
Wm. Forrester,	S. Mountain	do	15	.....	8½	18	20½	62
J. W. Gilroy,	do	Mandscheuri.....	14½	.....	8	15	18	55½
Minor Henderson,	do	O. A. C. 21.....	14½	.....	9	5	22	50½
R. K. Graham,	do	Mandscheuri.....	9	.....	6	15	16½	46½
GREY.								
WALTER'S FALLS AGR. SOCIETY								
<i>Judge—J. S. Hiddleston, Guelph.</i>								
F. E. Wickham,	Walter's Falls	O. A. C. 21.....	17½	22½	8½	17	24	89½
Jno. Thom,	do	do	17	22	8½	16½	22	86
Jno. Hughes,	do	do	17½	20	8	15	23	83½
Geo. S. Reid,	Markdale	do	15	20	9½	17	20½	82
Jas. Bowes,	Strathairn	do	18	15	8½	16	23½	81
Jas. Shepherdson,	Markdale,							
R.R. 3	do	do	17½	19	9	12½	22	80
Jno. Dixon,	Markdale	do	16½	9½	9½	16½	21½	73½
A. McDougall,	Walter's Falls..	Mandscheuri.....	15	17	8	12	20½	72½
W. A. Caswell,	do	Berlin.....	16½	13	7½	7	22½	66½
Torance Gardiner,	Woodford	Two-rowed.....	15½	10	6	12	20½	64½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

BARLEY.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
HALDIMAND.							
CALEDONIA AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. N. Allan, Canboro.</i>							
T. Weylie, Caledonia	O. A. C. 21.....	17½	23	9	19	22	90½
H. McMarran, Jr., do R.R. 3	do	17½	22½	9	19	22	90
Alex. Cowie, do	do	17½	21½	9	19	22½	89½
W. J. Moffatt, Glanford Station, R.R. 3	do	17½	22	9	18	22½	89
Wm. Berry, Caledonia, R. R. 2 ..	do	18	21	9	18½	22	88½
J. B. Calder, Glanford Station, R.R. 3	do	18	19	9	19	23	88
S. Ferris, Caledonia, R.R. 2 ..	do	17	22	9	17½	22	87½
Jas. Douglas, do	do	16	22	9	18	21½	86½
D. Smith, Glanford Sta., R.R. 3 ..	do	16¾	20	9	19	21	85¾
A. C. Phipps, Caledonia, R.R. 4 ..	do	18	18	9	17	22½	84½
L. Wilson, Hamilton, R.R. 4 ..	do	16½	18	9	18	21¼	82¾
R. B. Calder, Glanford Station, R.R. 3	do	16	17	9	19	21	82
C. E. Anderson & Son, Caledonia, R.R. 3	do	16	16	9	18	21	80
Jos. Corner, Caledonia, R.R. 2 ..	do	16	15	9	18½	21½	80
HALTON.							
HALTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—F. W. Rilaunce, Beaverton.</i>							
Geo. E. Gastle, Milton	O. A. C. 21.....	16	23	9	18	23	89
Sam. Harrop, do	do	18	20½	9½	18½	22	88½
Jas. H. Wilson, do R.R. 4 ..	do	17	20	9	19½	22	87½
E. A. McDougall, do	do	16½	22	9	18	21½	87
Robt. Patterson, do R.R. 6 ..	do	17½	21	9	16	21½	85
E. Reedhead, do	do	15½	23	8	16	22	84½
G. B. Ellenton, do	do	15½	23	8	16	21½	84
W. A. Dixon, do	Swedish Select...	15½	20	9	18	21	83½
Geo. Colton, do	do	15½	19	9½	17	22½	83½
Wm. Harne, do	O. A. C. 21.....	18	18	9	16	22	83
H. Dixon, do	do	16½	20	7	18	20	81½
W. D. Shields, do R.R. 6 ..	do	15	15	9	18	22	79
W. N. Scott, do	O. A. C. 21.....	16½	15	8	16	21	76½
HASTINGS.							
FRANKFORD AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jno. Gardhouse, Weston.</i>							
A. K. Ketcheson, Trenton, R.R. 5 ..	O. A. C. 21.....	18½	23	10	19	23½	94
C. H. Ketcheson, Belleville, R.R. 2 ..	do	17	24	10	19	23	93

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.* BARLEY.

Competitors in Order of Merit.			Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	*Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
				(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
HASTINGS.—Continued.									
FRANKFORD AGR. SOCIETY.—Con.									
W. E. Vanderwater, Belleville, R.R. 2	O.A.C. 21	17½	23	10	19	23	92½		
Milton Vanderwater, Belleville, R.R. 45	do	17½	23	10	18	22½	91		
D. I. Rose, Frankford, R.R. 2	do	18	23	9	17	23½	90½		
D. E. Coon, do	do	18	23	9	17	23	90		
J. W. Hess, Trenton	do	17	18	9	19	23	86		
F. R. Mallory, Frankford	do	18	16	10	18	22½	84½		
Geo. Nicolson, Belleville, R.R. 2	do	16½	18	10	18	20	82½		
H. J. Gay, Frankford	do	17	16	9	18	22	82		
E. P. Bonisteel, do R.R. 2	do	19	15	9	16	22	81		
LAMBTON.									
PLYMPTON AND WYOMING AGR. SOCIETY.									
Judge—Jas. McNeil, Maple.									
R. S. Jardine, Camlachie	O. A. C. 21	17½	22	9	18	22½	89		
Chas. Smith, Wyoming	do	16	21	8	18	22	85		
Geo. Hartley, do	do	17	20	8½	17	22	84½		
Geo. Armstrong, do	do	16	21	7½	17	22	83½		
Rich. Smith, do	do	16	20	7	18	21	82		
Archie Smith, do	do	15	21	7	18	20	81		
E. F. Steadman, Petrolia	do	16	18	7	18	21	80		
Jos. Stonehouse, Wyoming	do	16	16	7½	18	20	77½		
Ralton Smith, do	do	15½	16	7	16	20	74½		
T. C. Smith, do R.R. 2	do	14½	18	6½	17	18	74		
Hugh Hunter, do	do	13	16	9	17	17½	72½		
NIPISSING.									
VERNER AGR. SOCIETY.									
Judge—Geo. W. Glover, Nottawa									
Geo. Demers, Verner	O. A. C. 21	17	24½	10	19½	23½	94½		
S. Lawrence, do	do	16	24½	10	19½	23	93		
S. A. Aubey, do R.M.D	do	16	24½	9½	19	23	92		
Z. Ribandy, Millerand	do	15	25	10	19½	22	91½		
O. Oyotte, do	do	14½	25	9½	19½	22½	91		
T. Filiatrault, Verner	do	13½	24½	10	19½	22	89½		
Louis Brunet, do	do	14½	24½	7½	19½	22	88		
Moise Paquette, do	do	12	24	10	19	21½	86½		
J. Ducharme, do R.M.D	do	16	9½	9½	19	23	77		
A. Sylvester, do	do	15½	9½	10	19	22½	76½		

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

BARLEY.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
PEEL.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
ALBION & BOLTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—S. H. Treverton, Belleville.</i>							
A. McCourt & Son, Bolton	O. A. C. 21	18½	23	10	19	24	94½
Ebenezer Armstrong, do	do	18	25	9	20	22	94
Albert Rutherford, do	do	16½	25	9	18	24	92½
Geo. Downey, do	do	17	22	9	18	23	89
Norman Downey, do	do	17½	21	9	18	23	88½
Wilson Downey, do	do	17	22	9	18	22	88
Jas. Caldwell, do	do	17	20	9	16	22	84
And. Henderson, do	do	14½	20	8	18	22	82½
O. H. Downey, do	do	16	19	8	18	21	82
M. C. Moffatt, do	do	17	20	9	16	20	82
S. Cameron, do	do	16	20	8	17	21	82
W. K. Westlake, do	do	14	20	8	16	18	76
PERTIL.							
KIRKTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. D. McKenna, Loretto.</i>							
Amos. Doupe, Exeter, R.R. 3	O. A. C. 21	17	23	7	20	22	89
Jas. Robinson, St. Mary's	do	15	19	7	17	21	79
Robt. Berry, do	do	15	15	8	18	22	78
Harvey Webster, do	do	16	13	8	18	22	77
Wesley Shier, Woodham	do	16	21½	8	9	22	76½
Wm. Harding, St. Mary's	do	13	20	7	15	21	76
Adam M. Doupe, do	do	16	15	8	16	20	75
Jno. Roy, Russeldale	do	16	14	7	16	21	74
Arthur H. Doupe, Exeter	do	16	13	7	16	21	73
Jno. Urquhart, St. Mary's	do	16	13	7	16	21	73
David Foster, Science Hill	do	16	10	7	17	22	72
M. Brethour, St. Mary's	do	16	10	9	13	22	70
Jos. Creary, Woodham	do	16	10	9	13	22	70
RAINY RIVER.							
RAINY RIVER VALLEY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—G. H. Farmer, Steellton</i>							
Jno. E. King, Emo	O. A. C. 21	15½	24	10	20	17	86½
J. L. Locking, do	do	16	24	9	18	18	85
A. J. Hunter, Sleeman	do	14½	24	7	18	18	81½
Ed. Mose, Emo	Mandscheuri	13½	22	8½	19	18½	81
J. T. Dungey, do	do	14	24	8½	15	18½	80
Jas. Brigham, do	O. A. C. 21	14½	21	9	17	18	79½
Ed. Tompkins, do	do	12	21	8	17	16½	74½
J. P. Kelly, do	do	13½	15	9	18	17½	73
O. Cameron, do	Mandscheuri	10½	24	9	18	9	70½
G. A. Locking, do	O. A. C. 21	15½	10	8	18	18½	70

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top are maximum possible scores.

6 A.S.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*
BARLEY.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
SIMCOE.							
NOTTAWASAGA & G. NORTHERN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—F. W. Rillance, Beaverton.</i>							
Alex. Morrison, Creemore, R.R. 2	O. A. C. 21.....	18	23	9½	19	23	92½
Alex. Doner, Stayner, R.R. 2...	do	17½	23	9½	19	22½	91½
Reuben Smith, Smithdale	do	18½	23	9	18	22½	91
J. A. McDermid, Batteau, R.R. ...	do	18½	21	9½	18½	23	90½
A. J. Harkin, Stayner, R.R. 2...	do	19½	10	9½	19	23½	81½
Mal. Gadwa, Smithdale	O. A. C. 21.....	15½	17½	8	18	21	80
Jno. McKee, Duntroon	do	17	10	9½	19	22	77½
W. H. Davis, Batteau	Mandscheuri.....	18	12	9	15	23	77
J. Fisher, do	O. A. C. 21.....	17½	8	9	18	23	75½
Geo. Spearing, do	do	18½	8	9	17	22½	75
R. G. Howie, Smithdale	do	16½	6	9	18	22½	72
WELLINGTON.							
ERIN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. S. Hiddleston, Guelph.</i>							
S. Bingham & Sons, Hillsburg	O. A. C. 21.....	15½	22½	9	20	21	88
C. E. McMillan, Erin	do	18½	20	9	17	22½	87
G. D. Fletcher, do	do	15½	22	7	18	22	84½
M. Leitch, Guelph, R.R. 1.....	do	17	20	7	17	22½	83½
J. W. Burt & Sons, Hillsburg ..	do	16	20	7	17	21½	81½
S. E. Griffin, Acton, R.R. 2.....	do	15½	19	8	17	21½	81
Chester Burt, Hillsburg	do	16	19	8	16½	21	80½
Dan. Sinclair, Erin	do	17	19	8	14	21½	79½
Archibald McGill, do	do	16	12½	8	17	20½	74
YORK.							
RICHMOND HILL AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—S. H. Treverton, Belleville.</i>							
Fred. A. Clarke, Gormley, R.R. 2	O. A. C. 21.....	19½	25	9	19	22½	95
J. Bell, L'Amaroux	do	17½	22	9	19	23	90½
C. M. Palmer, Richmond Hill.	do	18	20	9	19	24	90
Frank Boyle, Unionville	do	16½	22	9	18	21	86½
F. A. Legge, Jefferson	do	16	20	9	18	22	85
W. H. Clubine, Thornhill	do	17	20	9	18	20	84
R. F. Boynton, Unionville	do	16½	22	9	15	20	82½
J. S. McNair, Elgin Mills	do	14	15	9	18	22	78
C. N. Cooper, Richmond Hill..	do	15	18	8	15	20½	76½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

PEAS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.		Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from disease and insects as mildew, blight, weevil, worms, etc.	Purity of variety.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Total of scores.
BRUCE.			(20)	(15)	(20)	(15)	(30)	(100)
EASTNOR AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—Alan R. G. Smith,</i>								
<i>New Hamburg.</i>								
R. Cameron, Lion's Head	....	Can. Beauty	20	15	18	14	27	94
Wm. Bray, Sr., Spry	.....	do	19	14	17	14	28	92
A. Miehlfhausen, Lion's Head	....	Golden Vine	17	13	18	13	25	86
W. Vickers, Cape Chin	.....	do	16	12	16½	14	26	84½
W. J. Bray, Jr., Lion's Head	....	Can. Beauty	16	12	16	14	26	84
W. J. Walpole, Spry	.....	Golden Vine	16	11	16½	14	26	83½
Jos. Bray, Lion's Head	.....	do	16	13	15	14	25	83
Geo. Hawse, Spry	.....	Arthur	15	12	17	13	25	82
T. Bartram, Lion's Head	.....	Cruickshank's						
		Special	15	11	16	13	26	81
Hugh Boyd, do	.....	Golden Vine	15	11	15	13	26	80
HURON TP. AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—Alan R. G. Smith,</i>								
<i>New Hamburg.</i>								
R. H. Reid, Kincardine, R.R. 1		Multiplier	17	13	16	14	27	87
Duncan Campbell, Ripley, R.R. 3		D. O'Rourke	17	13	16	14	26½	86½
P. Reavie, do R.R. 1		Multiplier	16	13½	17	14	25	85½
Robt. Irwin, do	....	D. O'Rourke	16	13	17	14	25	85
W. R. McDonald, do	....	Multiplier	15	14	17	14	24	84
W. I. Bradley, do R.R. 1		do	15	14	16½	14	24	83½
D. Campbell, do R.R. 3		do	16	13	16	14	24	83
W. J. Hovey, do R.R. 1		do	16	10	16	14	25	81
J. H. Reid, Kincardine, R.R. 1		do	14	13	16	13	24	80
Alex. McLennan, Ripley, R.R. 4		do	15	12	15	14	24	80
C. E. Smith, do R.R. 1		D. O'Rourke	15	12	15	14	24	80
RENFREW.								
COBDEN AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—H. W. Graham,</i>								
<i>Britannia Bay.</i>								
Mac. McLaren, Cobden, R.R. 1		Crown	19	12	17	14	27	89
A. McBride, do	.....		16	14	17	13	26	86
Jno. Oates, do R.R. 1		Concordia	16	13	15	13	25½	82½
Arthur Johnston, do	.....	Golden Vine	15	12½	18	12½	24	82
Sam. McMillan, Cobden, R.R. 1		Can. Beauty	16	13	18	13	21	81
Sam. McLaren, do	.....	Golden Vine	14½	12	16½	13	21	80

*General appearance—Considering stand of crop, type of plant, vigor and uniformity of growth, and method of seeding.

†Yield and quality of grain—Considering number and size of pods per plant, uniformity of maturity and proportion of grain to straw.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

PEAS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.				Name of variety.	* General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from disease and insects as mildew, blight, weevil, worms, etc.	Purity of variety.	† Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
					(20)	(15)	(20)	(15)	(30)	(100)
RENFREW.— <i>Continued.</i>										
COBDEN AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>										
A. W. Ross,	Cobden,	R.R.	.....	.....	15½	11	16	12	25	79½
Duncan McEwan,	do	.....	Golden Vine	.....	15½	11	17	13	22½	79
Geo. McDiarmid,	do	R.R.	.....	.....	15½	13	16	11	22	77½
Elmer Bros.,	do	.....	Concordia	.....	14½	10	15	13	23	75½
Arthur Collins,	do	.....	.....	.....	13	11	17	13	21	75
Osmond Gemmill,	do	R.R. 1	Crown	.....	13	13	15	12	21	74
Jas. Guest,	do	.....	.....	.....	12	13	16	10	22	73
Jno. G. McDiarmid,	do	.....	.....	.....	12	13	15	10	22	72
Hy. Barr,	Douglas	.....	.....	.....	16	6	13	14	20	69
Peter Wilson,	Cobden,	R.R. 1	.....	.....	13	8	17	10	19	67
RENFREW AGR. SOCIETY.										
<i>Judge—H. W. Graham,</i>										
<i>Britannia Bay.</i>										
J. McAirth,	Renfrew	.....	Arthur	.....	18½	13	19	14	25½	90
G. McIntyre,	do	.....	do	.....	16½	14	18	13	24	85½
Thos. F. Barnet,	do	.....	do	.....	15	10	19	14	25	83
McLaren & Son,	do	.....	do	.....	14½	12	19	13	23½	82
Jno. Stewart,	do	R.R. 5	June	.....	15½	14	17	13	22	81½
Walter Galbraith,	do	R.R. 3	.....	.....	15½	12	17	13½	21½	79½
D. B. Stewart,	do	R.R. 5	Golden Vine	.....	16½	13	14	12	23	78½
Wm. Kasuboski,	do	.....	Arthur	.....	16	12	16	13	21	78
Geo. A. Peever,	do	R.R. 3	Golden Vine	.....	15	11	17	13	21½	77½
Robt. B. Leitch,	do	.....	.....	.....	14½	12	17	12	21	76½
Jas. H. Fraser,	Burnstown	.....	Arthur	.....	13	10	17	12	22	74

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

BEANS

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from disease and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	†Apparent yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
		(20)	(10)	(20)	(15)	(35)	(100)
KENT.							
OXFORD AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—R. L. Moorhouse.</i>							
Geo. B. Newman, Muirkirk, R.R. 2	Yellow Eye.....	19	9	19	15	32	94
H. F. Sifton, Highgate	do	17	9	17	15	32	90
Ernest Gosnell, do	do	18	8	17	15	30	88
Geo. F. Reyecraft, do	do	15	9	18	15	29	86
F. B. Gosnell, do	do	17	7	18	14	29	85
Thos. Gordon, do	do	17½	7	16	15	29	84½
Clayton Gosnell, do	do	14	8	16	15	31	84
W. W. Scott, do	do	16	8	17	15	27	83
W. M. Attridge, do	do	16	9	18	11	28	82
Roy R. McLaren, do	do	15	8	16	12	29	80
T. W. Scott & Sons, do R.R. 1	do	15	8	16	15	25½	79½
F. Stone, do	do	16	7	15	13	28	79
Jno. R. Attridge, do	do	15	9	16	12	26	78
J. W. Reyecraft, Muirkirk	do	13	8	15	12	28½	76½
Jno. B. MacDougall, do	Pea Bean.....	16	5	18	14	23	76
D. D. Graham, do	do	15	5	16	15	23	74
Jno. Schweitzer, Highgate....	Yellow Eye.....	12½	8	16	11	26	73½
Wm. Blue, do	Pea Bean.....	16	5	18	12	22	73
W. R. Sifton & Son, Palmyra ..	do	13	5	16	15	23	72
Alex. Clarke, Muirkirk	do	15	5	17	15	18½	70½
Jno. Mackay, do	do	13	5	15	15	22	70
Robt. A. Newman, Highgate ...	do	14	5	16	12	22	69
Peter Clarke, do R.R. 3	do	12	6	15	13	22	68
Jno. Wade, do	do	16	4	16	12	19½	67½
Matt. Driver, Palmyra	do	13	5	14	12	21	65
Clark Bros., Highgate. R.R. 2.	do	10	5	12	15	21	63

*General appearance—Considering method of planting, uniformity of stand, vigour of growth and evenness of crop.

†Apparent yield and quality of grain—Considering number and size of pods per plant, number of beans per pod, uniformity of maturity and marketable quality including size, smoothness and colour.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	†Yield of fodder and grain.	Totals of scores.
BRANT.		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
ONONDAGA AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—T. J. Shepley, Amherstburg.</i>							
A. W. Van Sickle, Onondaga ..	Wisconsin No. 7..	19	4	15	14½	27	89½
A. W. Hamilton, Cainsville ...	do ...	18	4½	18	13	35½	89
Jas. Pate, Paris, R.R. 4	do ...	18	4½	17	14	34	87½
Harold H. Howell, Cainsville..	do ...	17	4	18	10	31	80
Geo. Thomson, do R.R. 1	Compton's Early..	17	4	16	12	30½	79½
Ira Barton & Son, do ...	White Cap.....	17	4	15	12	31	79
R. J. Robertson, do ...	White Cap, Long-fellow & Compton's Early.....	14½	4	17	10	33	78½
A. B. Rose, do R.R. 2	Wisconsin No. 7..	15	4	14	11	30	74
Alfred Burrill, do ...	White Cap.....	14½	4	17	10	28	73½
Francis Thomson, do ...	White Cap, Long-fellow & Compton's Early....	15½	4	14	10	29½	73
Thos. Thomson, do R.R. 1	Mixed.....	14½	4	14	10	30	72½
Herb. Hamilton, do ...	Wisconsin No. 7..	15	3½	15	11	27	71
David Thomson, do R.R. 1	White Cap and Compton's Early..	13½	4	16	10	24	67½
Chas. Edwards, Onondaga	Wisconsin No. 7..	14½	3½	8	10	31	67
Jno. Douglas, Caledonia, R.R. 2	White Cap.....	13½	4	11	10	28	66½
DUNDAS.							
WINCHESTER AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. D. McLennan, Lancaster.</i>							
Thos. Edgerton, Winchester, R.R. 2	Wisconsin No. 7..	18	2	19	15	36	90
W. H. Hamilton, Chesterville ..	do ...	17	4	20	14	33	88
R. D. Cheney & Son, Winchester	do ...	16	4	15	14	38	87
S. Fulton, Chesterville	King Philip.....	18	4	19	13	32	86
R. Baker, Winchester	Wisconsin No. 7..	15	3	20	13	34	85
Ed. Baker, do	King Philip.....	15	3	20	14	32	84
J. Jamieson & Sons, do R.R. 4	North Dakota....	13	4	20	13	32	82
Geo. Smith, do R.R. 3	Wisconsin No. 7..	12	4	18	13	33	80
R. J. Anderson, do	do ...	16	3	13	14	33	79
W. M. Cassidy, do	do ...	16	3	17	13	29	78
F. Parker, do	do ...	16	3	17	13	30	76
D. Christie & Son, do	White Cap.....	13	3	17	13	34	75
W. B. Hamilton, Chesterville ..	Wisconsin No. 7..	14	3	14	10	34	74
Jno. Moffatt, Winchester, R.R. 7	White Cap.....	13	2	10	15	34	74
R. W. Justus, do	do ...	12	4	10	12	35	73
	Wisconsin No. 7..	15	3	15	13	26	72

*General appearance—Considering uniformity and stand of crop, type of plant, and vigor of growth, and method of planting.

†Yield of fodder and grain—Considering quality and quantity of fodder, type as regards size, shape and yield of ears, uniformity of ear, size and depth of kernels, variety considered.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at top of the table are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.			Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	Yield of fodder and grain.	Totals of scores.
DUNDAS.— <i>Continued.</i>				(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
WINCHESTER AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>									
Hb. Robertson,	Winchester,	R.R. 2	Wisconsin No. 7...	14	3	12	13	29	71
D. G. Hutt,	do	R.R. 3	Leaming.....	11	3	15	13	26	68
F. Davidson,	do	.....	Wisconsin No. 7...	18	3	20	10	15	66
Kenneth Hutt,	do	R.R. 4	White Cap.....	17	1	17	.....	30	65
Adam Summers,	do	.....	Mixed.....	14	3	14	.....	32	63
E. R. Steele,	do	.....	Wisconsin No. 7...	14	2	10	13	23	62
F. Parker,	do	.....	W. C. Yel. Dent...	14	3	16	.....	28	61
Howard Annable,	do	R.R. 2	White Cap.....	9	2	12	7	24	54
Jas. Scott,	do	R.R. 2	Wisconsin No. 7...	6	4	5	10	20	45
J. E. Hutt,	do	.....	W. Cap Dent....	12	.....	.....	12	16	40
DURHAM.									
CLARKE TP. AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—Adam Hood, Hagerman.</i>									
W. S. Cobbledick,	Kendall	....	Pride of Nashua..	18	4½	18	13	35	88½
A. Powers,	Orono	.....	Leaming.....	17	4½	17½	14	34½	87½
C. L. Powers,	do	.....	do	17½	4½	18	13	34	87
D. J. Gibson,	Bowmanville	....	White Cap.....	16½	4	18	13	35	86½
W. L. Smith,	Orono	.....	Wisconsin No. 7...	16	4	18	13	35½	86½
Robt. Gray,	Newcastle	.....	White Cap.....	16	4	16	14	36	86
S. Josse,	do	.....	do	17	4½	17	13	34	85½
J. I. Chapman,	Kirby	.....	Leaming.....	17	4½	17	13	33½	85
A. A. Chapman,	Orono	.....	do	15½	4½	17	13	34½	84½
A. J. Tamblin,	do	.....	Leaming.....	16	4	16	14	33½	83½
A. McKay,	Starkville	.....	do	16	4	16	13	34	83
T. B. Lovekin,	Newcastle	.....	Pride of Nashua..	16	4	14	14	34	82½
F. W. Tamblin	Orono	.....	White Cap.....	15	4	16	13	33	81
ELGIN.									
ALDBORO AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—Geo. Sexsmith, Ridgeway.</i>									
J. A. King,	Wardsville,	R.R. 1.	White Cap.....	17	3	20	15	35	90
E. J. Purcell,	do	.....	do	17	4	18	15	35	89
D. L. Purcell & Son,	do	....	do	15	5	17	15	36	88
Jas. Ellison,	do	R.R. 1	do	16½	3½	18	15	34½	87½
Dug. Purcell & Son,	do	.....	Yellow Dent.....	16	4	17	14	36	87
R. J. Spence,	Rodney,	R.R. 1.	8-rowed Yellow...	14½	5	17	15	34½	86
Jacob Zoller,	West Lorne	.....	Longfellow.....	16	3½	19	15	32	85½
W. W. Havens,	Rodney,	R.R. 2	Wisconsin No. 7...	15	4	17	15	34	85
J. K. Hux,	do	R.R. 3	do	14½	5	15	15	35	84½
J. Hessenour,	do	R.R. 3	Longfellow.....	16	4	17	13	34	84
A. Clark,	do	R.R. 1	White Flint.....	16	3½	18	12	34	83½
D. Carmichael,	West Lorne	..	8-rowed Yellow...	17	4	17	14	31	83
T. W. Havens,	Rodney,	R.R. 3	Yellow Flint.....	15½	2½	18	15	31½	82½
R. A. Kerr,	do	....	Wisconsin No. 7...	16	4	15	13	34	82
W. A. Kelly,	do	R.R. 2	8-rowed Yellow...	15½	5	15	14	32	81½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at top of the table are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	†Yield of fodder and grain.	Totals of scores.
ELGIN.—Continued.		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
ALDBORO AGR. SOCIETY.—Con.							
Wm. Kelly, .. Rodney, R.R. 2	8-rowed Yellow...	15	5	15	14	31	80
Blake Buchan, do	do	15	5	15	14	30	79
Jas. Kelly, do	Compton's Early	14	5	15	15	30	79
Jas. Wehham, do	White Flint.....	14	4	16	15	29	78
Archie McColl, do	Wisconsin No. 7..	14	4	16	15	29	78
S. DORCHESTER AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. N. Allan, Canboro.</i>							
Jas. M. Woolley & Son, Springfield	Early Leaming...	17½	4½	19	13	34½	88½
F. E. Martin, Springfield ..	W. C. Yel. Dent...	17½	4½	17½	13	35½	88
S. P. Charlton, do ..	Wisconsin No. 7...	16½	4½	18	14	34½	87½
Edmund Connor, do	Mixed.....	17½	4½	18½	7½	34	82
Jas. Smith, do ..	do ..	17½	4½	18	7½	33½	80¾
S. Charlton, do ..	White Cap and Mixed.....	17	4½	17	7½	34	79½
R. B. McKenney, do ..	King Philip.....	12½	4½	16½	14½	31	79
Wm. Falkerson, S. Dorchester.	White Cap Dent (Mixed).....	15	4½	19	11	28	77½
G. W. Smith, Brownsville	King Philip (Mixed).....	15½	4½	17	7½	33	77½
Clifton Charlton, Springfield ..	Early California (Mixed).....	15¾	4½	17	6	33	76¼
WEST ELGIN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. N. Allan, Canboro.</i>							
Alf. Berdan, Campbellton	Salzer's N. Dakota	18	4½	18½	14½	35½	91
Jas. Sifton, Wallacetown	do	16¾	4½	18	15	34½	88¾
Jno. L. Pearce, do ..	Pearce's Prolific..	16½	4½	19	15	32½	87½
W. S. Pearce, do ..	do	16½	4½	16	15	35	87
Harold Coates, Dutton	W. C. Yel. Dent...	18	4½	14	14	36	86½
W. C. Pearce, Fingal	Wisconsin No. 7..	17½	4½	16½	15	32½	86
Jno. MacPherson, Campbellton.	Leaming.....	17½	4½	17	14½	31½	84¾
Jonah A. Page, Wallacetown ..	Pearce's Prolific..	16½	4	19	15	29½	84
Alex. McKillop, do ..	do	17½	4½	16	15	31	83¾
W. H. Pard, Dutton	do	16¾	4½	15	15	30½	81¾
M. McNabb, Iona	Bailey.....	16½	4½	16	15	29½	81¼
F. A. Henderson, Fingal	W. C. Yel. Dent...	16½	4½	14	13	32	80
Sandy Clarke, Dutton	Pearce's Prolific..	15	4½	13	13½	32	78
Jas. Page, Wallacetown	do	14¾	4½	14	15	29	77¼
Jno. E. Pearce, do ..	Longfellow.....	14½	4½	14	15	29	77
H. V. Sutherland, Fingal	W. C. Yel. Dent...	16½	4½	11	12	33	77
ESSEX.							
AMHERSTBURG, ANDERDON AND MALDEN AG. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. M. Abraham, Chatham, R.R. 1.</i>							
T. J. Shepley, Amherstburg ...	Wisconsin No. 7..	18¾	4¾	19	14¾	38¾	96

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	†Yield of fodder and grain.	Totals of scores.
		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
ESSEX.—Continued.							
AMHERSTBURG, ANDERDON AND MALDEN AGR. SOCIETY.—Con.							
Frank Bondy, N. Malden	Wisconsin No. 7...	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{3}{4}$
H. Mickle, Amherstburg	do	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	95 $\frac{1}{4}$
Albert McGee, do	do	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	18	14	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{3}{4}$
Forest Pigeon, do	do	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	19	14	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chas. Mickle, do	do	18	4	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	92
Russell Brush, do	Yellow Gourd....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$
Frank McGee, N. Malden	Wisconsin No. 7...	18	4	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jas. Deneau, do	do	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	18	14	37	91 $\frac{1}{4}$
M. Enderby, Amherstburg, R.R. 1	do	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	13	37	91
Ralph Mickle, do	Wisconsin No. 7...	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jas. Martin, do	do	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	89 $\frac{3}{4}$
Jno. Park, Amherstburg	do	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	17	14	37	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gordon Deneau, W. Malden	do	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	15	14	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	88
E. A. Deneau, N. Malden	do	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	19	14	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	88
F. G. Hutchins, do R.R. 2	do	18	4	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	88
C. H. Atkinson, Amherstburg ..	do	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	18	14	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$
C. Atkinson, do	do	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	18	14	35	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. W. Bailey, do	Wisconsin No. 7...	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	87
A. E. Wood, do R.R. 2	do	15	4	18	14	34	85
Gordon Sellers, do	Early Rochester..	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{3}{4}$
W. Anderson, do R.R. 1	Bailey	17	4	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	37	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jos. Wood, do	Wisconsin No. 7...	15	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	14	34	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thos. Mahon, Auld	Leaming	16	4	18	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	79
Alex. Senasac, do	Wisconsin No. 7...	16	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	12	34	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
J. W. Tuffelmire, Auld	Leaming	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	12	12	32	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Albert Arner, N. Malden	White Cap	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	32	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
COMBER AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Geo. Sexsmith, Ridgeway.</i>							
J. S. Ainslie, Comber	Leaming	19	3	20	15	34	91
Benj. Brown, do	Wisconsin No. 7...	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	19	15	35	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
R. E. Dodson & Son, Tilbury,	do	17	4	18	15	36	90
R.R. 2	do	20	4	18	15	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. H. Morris, Tilbury, R.R. 4...	Gold coin	18	3	19	15	84	89
R. B. Keith, Comber	Leaming	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	18	15	33	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
R. J. Coulter, do	W. C. Yel. Dent...	18	3	18	15	34	88
R. W. Kinster, do	Bailey	18	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	15	36	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Geo. Pearson, do	Wisconsin No. 7...	15	4	16	15	36	86
Ed. Hiser, do	W. C. Yel. Dent...	15	4	16	15	35	85
Thos. Breen, do	Gold Medal	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	16	15	34	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. H. Storey, Staples, R.R. 2...	W. C. Yel. Dent...	15	4	20	15	30	84
T. W. Taylor, Comber	do	16	3	16	15	34	84
C. Dupouis, do	do	15	4	16	15	33	83
V. Mailloux, do	Leaming	17	5	20	15	26	83
L. Gagnier, do	Wisconsin No. 7...						

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	Yield of fodder and grain.	Totals of scores.
ESSEX.—Continued.		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
ESSEX CO. AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Lee Cascadden, Aylmer, W.</i>							
A. W. Cohoe, S. Woodslee	Wisconsin No. 7..	19	4	18	13	33	87
Albert Farough, Maidstone	White Cap.....	19	3	18	13	33	86
J. H. Coatsworth, Kingsville S.	Essex No. 1	18	4	18½	13	32½	85½
A. E. Wismer, Essex	Wisconsin No. 7..	18	3	18	14	32½	85½
Wm. Shuttleworth, Leamington	Reed's Yel. Dent..	18	4	17	14	32½	85½
S. Wyatt, Cottam	Wisconsin No. 7..	19	4	18	13	31	85
T. Humber, do	do	18	4	18	10	34	84
Fred. Little, Maidstone, R.R. 2	White Cap.....	17	4	16	12	32	81
G. Smith, Kingsville, R.R. 1....	do	17	4	17	13	29½	80½
F. T. McGee, Essex	do	16	3	16	12	33	80
J. Robinson, do	Wisconsin No. 7..	17	3	16	11	31	78
D. D. Sweet, do	White Cap.....	14	3	18	12	30	77
F. Sweet, do	do	15	3	16	12	30	76
S. WOODSLEE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. M. Abraham, Chatham, R.R. 1.</i>							
Blake Cohoe, S. Woodslee	Wisconsin No. 7..	18½	4½	19½	13	38½	94½
W. H. Kinster, Ruscomb	do	18½	4½	19	14	37	92½
Fred. Dorton, S. Woodslee	do	17½	4	18	14½	36½	90½
Wm. Mitchell, do	Early Cuban.....	16½	4	18	12½	33½	84½
Gordon Smith, do	Wisconsin No. 7..	17½	4	10½	14	37	82½
Jno. Wallace, Ruscomb	do	17½	4	18	12	31	82½
Thos. Plant, S. Woodslee	do	17	4	17½	12½	30	81
Jno. Mitchell, do	Early Cuban.....	16½	4	15	12	31½	79
Frank Fuerth, do	Golden Glow.....	15½	4	12	12	34½	78
Leo. Fuerth, do	Wisconsin No. 7..	15½	4	12	12	32½	76
Mathew Henry, do	White Cap.....	16	4½	10	12	30	72½
Achille Mousseau, do	do	16½	4	10	11	28½	70
Frank Fair, do	Wisconsin No. 7..	15	4½	12	12	25	68½
Jos. Burnie, do	White Cap.....	15	4½	10	12	26	67½
Pat. Murphy, do	Reed's Yel. Dent..	15	4	12	10	25	66
WINDSOR AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Lee Cascadden, Aylmer, W.</i>							
Jos. Shuttleworth, Maidstone, R.R. 3	Wisconsin No. 7..	17	3	17	14	35	86
Norman Dumouchelle, Windsor, R.R. 1	do	19	3	17	13	33½	85½
Fred. Frith, Jackson's Corners.	do	18	4	17½	14	32	85½
Jno. R. Farough, Maidstone ...	White Cap.....	19	3	18	13	32	85
Peter McKinley, Tecumseh ...	Wisconsin No. 7..	18	3	18	12	31½	82½
Jno. A. O'Neil, Maidstone, R.R. 3	White Cap	19	3	16	11	33	82

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CORN.

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		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
ESSEX.—Continued.							
WINDSOR AGR. SOCIETY.—Con.							
Fred. I. Ure, Maidstone, R.R. 3..	Wisconsin No. 7..	17	3	16	12	33½	81½
E. Le Pain, Windsor, R.R. 1 ..	Yellow Dent.....	19	3	18	10	31½	81½
Wm. Hayes, Maidstone	Wisconsin No. 7..	14	3	18	12	34	81
P. Marentette, Windsor, R.R. 1..	Bailey.....	18	3	16	10	33¾	80¾
Thos. Jobin, Maidstone, R.R. 3.	Golden Glow.....	17	3	15	13	32½	80½
Chas. Vollans, Windsor, R.R. 1.	Yellow Dent.....	17	4	16	11	32½	80½
Chas. Farough, Maidstone	Leaming.....	18	3	18	10	31	80
F. P. Janisse, Jackson's Corners	Wisconsin No. 7..	18	3	16	12	30¾	79¾
Eugene Durocher, Windsor,							
R.R. 1	do	17	3½	18	10	31	79½
Theodore Le Pain, Windsor,							
R.R. 1	Yellow Dent.....	17	3	18	10	31½	79½
Alex. Jobin, Maidstone, R.R. 3..	Wisconsin No. 7..	16	3	17	12	31	79
Jas. Oliver, Windsor, R.R. 1....	White Cap.....	18	3	17	10	30	78
Fred. Robinson, Maidstone,							
R.R. 3	do	14	3	14	12	31	74
P. J. Clapp, Tecumseh, R.R. 1..	Wisconsin No. 7..	16	3	12	11	31	73
GREY.							
KEPPEL AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—R. E. Mortimer, Honeywood.</i>							
Homer A. Hurlbut, Kemble,	Leaming and W.						
R.R. 2	C. Yel. Dent....	17½	4½	18	9	31	80
Geo. McKenzie, Kemble, R.R. 1	Wisconsin No. 7..	15½	4½	16	12½	27½	76
Thos. Johnston, do	Mixed.....	16½	4½	18	8	28½	75½
Leonard Gardiner, do R.R. 1	Leaming and W.						
	C. Yel. Dent....	17	4½	15	8	30½	75
J. T. Merchant, N. Keppel, R.R. 1	Compton's Early,						
	Bailey and N.						
	Dakota	17	4½	10	8	31½	71
Morris Bedell, Kemble	Yel. Smut Nose...	13	4½	18	13	20½	69
Chas. Garvie, do R.R. 2	W. C. Yel. Dent,						
	etc.	16½	4½	12	10	25	68
Jno. A. Taylor, do R.R. 1	W. C. Yel. Dent,						
	Leaming and						
	Compton's Early	14½	4½	15	8	24½	66½
Douglas Davidson, do	Mixed.....	14½	4½	15	8	23	65
L. B. Danard, do	do	14½	4½	12	9	24½	64½
Chas. Johnston, do	do	14½	4½	12½	8	23½	63
Arthur Garvie, do R.R. 2	do	15	4½	10	8	24½	62
KILSYTH AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—R. E. Mortimer, Honeywood.</i>							
A. S. Donald, Tara, R.R. 5	Wisconsin No. 7..	18½	4½	18	14	34	89½
Wm. H. Marshall, Owen Sound,							
R.R. 5	Huron Dent.....	18	4¾	19	13	34	88¾

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CORN.

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		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
GREY.— <i>Continued.</i>							
KILSYTH AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>							
Jos. Thompson, Owen Sound ..	Compton's Early ..	18½	4	18	13	35	88½
Alex. Garvie, Tara, R.R. 4	Wisconsin No. 7 ..	15½	4½	18	14	33	85
Geo. Sergeant, Owen Sound,							
R.R. 4	do	17½	4	14	13	34½	83
Wm. Breen, Tara, R.R. 5	do	17	3	18	13	31½	82½
Alex. Fleming, Owen Sound,							
R.R. 3	do	15½	4	15	13	34½	82
Wm. Thompson, Owen Sound,							
R.R. 4	do	15	4	15	13	32	79
Ed. Fleming, Tara, R.R. 5	do	16	4½	15	10	32½	78
R. A. Robertson, do	Bailey	16	4½	17½	8	30	76
J. A. Foxgrave, Owen Sound,							
R.R. 5	Early Leaming ...	16	4½	15	10	30½	76
Robt. Dunn, Owen Sound	W. C. Yel. Dent ...	16½	4½	16	10	28	75
R. S. Mundle, do R.R. 3	W. C., Wisconsin						
	No. 7, etc.	16	4	18	7	30	75
Geo. Vokes, do	Wisconsin No. 7 ..	16	4½	10	13	28	71½
Albert Fleming, Tara, R.R. 5 ..	do	13	4½	12½	13	28½	71½
Jno. C. Brown, Owen Sound,							
R.R. 5	W. C. Yel. Dent ...	15	4½	12	12	27½	71
Wm. Hindle, Owen Sound	Wisconsin No. 7 ..	14	4½	12	12½	28	71
H. H. Radbourne, do	Early Huron	14½	4	12½	12	27	70
Geo. Hewitson, do	do	15	4½	10	10	30½	70
Alex. McDonald, do	Bailey	13½	4½	12½	10	27½	68
ROCKLYN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Geo. B. Little.</i>							
Michael Foy, Rocklyn	Wisconsin No. 7 ..	17½	4½	16	14	32	84
Jno. Yeadell, do	Ensilage	16½	4½	17½	14	30	82½
Jno. King, Meaford	do	16½	4½	18	14½	28½	82
C. G. Devitt, Rocklyn	White Cap	15½	4½	18½	14½	28½	81½
Jno. Boyd, Markdale	Wisconsin No. 7 ..	16	4½	14½	14	28	77
W. R. Perry, Rocklyn	Ensilage	14½	4½	12	14	27	72
J. A. Patton, do	do	15	4	12½	14	24½	70
G. L. Sewell, do	do	12	4½	12½	14	24	67
J. J. Johnson, do	do	11½	4	12½	13	23½	64½
Angus McInnis, Markdale	do	11½	4	15	14	19½	64
WALTER'S FALLS AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—G. B. Little, Brown's Cors.</i>							
Ernest McKibbin, Bangor	Wisconsin No. 7 ..	18½	4½	16½	14½	31	84½
Robt. Howey, Chatsworth	White Cap	17½	4½	17	14	31½	84½
Martin Cathrae, do	Wisconsin No. 7 ..	16½	4½	18	14½	30½	84
Jos. B. Shepherdson, Markdale ..	do	17	4½	17½	14	29½	82½
David Reid, Walter's Falls	do	16½	4½	16½	14½	30	82
Geo. I. Reid, Markdale	Ensilage	17	4½	16½	14½	29	81½
Malcolm Mustard, Chatsworth ..	White Cap	16½	4½	14	14½	31½	80½
Ed. McKibbin, Bangor	do	16½	4½	13	14½	31	79½
Sam. Saunders, Walter's Falls ..	do	15½	4	14½	14	30½	78½
Jno. Thorn, do	Wisconsin No. 7 ..	15	4½	14	14½	29½	77½

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CORN.

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		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
GREY.—Continued.							
WALTER'S FALLS AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>—Continued.</i>							
E. P. Hammill, Chatsworth	White Cap.....	15½	4½	16	14	26	76
J. N. Perdue, do	do	14	4¾	16	12½	27½	74¾
Robt. King, Markdale	Wisconsin No. 7..	14½	4½	13	14	28½	74½
Anthony Shute, Holland Centre	White Cap.....	13½	4½	14	13½	28½	74
W. J. McLean, Chatsworth ...	Wisconsin No. 7..	12½	4½	11	14	28½	70½
F. E. Wickham, Walter's Falls.	do	14½	4	10	14	28	70½
Arthur Torrie, Chatsworth ...	White Cap.....	13	4½	12	14	26½	70
Thos. Quinton, Walter's Falls.	Wisconsin No. 7..	11	4½	18	14	22½	70
Jno. Hughes, do	do	14½	4½	10	13	27	69
HALDIMAND.							
CALEDONIA AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jas. Boyd,</i>							
<i>Pickering, R.R. 2.</i>							
Frank Young, Caledonia	Early Leaming...	15	3	19	14	34	85
Jas. Douglas, do	W. C. and Wisconsin No. 7 ..	16	3	16	12	37	84
L. Wiley, do	Wisconsin No. 7..	16	3	16	14	34	83
Leman Wilson, Hamilton, R.R. 4	do	15	4	16	12	35	82
H. C. Phillips, Caledonia	Imp. Leaming...	16	2	18	13½	32	81½
Wm. Berry, do R.R. 2	Wisconsin No. 7..	14	3	17	14	33	81
W. H. Nelles, do R.R. 4	Early Leaming...	14	3	15	13	35½	80½
W. J. Moffatt, Glanford Station, R.R.; 3	do	15	4	17	14	30	80
David Smith, Glanford Station, R.R. 3	Wisconsin No. 7..	14	4	15	14	32	79
W. J. Gringer, Caledonia	do	14	4	18	10	32	78
W. A. Douglas, do	Wisconsin No. 7 and Leaming...	15	3	15	12	32	77
J. W. Duncan, do	W. C. Dent.....	13	4	17	12	29	75
HALTON.							
HALTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Wm. Hickson,</i>							
<i>Bobcaygeon.</i>							
A. Stark, Milton, R.R. 4	W. C. Yel. Dent...	17½	3	19	15	36	90½
W. A. Dixon, do R.R. 2	Big Crop.....	16½	4½	19	15	33	88
Sam. Harrop, do R.R. 5	W. C. Yel. Dent...	16½	3	19	15	33	86½
G. E. Gastle, do R.R. 2	Imp. Leaming...	15½	3¾	18	15	34	86¼
W. H. Slacer, do R.R. 4	Leaming and W. C. Yel. Dent....	17¼	3	18	8	37	83¼
E. A. McDougall, do R.R. 5	Big Crop.....	15	3	18½	15	31½	83
H. Dixon, do R.R. 5	W. C. Yel. Dent...	14½	3	17	15	33½	82½
H. Richardson, do R.R. 2	Big Crop.....	15	3½	18	13	33	82½
W. J. Robertson, do	Leaming.....	15½	4½	16	15	30	81
T. A. King, do R.R. 4	Big Crop.....	14½	3	18	15	29	79½
Ed. McGann, do	Leaming and W. C. Yel. Dent...	15	4	18½	8	33	78½
D. H. Lawrence, do	S. Sweet and Leaming.....	12½	3	18	8	30	71½
E. Readhead, do R.R. 2	Mixed.....	13	4½	16	8	29½	71
R. Joyce, do R.M.D.	do	13	3½	17	7	29	69½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at top of the table are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.		Name of variety	*General appearance.	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation	Purity of variety.	†Yield of fodder and grain.	Totals of scores.
HASTINGS.			(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
STIRLING AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—J. N. McGill, Millbrook</i>								
Jas. A. Bailey, Stirling	.....	Wisconsin No. 7...	17	5	17½	15	35	89½
W. J. Donnan, W. Huntingdon.	.....	do	16½	5	17½	14	35	88
Geo. F. Cook, do	.....	W. C. Yel. Dent...	16½	5	18	15	33	87½
C. E. Heath & Son, Harold	.....	Wisconsin No. 7...	17½	5	15	15	34½	87
Thos. Montgomery, Stirling	..	do	16	4	18	14½	34	86½
C. W. Thompson, do	.....	do	16	4½	16	15	33½	85
Thos. W. Solmes, Harold	.....	do	16	5	18	14	31½	84½
G. W. Short, Campbellford	.....	do	16½	5	17	13	32½	84
J. W. Haggerty, W. Huntingdon	.....	.....	14½	5	18	13	33	83½
M. C. Sine, Stirling	.....	Wisconsin No. 7...	13½	4	18	15	32½	83
Alex. B. Farney, do	.....	do	16	4½	15	13½	33½	82½
F. J. Thompson, Springbrook	.....	White Cap.....	15½	5	13	15	32	80½
KENT.								
HARWICH AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—L. D. Hawkinson, Aylmer, R.R. 2.</i>								
A. S. Maynard, Chatham	.....	Salzer's N. Dakota.	18	4½	18	14	36½	91
Ed. Warwick, Blenheim	.....	do	19	4½	17	14	36	90½
Tom. Pegg, do	.....	W. C. Yel. Dent...	18	4½	16	14	36	88½
J. B. McPherson, do	.....	do	18	4½	16	14	35	87½
Jno. Nevilles, do	.....	Longfellow.....	17	4½	18	14½	32½	86½
Jas. McPherson, do	.....	W. C. Yel. Dent...	17	4½	18	14	33	86½
Geo. Attridge, do	.....	S-rowed Yel. Flint.	16½	4½	18	14	32	85
Edgar Mallory, do	.....	W. C. Yel. Dent...	17	4½	16	14	33½	85
F. W. Toole, do	R.R. 4	Salzer's N. Dakota.	16	4½	18	14	32	84½
A. W. Wiley, do	.....	W. C. Yel. Dent...	17	4½	17	12	33½	84
J. B. Clark, do	.....	Salzer's N. Dakota.	16½	4½	17	14	31½	83½
Tom. Flood, do	.....	W. C. Yel. Dent...	15½	4½	18	13	32	83
R. McGuigan, Cedar Springs	.....	do	17	4	17	13	31½	82½
W. W. Griffith, Blenheim	.....	S-rowed Yel. Flint.	16	4½	17	13	32	82½
H. E. Toole, do	.....	Salzer's N. Dakota.	15	4½	16½	12	32	80
Wm. Knight, do	.....	Yellow Flint.....	16	4	17	10	29	76
RALEIGH AND TILBURY AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—L. D. Hankinson, Aylmer, W.</i>								
F. H. Middleton, Merlin	.....	Leaming.....	18½	4½	18	14	37	92½
C. Marriott, do	.....	do	17	4½	17	14	36	88½
D. Fletcher, Fletcher	.....	Wisconsin No. 7..	17½	4½	18	14	33½	87½
Robt. Fletcher, Tilbury	.....	Bailey.....	17½	4	18	13½	33½	86½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at top of the table are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	†Yield of fodder and grain.	Totals of scores.
KENT.— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
RALEIGH AND TILBURY AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Continued.</i>							
Geo. J. Wright, Merlin	Leaming.....	16½	4½	18	13	33	85
Jas. Fletcher, Tilbury	Wisconsin No. 7..	17	4½	16	13	34	84½
Ralph McCord, do	do	17	4	17	14	32	84
Jno. C. McGregor, do	Bailey.....	16	4	17	14	32½	83½
W. J. McCord, do	Wisconsin No. 7..	16½	4	15	14	33½	83
Philip Sauve, do	do	16	4	15	14	33½	82½
A. Marchand, do	Yellow Dent.....	15	4	17	12	29	77
WALLACEBURG AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—L. D. Hawkinson, Aylmer W.</i>							
Robt. Armstrong, Wallaceburg.	Wisconsin No. 7..	18½	5	19	14½	35	92
Jno. Coveny, Electric	do	18	4½	18	14	36½	91
D. McCreary, Wallaceburg	do	18	4½	19	13½	35	90
Chester Crowe, do	do	17	4½	17	13	34	85½
W. C. Gordon, Electric	do	16½	4	16	14	34½	85
Eric Crowe, Wallaceburg	do	15½	4½	18	13	33	84
Geo. Crawford, Electric	Yellow Dent.....	16	4½	17	12	34	83½
Dan Coveny, do	Leaming.....	16½	3½	17	13	33	83
Hy. Forbes, Tupperville	Golden Glow.....	16	4½	16	13	33	82½
Jno. E. Richardson, do	Wisconsin No. 7..	16½	4½	17	13	31½	82½
Langstaff Bros., do	W. C. Yel. Dent...	16	4½	15	12	31½	79
WEST KENT AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. H. Coatsworth, Kingsville, R.R. 1.</i>							
R. R. Huff, Chatham	W. Gourdseed....	16½	4½	19	14	32	86½
R. J. Wilson, Charing Cross ..	Wisconsin No. 7..	16½	4½	16	14½	32	83½
W. G. Stark, Chatham	do	17½	4½	15	14	32	83
J. S. Field, Northwood	W. Dent.....	17	4½	15	13½	32½	82½
Merritt Williams, Chatham ...	Red Cob, W. Dent.	16	4½	14	14	33	81½
Jno. Hughston, do	Salzer's N. Dakota.	16	4½	15	14	30½	80
W. J. Fleming, do	Leaming.....	16	4½	15	14	30	79½
Bruce Bedford, do	Little Bedford....	15½	4½	15	13	31	79
J. R. Longmore, do	Leaming.....	16½	4½	15	13½	29½	78½
Rich. Moore, do	do	17	4½	16	10	31	78½
Geo. Apthorp, Charing Cross ..	do	17	4½	14	13	29½	78
Arthur George, Dover Centre..	do	15½	4½	15	13	29	77
Harold English, Chatham	do	16½	4½	12	14	30	77
W. J. Shrieve, do	W. C. Yel. Dent...	16½	4½	12	13	30½	76½
W. H. Irwin, do	Leaming.....	16½	4½	13	12	30	76
Geo. Ball, Northwood	Yellow Dent.....	16½	4½	13	14	28	76
N. G. McGetchy & Son, Chatham	Wisconsin No. 7..	13½	4½	16	14	28	76
Jno. Want, do	White Dent.....	15	4½	16	13	27½	76

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	†Yield of fodder and grain.	*Totals of scores.
		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
LAMBTON.							
BOSANQUET AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—A. R. G. Smith, New Hamburg.</i>							
W. G. Thompson, Thedford.							
R.R. 3	Cloud's Early....	17	4	19	14	34	88
W. J. French, Forest, R.R. 1...	Wisconsin No. 7...	16½	4	19	14	34	87½
Robt. Tidball, Thedford	Cloud's Early....	17	4	18	14	34	87
Hy. Traver, do	W. C. Yel. Dent...	16	4	18	14	34	86
Jas. A. French, do	Wisconsin No. 7...	16	4	17	14	34½	85½
Jas. Waldon, do	W. C. Yel. Dent...	16	4	19	14	32	85
G. H. Wilson, do	Compton's Early...	16	4	15	14	35½	84½
J. T. Hilborn, do	W. C. Dent.....	16	4	17	14	33	84
D. K. Stewart, Forest, R.R. 1...	Wisconsin No. 7...	16	4	16	13	34	83
C. Borthwick, Thedford	do	16	3	16	14	32	81
Geo. Jamieson, do	do	14	4	17	13	33	81
A. Carmichael, do	W. C. Yel. Dent...	13	4	17	14	33	81
BROOKE AND ALVINSTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Cecil Schuyler, Brantford.</i>							
Fred. Lovell, Alvinston, R.R. 4	Wisconsin No. 7...	19	4½	19½	14¾	38¾	96¾
T. H. Lovell, do	do	18½	4	19¾	15	39½	96½
H. A. Gilroy, do	Wisconsin No. 12.	17½	4½	14	15½	38½	90
Jas. Iland, do R.R. 4	W. C. Dent.....	18½	4½	19	12½	35½	89½
Ed. Reader, do	do	18½	4¾	18½	10	37½	89½
D. H. Hayter, do R.R. 4	Golden Glow.....	16½	5	16	15	36½	89
W. J. Weed, do R.R. 7	W. C. Yel. Dent...	18½	5	17	11	36	87½
Jas. White, do	W. Dent.....	15½	4¾	19	13	31	83
And. Gray & Son, do	W. C. Yel. Dent...	17½	4½	16	8	35	81
W. B. Annett, do R.R. 2	W. C. Dent.....	17½	4½	18	8	32	80
Frank Oke, do	W. C. Yel. Dent...	15½	5	19	8	29½	77
Elijah Armstrong, Bothwell.							
R.R. 2	do	13	4¾	19¾	9	30	76½
D. Reader, Alvinston	W. C. Dent.....	14	4	18	9	29½	74½
J. C. Berner, do	Golden Glow.....	14	4	10	14½	31½	74
Jas. Mc'allum, do	Longfellow.....	16	4¾	14	8	28	70¾
A. W. Wallis, do R.R. 1	W. C. Yel. Dent...	14½	4½	14	8	28	68¾
Ed. Totten, do R.R. 7	do	13½	5	13	8	27	66½
FLORENCE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. H. Coatsworth, Kingsville, R.R. 1.</i>							
Jno. Parking, Croton	Wisconsin No. 7...	18½	4½	17	13½	35½	88¾
Robt. Currie, Florence	do	17¾	4½	17	14½	34	87¾
Bert Harris, Thamesville	Early Rose.....	16½	4½	18	13½	33½	86

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	†Yield of fodder and grain.	‡Total of scores.
		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
LAMBTON.—Continued.							
FLORENCE AGR. SOCIETY.—Con.							
H. D. Paul, Florence	Leaming.....	17	4½	19½	11	33	85
D. R. Brown, do R.R. 3..	E. R. Yel. Dent....	17¾	4½	16	12	34	84½
J. H. Powell, Shetland	Wisconsin No. 7...	18	4½	16	12	33	83½
G. Butler, Croton	W. C. Y. Dent.....	17¾	4½	15	12	34	83½
W. J. Davis, Florence	Wisconsin No. 7...	18	4½	13	14	33	82½
Jarvis Paul, do	Leaming.....	16½	4½	18	14	29	82
Dan. Buchanan, Thamesville. R.R. 2	Wisconsin No. 7...	16½	4½	13	14½	32½	81
Jno. McEwen, Thamseville, R.R. 1	Yellow Dent.....	17	4½	14	11	33	79½
R. L. Moorhouse, Cairo	W. Gourd Seed....	14½	4½	12	14	30	75
C. E. Bodkin, Thamesville ...	White Cap.....	15	4½	15	14½	25	74
Jason Eberlee, Bothwell	do	15	4½	14	13½	27	74
PETROLIA AND ENNISKILLEN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—P. L. Fancher, O.A.C., Guelph.</i>							
Thos. Simpson, Oil Springs ...	W. C. Y. Dent.....	17	4½	17	13	31½	83
E. Steadman, Petrolia	do	16	4½	16	12	32½	81
Jos. Hackett, do	do	16	4½	15	12	31½	79
Dan. Wright, do	do	16½	4½	16	12	29½	78½
Jno. Kirkpatrick, do	Longfellow.....	15½	4½	15	12½	30½	78
Wm. Balls, do	W. C. Y. Dent.....	16	4½	14	12	31	77½
W. A. Brock, do	do	16	4½	16	10½	30	77
J. N. Metcalfe, do	do	14	4½	16	12	30	76½
P. L. McPhedran, do R.R. 3	do	15	4	17	12	28	76
Robt. Gordon, do	do	12½	4½	16	12	29	74
Jas. Williams, do	do	13½	4½	14	10	31½	83½
Wm. Leith, do	do	14½	4½	18	8	25	70
SOMBRA AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—L. D. Hankinson, Aylmer W.</i>							
Jno. McRae, Whitebread	Wisconsin No. 7...	18½	4½	19½	14½	36½	93½
Robt. Deys, Pt. Lambton	do	18½	4¾	18	14	36	91½
J. Burgin, do	W. C. Yel. Dent....	18	4½	18	13	35½	89
Stewart McDonald, do R.R. 2	Bailey.....	16½	4½	16½	14½	35	87
Peter Stinton, do	White Cap.....	16	4½	17	13	33	83½
J. F. Dawson, Whitebread	Golden Glow.....	16½	4½	17	12	33	83
Robt. Payne, Pt. Lambton	Butler's Dent.....	15½	4½	16	13	32	81
T. H. Marr, Wilkesport	Yellow Dent.....	15	4½	15	12	33½	80
Wm. M. Stubbs, Sombra	do	13	4½	15	12	32	76½
J. McMillan, Whitebread	do	14	4	14	13	27	72

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are maximum possible scores.
7 A.S.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.			Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	†Yield of fodder and grain.	Totals of scores.
				(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
MIDDLESEX.									
DORCHESTER AGR. SOCIETY.									
Judge—S. M. Pearce, Fingal, R.R. 1.									
T. J. S. Cornish, Mossley, R.R. 2	Early Leaming...	17½		5	15	14½	32	84	
D. P. Cornish, do	W. C. Yel. Dent...	18		4½	15	14	32	83½	
Sam. Demaray, do	Iowa Gold Mine...	17		4	18	14	30	83	
R. A. Conner, do R.R. 2	W. C. Y. Dent...	18		5	17	11	31½	82½	
Angus Armour, Dorchester	Wisconsin No. 7...	17½		4	16	13½	31	82	
Herb. Matthews, Putnam	do	17½		3½	15	14	31½	81½	
Jos. Johnson, Mossley	W. C. Yel. Dent...	17		4	14	15	31	81	
J. N. Howe, do R.R. 2		16½		5	16	14	29	80½	
Jos. Woods, Dochester, R.R. 1..	Wisconsin No. 7...	16½		4½	17	11	31½	80½	
Edwin Gourlay, Thamesford, R.R. 4	W. C. Y. Dent.....	17		4½	16	14	27½	79	
F. G. Neeley, Dorchester	Longfellow.....	15½		4½	16	13	27	76	
And. Irwin, do R.R. 1	W. C. Y. Dent.....	15½		5	15	14	26	75½	
STRATHROY AGR. SOCIETY.									
Judge—Cecil Schuyler, Brantford.									
W. R. Boque, Strathroy	Golden Suburb...	18½		4½	19	15	38½	95½	
W. B. Ferguson, do	White Dent.....	17		4½	18½	15	33½	88½	
T. W. Douglas, do	do	16½		4	18½	13	33	85	
A. B. Douglas, do	W. C. & Leaming..	16½		4	17	8	33½	79	
Duncan Limon, do R.R. 2	Bailey.....	14½		4½	18	14½	27	78½	
S. E. Woods, do R.R. 5	Wisconsin No. 7...	14½		4	16	12	31	77½	
Jas. Petch & Son, Kerrwood, R.R. 1	Wisconsin No. 1 & Cuban Dent.....	15½		4	16	10	32	77½	
Campbell Lamont, Mt. Brydges, R.R. 2	W. C. Y. Dent.....	15		5	17	8	29	74	
NORFOLK.									
COURTLAND AGR. SOCIETY.									
Judge—Thos. Creighton, Mooretown.									
Jacob Nunn, Courtland	Wisconsin No. 7..	17		4½	18	15	34	88½	
J. F. Robinson, do	W. C. Yel. Dent...	17½		4½	19	14	32½	87½	
A. Swain, Tillsonburg	Wisconsin No. 7..	17		4	17	14	33	85	
J. S. Simmons, Courtland	do	16½		4	16	14	34	84½	
Robt. Sheppard, Tillsonburg	do	16		3	17	13	35	84	
V. McDonald, do	White Cap.....	15½		3½	17	14	33	83½	
J. Birdsall, Courtland	Wisconsin No. 7..	16		4	19	14	30	83	
G. B. Ryan, Tillsonburg	do	15½		3½	16½	14	33	82½	
W. Burnett, Courtland	Wisconsin Dent..	15		4	17	14	32	82	

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con*

CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	†Yield of fodder and grain.	Totals of scores.
		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
NORFOLK.— <i>Continued.</i>							
COURTLAND AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>							
W. Crandell, Tillsonburg	W. C. Yel. Dent...	18	5	17	15	35½	80½
A. Cowan, Courtland	do	15	.....	16	14	35	80
L. Herron, do	do	14	5	17	13	30½	79½
W. A. Helsdon, do	do	14	4	17	13	31	79
R. W. Dick, Tillsonburg	Leaming.....	14	4	17	14	30	79
W. Butler, Delhi, R.R. 3 ..	Wisconsin No. 7...	15½	4	14	13	32	78½
C. W. Graydon, do	Minnesota No. 70.	15	.....	18	14	31	78
Joe Williams Courtland	Wis. Yel. Dent....	14	4	16	8	31½	73½
N. WALSINGHAM AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Thos. Creighton, Mooretown,</i>							
Jno. Jemerson, Langton	W. C. Dent.....	18	5	18	15	35	91
W. Hunter, do	do	18	4	18	15	35	90
C. Swain, do	do	17½	5	16	15	35	88½
C. Cowan, do	do	16½	4½	16	15	33½	85½
A. J. Rodgers, Lynedoch	Smut Nose.....	16½	4½	18	14	31	84
Jas. Hagan, Langton	Wisconsin No. 7...	15½	3	17	14	33	82½
C. H. Moore, do	Y. Smut. Nose....	15	4	16	14	33	82
E. E. Murphy, Silver Hill	Compton's Y. D....	15½	4	16	13	32	80½
T. Hanna, Pt. Rowan, R.R. 1..	Red Flint.....	14	4	18½	15	28	79½
B. Hetherington, Glen Meyer ..	W. C. Dent.....	15	3	17	14	30	79
W. Thom, Lynedoch	do	14½	4	16	14	30	78½
W. Wittet, Courtland	Wisconsin No. 7...	13	3	17	11	29	73
E. Hutchinson, Langton	Y. Flint.....	14	4	15	14	22	69
R. Rohrer, do	Y. Dent.....	11	3	16	14	23	67
NORTHUMBERLAND.							
SEYMOUR AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Cecil Schuyler, Brantford.</i>							
Wm. Rennie, Campbellford,							
R.R. 3	W. C. Yel. Dent...	16½	4½	17	14½	37½	90
Thos. Dunham, Campbellford ..	do	17	4½	18	13½	35½	89
Jas. L. Forestell, do R.R. 1 ..	W. C. Dent, En-						
	silage.....	15½	4½	19	14	35½	88½
C. E. Bonnycastle, do	W. G. Y. Dent....	18	4½	19½	14	32½	88½
Wm. Stephens, do R.R. 3 ..	Imp. Leaming....	15	4	18½	14	35	86½
W. J. Ross, Meyersburg	W. C. Dent.....	15½	4½	15	11	35½	81½
Geo. Dunham, Campbellford,							
R.R. 3 .....	.....	14½	4½	15	14	30½	78½
Jos. Hoey, Campbellford, R.R. 5 ..	.....	13	4½	17	14½	27	76
Jeremiah D. Connor do R.R. 4 ..	.....	12½	4½	12	14	29½	72½
Chas. J. Forestell, do R.R. 1 ..	W. C. Y. Dent.....	12	4½	12	14	29	71½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	†Yield of fodder and grain.	Totals of scores.
OXFORD.		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
E. MISSOURI AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—S. M. Pearce, Fingal, R.R. 1.</i>							
D. Quinn, Thamesford	Longfellow.....	17½	4½	15	14	34	85
Abe Whetstone, Lakeside	Early Leaming.....	17½	4½	16	15	28	81
Geo. R. Matheson, Harrington ..	Red Glaze.....	15½	5	18	14	28	80½
F. G. Seaton, Lakeside	Wisconsin No. 7....	17½	4½	12	14	32	80
Wm. Moore, St. Mary's, R.R. 2	N. Dakota and Smut Nose.....	18	5	16	10	30½	79½
G. A. Hogg, Thamesford	Longfellow.....	16½	4½	15	14	29	79
Mercer Bros., do	Compton's Early..	16½	4½	17	12½	28	78½
W. I. Hogg, do	Longfellow.....	16½	5	15	14	27½	78
Wm. McCorquodale, Lakeside ..	do	17	4½	11	12	33	77½
W. W. Day, Thamesford	Wisconsin No. 7....	15½	4½	14	15	28	77
Arnold Hogg, do	Longfellow.....	15	5	16	12	28½	76½
A. Simmons, Kintore	Wisconsin No. 7....	17½	4½	10	14	30	76
J. F. Day, Thamesford	do	16½	5	16	8	28	73½
Hy. E. Snell, St. Mary's	Longfellow & Others.....	17½	4½	11	10	29	72
N. NORWICH AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—R. H. Abraham, Chatham, R.R. 1.</i>							
Walter, Lossing, Norwich	Wisconsin No. 7....	17½	4½	17	14	36	90
Rettie Bros., do	do	17	4	17	14	37	89
E. B. Palmer & Son, do	do	17½	4	16	14	37	88½
A. E. Inlet, do	do	16	3	17	14	37	87
D. B. & F. E. Cohoe, Burgess- ville	Ensilage.....	16	3	17	14	36	86
Cohoe Bros., Burgessville	do	16	4½	15	14	35½	85
E. Butler, Norwich	Leaming.....	15	4	18	13	30	80
Jno. McKee, do	Wisconsin No. 7....	15½	4½	12	14	33	79
C. N. Hilliker, do	Ensilage.....	13½	4	15	13	33	78½
E. E. Hammer, do	do	13	4	12	13	36	78
Percy Robinson, Burgessville ..	do	14	4	11	13	35½	77½
Geo. Stone, Norwich	Ensilage.....	14	4	14	12	33	77
Jas. L. Turner, Burgessville	do	14	3	10	14	34	75
S. NORWICH AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—R. H. Abraham, Chatham, R.R. 1.</i>							
G. W. Parsons, Otterville	Wisconsin No. 7....	18	4	18½	14½	37½	92½
G. H. Treffrey, do	do	17	4	18	14	37	90
H. C. Treffrey, do	do	16½	4	17½	14	37½	89½
Wm. Steinhoff, Tillsonburg	Wisconsin No. 7....	16	4	19	14	35	88
Jas. Jackson, Norwich	Leaming.....	17	4	16½	14	36	87½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.* CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	* General appearance.	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	† Yield of fodder and grain.	Totals of scores.
		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
OXFORD.—Continued.							
S. NORWICH AGR. SOCIETY.—<i>Con.</i>							
E. W. Jones, Tillsonburg	Wisconsin No. 7...	16	4	17	14	36	87
Robt. Payne, do	do	15	4	18	14	34½	85½
C. J. Longstreet, La Salette	Leaming.....	16	4	17	13	35	85
Wm. Mahlenbacher, Otterville.	Wisconsin No. 7...	16	4	15	13	36½	84½
A. Innis, do ..	do	14	4	17	14	35	84
Pennington Bros., do ..	.....	16½	4	14	13½	35½	83½
A. A. Graham, do ..	Wisconsin No. 7...	14	4	18	14	33	83
W. J. Treffrey, do ..	do	14½	4	15½	14	34	82
Philip Broad, do ..	do	13½	4	17	13	34	81½
Arthur Pearce, Tillsonburg	Leaming.....	14½	4	15	13½	34½	81½
Jno. Avey, do	White Cap.....	13	4	16	14	32½	80½
Jas. Griffin, Otterville	Wisconsin No. 7...	14½	4	14	14	33½	80½
A. L. Oatman, do	do	14	4	15	13	34	80
R. H. Kent, do	do	15	4	16	12	32½	79½
W. F. Oatman, Tillsonburg	Leaming.....	15	4	16	11½	33	79½
J. B. Blow, Springfield	Wisconsin No. 7...	15	4	16	12	32	79
Jas. Johnston, Otterville	do	14	4	12	14	34½	78½
H. P. Havens, Springfield	do	13½	4	16	12	33	78½
A. E. Snyder, Otterville	do	14	3	15	13	33	78
Jas. Moore, do	do	13	4	12½	14	34	77½
F. Kohl, do	do	12	4	14	13	34	77
Alex. Martin, do	do	15	4	11½	12½	34	76½
D. L. Hussey, do	do	14	4½	14	14	30	76½
B. D. Smith, Springfield	do	13	4	10	14	33	74
Jas. Elhone, Otterville	do	13	4	9	12	30	66
PERTH.							
FULLARTON, LOGAN & HIBBERT							
AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—A. R. G. Smith,</i>							
<i>New Hamburg.</i>							
Jos. Gatenby, Mitchell	Butler.....	16½	4	18	14	34	86½
Jas. Scott, Cromarty	Bailey.....	16	4	17	14	35	86
Jas. Roy, Mitchell, R.R. 3 ..	Imp. Leaming...	17	4	17	13	34	85
H. R. Greenwood, do R.R. 1 ..	W. C. Yel. Dent...	15	4	18	14½	33	84½
W. H. Currelly, Fullarton	Golden Glow.....	15	4	17	14	34	84
Geo. Hillebrecht, Brodhagen ...	Wisconsin No. 7...	16½	4	14	14	35	83½
Wm. Butson, Dublin, R.R. 2...	Bailey.....	16	4	15	13	35	83
Wm. Forrester, Mitchell	do	17	4	16½	13	32	82½
Thos. Marshall, Munro	Leaming.....	17	4	13	14	34	82
Jos. M. Worden, Staffa	W. C. Yel. Dent...	15	4	16	14	33	82
A. W. Norris, do	do	15	4	17	14	32	82
Angus Sinclair, Mitchell, R.R. 5	Leaming.....	16	4	16	13	33	82
Norman Malcolm, do R.R. 3 ..	Wisconsin No. 7...	14	4	16	14	33	81
W. J. Rodgers, Munro, R.R. 1..	Early Leaming...	15	4	16	13	33	81
Sandy Cole, Mitchell, R.R. 1..	Bailey.....	16	4	15	13	33	81

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	†Yield of fodder and grain.	Totals of scores.
PRINCE EDWARD.		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
AMELIASBURG AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge</i> —J. N. McGill, Millbrook.							
W. J. Barber, Rossmore	W. C. Yel. Dent...	17½	5	19	15	35½	92
Geo. Wallbridge, do	Wisconsin No. 7...	16	4½	17½	14	35	87
Jas. R. Anderson, Mountain View	Leaming.....	16	5	18½	15	32	86½
E. E. Wallbridge, Rossmore ..	White Cap.....	15	5	15	14½	36½	86
Louis Wallbridge, do ..	Wisconsin No. 7...	15½	4½	18	14	35½	85½
Jno. Cairns, do ..	do ..	15	4½	17½	14	34	85
W. H. C. Roblin, Ameliasburg ..	Longfellow.....	16	5	18	15	30½	84½
Jno. A. Walker, Rossmore	White Cap.....	15	4	18½	13½	33	84
R. B. Hubbs, do	do ..	15	5	17½	14½	31½	83½
Howard Wallbridge, do	Leaming.....	15	4	15½	14	33½	82
E. R. Delong, do	Wisconsin No. 7...	15	4½	17½	14	30½	81½
Jno. A. Weese, do	W. C. Yel. Dent...	16½	4½	14	13	33	81
T. E. Barber, do	Wisconsin No. 7...	13½	3	16	12	29½	74
A. G. Roblin, do .....	.....	12	5	10	13	29	69
SIMCOE.							
TINY AND TAY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge</i> —Jas. McNeil, Maple.							
J. A. Swan, Victoria Harbor ..	White Cap.....	17½	4½	18	13	34	87
Levi Jones, Midland, R.R. 1 ..	Compton's and N. Dakota.....	17	4½	16	11	32	80½
W. Evers, do	N. Dakota.....	17	5	16	12	29	79
Herb. Taylor, do R.R.	White Cap.....	15	4	15	12	32	78
Jno. Bateson, do	Leaming.....	15½	5	13	12	31	76½
Nathan Rumney, Vasey	Compton's Early..	15½	4½	15	12	27	74
Jno. Rumney, Victoria Harbor, R.R. 1	do ..	15	5	15	13	25	73
Levi S. Taylor, Victoria Harbor ..	do ..	12	5	15	12	24	68
Hy. Lee, do ..	White Cap.....	13½	5	10	10	28	66½
VICTORIA.							
VERULAM AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge</i> —Cecil Schuyler, Brantford.							
Garfield Kennedy, Bobcaygeon ..	Wisconsin No. 7...	17½	4½	18	15	36	90½
R. H. Seymour, Bobcaygeon, R.R. 3	do ..	18½	4	19½	15	33½	90½
Jno. H. Taylor, Bobcaygeon ...	W. C. Yel. Dent...	17½	4½	10	15	34½	90½
R. E. Thurston, do	Wisconsin No. 7...	15½	3½	10	15	34	87
Alex. Robertson, Dunsford	Imp. Early Leaming	15½	4½	17½	15	34	86½
Elmer Long, Bobcaygeon	Wisconsin No. 7...	16	4	18½	15	32½	85½
Thos. Cosh, do	do ..	14½	4	18	15	34	85½
Allen Thompson, Dunsford, R.R.	do ..	13½	5	19½	15	29½	82½
Chas. D. Logan, Bobcaygeon ..	do ..	15½	4	17	15	30	81½
J. Lewis, do	do ..	13	4	18½	15	30½	81
M. N. Boyd & Co., do	Imp. Early Leaming	15	4	17	15	29½	80½
Robt. I. Robertson, do .....	.....	16½	5	18	7	31½	78

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	Yield of fodder and grain.	Totals of scores.
		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
WATERLOO.							
S. WATERLOO AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—T. J. Shepley, Amherstburg, R.R. 2.</i>							
W. J. Douglas, Galt, R.R. 7..	Wisconsin No. 7..	18½	4	18	14	35	89½
G. R. Barrie, do	do	18½	4½	18	14	33	88
R. E. Cowan, do R.R. 3..	do	18½	4	17	13	35	87½
W. C. Shaw, Hespeler	do	16½	4¾	19	13	34	87¼
T. M. Jamieson, do R.R. 1.	do	16½	5	17	14	33	85½
A. G. Taylor, Galt, R.R. 7....	do	18	4	17	13	32	84
Jno. Brown, Jr., do	do	17	4	16	13	30	80
Jas. R. Wood, Preston, R.A. 1..	Bailey.....	16½	4½	16	13	28	78
A. S. Clemens, Hespeler	White Cap.....	16½	4	17	12	28	77½
Jno. W. Studiman, Branchton..	Wisconsin No. 7..	16	4	15	12	30	77
Jno. Gillespie, Galt	do	15½	4	16	12	28	75½
Jno. Bricker, Roseville	White Cap.....	15½	4	16	12	26	73½
WELLAND.							
BERTIE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—A. A. Barton, Cainsville, R.R. 1.</i>							
J. W. Jewson, Fort Erie	Coatsworth.....	17½	4½	18	14	37	91
M. W. Sexsmith, Ridgeway ..	Wisconsin No. 7..	18	4½	18	14	35½	90
W. Whoel, Bridgeburg	do	17½	4	16	14	36	88
Hy. J. Miller, do	do	18	3½	15	14½	36½	87½
J. R. Phillips, Fort Erie	do	17½	4½	16	14½	34½	87
Geo. Sexsmith, Ridgeway	Crawford's Dent..	17½	4½	15	14	35½	86½
J. M. Hershey, Fort Erie	W. C. Yel. Dent...	17	4	16	14	35	86
D. Hershey, do .....	.....	16½	4½	15	14½	35	85½
Michael Borsert, Stevensville, R.R. 2	Golden Glow.....	16½	4½	15	14	35	85
F. A. Sexsmith, Ridgeway	Crawford's Dent..	16½	4	16	14	34	84½
Rich. N. Shaw, Fort Erie .....	.....	14½	4	14	14	32	78½
FENWICK AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—A. A. Barton, Cainsville, R.R. 1</i>							
Daniel Haist, Fonthill	Longfellow.....	17½	4½	17	14	37	90
Walter E. Crow, Fenwick	do	18	4	16	14	37	89
A. N. Armbrust, Ridgeway	Purple Top.....	17	4½	17	14	35	87½
Hyland Stirtzinger, Fenwick ..	Compton's Yellow.	16½	4	16	14	36	86½
Clemens Bros., do .....	.....	16	3½	18	13½	35	86
W. H. Leppert, do	Longfellow.....	17	4	15	14	35½	85½
Jos. Leppert, do	do	15½	4	15½	14	35	84½
D. Leppert, do	do	16	4	15	14	34	83
E. E. Sauer, do .....	.....	14½	4	16	14	30½	79
Earl Bossert, Chantler	Longfellow.....	11½	3½	10	13	24	62

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	Yield of fodder and grain.	Totals of scores.
WELLAND.— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
WELLAND AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jas. Boyd. Pickering, R.R. 2.</i>							
F. G. Hutton, Welland	Imp. Leaming....	15	3	18	14	35	85
J. W. Goodwillie, do	do	15	3	18	13	35	84
Paul L. Gram, Gas Line	Mammoth Yellow Flint.....	15	4	19	12	33	83
W. J. Miller, Welland	Imp. Leaming....	16	3	18	14	31	82
A. E. Holwell, do	Longfellow.....	15	3	18	14	31	81
C. W. Hagar, do	Imp. Leaming....	14	3	16	14	32	79
E. E. Learn, do	Wisconsin No. 7..	14	3	15	14	32	78
W. H. Crowther, do	Imp. Leaming....	12	3	15	14	31	75
W. H. Delenbeck, Chippawa ..	White Cap.....	13	4	15	14	28	74
H. D. Rice, Welland	W. C. Dent.....	12	3	14	14	29	72
Clement Riggs, Wellandport ...	Longfellow.....	10	4	10	13	26	63
WELLINGTON.							
C. WELLINGTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. Hickson, Bobcaygeon.</i>							
J. Greyson, Fergus, R.R. 1....	Wisconsin No. 7..	17½	5	15	15	35	87½
Jno. Lowe, Elora, R.R. 1	Golden Glow.....	16	4½	17	14	33	84½
Jas. H. Anderson, Fergus, R.R. 4	Wisconsin No. 7..	15½	5	17	14½	32	84
Wm. Darby, do	Golden Glow.....	14½	5	18	15	31	83½
A. Aitcheson, Elora	Mixed.....	14¾	5	17	10	33½	80½
Jas. L. Benham, Fergus	Longfellow and Golden Glow....	15½	4½	17	9	34	80
J. R. Caldwell, do R.R. 4	N. Dakota.....	13	5	19½	14	28	78½
R. J. Black, do	Golden Glow.....	13½	5	16	14	28	76½
Jas. L. Lowe, Ariss	do	15½	4½	16	13	26½	75½
F. W. Ewing, Elora, R.R. 1 ...	Wisconsin No. 7..	13	5	16	15	25	74
Jos. Ransom, Fergus	do	13¾	5	17	15	23	73¾
Adam A. Armstrong, do	Longfellow.....	13½	4¾	12	14½	28	72¾
Ross Bros., do R.R. 1	Golden Glow.....	14	5	14	13	25	71
Wm. Griffin, do	do	14	4	15	15	22	70
Lewis Sergeant, do	Wisconsin No. 7..	12½	5	12	15	23	67½
Wilson Ransom, do	do	13	5	17½	8	21½	65

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at top of the table are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS. *Con.*

POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	†Apparent yield.	Totals of scores.
		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
ALGOMA.							
CENTRAL ALGOMA AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Archie Greer, Mansfield, R.R. 1.</i>							
Thos. Avery, Korah, R.R. 1....	Carman No. 1....	13	16	19	9	36	93
G. P. Holmberg, Sault Ste. Marie, R.R. 1	Carman No. 2....	12	14	18	9½	33	86½
J. Toles, Sault Ste. Marie	Carman.....	13	15	19	9	30	86
Geo. Farmer, Steelton	Davies' Warrior..	14	15	18	10	28	85
C. Somes, Goulais Bay	Gold Coin.....	12	14	16	8	31½	81½
H. Knight, S. Ste. Marie, R.R. 1	Carman No. 1....	13	15	16	9	28	81
Alex. Booth, do	do	13	14½	17	8	28	80½
C. W. Eggesfield, do	do	11	15	14	10	30	80
W. A. Conway, do	Green Mountain..	12	15	16	9	27	79
W. J. Conway, do	Davies' Warrior..	12	13	17	9	26	77
J. H. Hugill, do	New York Beauty.	10	15	14	9	26	74
NORTH SHORE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Archie Greer, Mansfield, R.R. 1.</i>							
David Headrick, Laird	Green Mountain..	14	16	19	10	34	93
D. Fremlin, Bar River	Gold Coin.....	13	15	19	9	35	91
Chas. Hurley, Echo Bay	Carman.....	11½	15	15	9	34	84½
H. B. Taylor, Bar River	Gold Coin.....	11½	15	15	10	32	83½
Wm. Barkley, Echo Bay	Carman.....	12	15	15	8	33	83
L. Hounslow, do	Irish Cobbler....	11	14½	15	10	32	82½
J. A. Davidson, McLennan	Green Mountain..	11½	15	15	10	31	82½
Chas. Stewart, Bar River	do	11	15	15	10	31	82
Edwin Pollard, Echo Bay	Carman.....	12	14	15	9	31	81
Jno. Booth, Bar River	Beauty of Hebron.	11	15	14	8	29	77
Carson Moore, McLennan	Gold Coin.....	11	15	14	10	26	76
ST. JOSEPH ISLAND AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—A. E. Myles, Kimberley.</i>							
Jno. Brown, Carterton	Green Mountain..	13	14	15	10	34	88
Jno. Cheer, Richard's Landing.	do	13	15	18	10	27	83
Hugh Matheson, do ..	do	14	15	16	10	27	82
W. Lay, do ..	Irish Cobbler....	11	17	18	10	25	81
Thos. White, do ..	Davies' Warrior..	13	16	18	10	23	80
R. R. Ranis, do ..	Early King.....	12	14	14	10	29	79
W. Campbell, do ..	Green Mountain..	11	14	15	10	28	78
Jas. Cruickshank, do ..	do	11	14	18	10	24	77
Chas. Young, do ..	Irish Cobbler....	11	15	13	10	25	74
A. W. Stableforth, do ..	Carman.....	10	15	14	9	20	68
A. W. Ross, do ..	Irish Cobbler....	10	13	12	10	21	66

*General appearance—Considering method of planting, stand of crop, and vigor of growth.

†Apparent yield—Considering weight of marketable potatoes per square yard, quality, smoothness and uniformity of shape, state and uniformity of maturity, and freedom from sunburn.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	† Apparent yield.	Totals of scores.
ALGOMA.— <i>Continued.</i>		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
THESSALON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—A. E. Myles, Kimberley</i>							
Norman S. Pace, Bruce Mines.	Beauty of Hebron.	13	16	18	10	28	85
Thos. Cordukes, Sowerby	Davies' Warrior..	10	15	16	10	33	84
A. T. Hopkins, Livingstone Ck..	Green Mountain..	11	15	15	10	31	82
Wm. Weir, do ..	do	12	15	17	10	27	81
J. D. McLennan, do ..	do	12	15	16	10	27	80
Jno. McDougall, Sowerby	Day	13	16	15	10	25	79
Jas. Mills, Bruce Mines	Carman No. 1.....	10	15	13	10	29	77
D. McLennan, Thessalon	do	10	15	18	10	22	75
Robt. McDougall, do	Beauty of Hebron..	11	15	15	10	23	74
Duncan McLennan Livingstone Creek	Empire State....	11	14	10	10	23	68
Wm. Brandon, Bruce Mines ..	Green Mountain..	9	14	10	10	23	66
BRUCE.							
NORTH BRUCE AND SAUGEEN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—R. Murphy, Alliston.</i>							
Wm. Greatehead, Southampton ..	White Elephant...	12½	15	18	10	30½	85½
W. J. Pearson, Pt. Elgin, R.R. 2	do	13	16	18	10	27½	84½
Pt. Elgin Fruit Growers' Assn., Port Elgin	Amer. Wonder....	12½	15½	18	9	27½	82½
S. Sparks, do	Empire State....	11	15	17	8½	28	79½
Jno. Baker, do	White Elephant..	11½	16	16	10	24½	78
Bruce McKay, do	do	11	14	18	8	24	75
N. E. Leeder, do R.R. 4	do	12	15	15	10	20	72
A. B. Reinhart, do	Edmonton.....	9	15	15	10	22	71
Colin Campbell, do R.R. 2	Empire State....	9	16	15	9	21	70
WIARTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Walter Baldock, Malton, R.R. 2.</i>							
G. H. Steacy, Wiarton	Amer. Wonder....	13	15	18	9	36	91
Fletcher Buckland, do R.R. 2	do	13	15	17	9	35	89
Thos. Baldwin, do	White Elephant..	11½	13	17	8	34	83½
Theodore Dance, do	do	11	13	17	8	33	82
D. W. Porter, do	Beauty of Hebron..	10	15	16	8	32	81
Jno. Loney, Oxenden	do	11	13	17	9	29	79
T. H. Stephens, Wiarton	Empire State....	11	13	16	9	27½	76½
G. H. Loney, Oxenden	do	9	10	16	9	27	71
Hiram Loney, do	do	10	10	15	7	26	68
Albert Lambke, Wiarton, R.R. 2	Dempsey Seedling	9	10	14	8	26	67
Wm. Lambke, do	do	9	10	14	8	25	66
C. W. Loney, do	Empire State....	8	10	14	8	25	65

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	† Apparent yield.	‡ Totals of scores.
CARLETON		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
METCALFE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. E. Gray, Elgin.</i>							
Jno. T. Woods, Metcalfe	Freeman.....	13½	16	19	10	32½	91
Terry Sullivan, Metcalfe, R.R. 2 ..	Wonder.....	12½	16	18	7	34½	88
Jno. Carson, Edwards, R.R. 1..	White Star.....	11	15	17	9	34½	86½
R. & J. Woods, Metcalfe	Carman.....	12½	16	18	8½	28	83
Jas. Wallace, North Osgoode ..	Murphy.....	13	15	18	7	29½	82½
Harvey Latimer, Metcalfe	Cook's Choice....	11½	15	18	6½	27	78
D. J. Carson, Edwards, R.R. 1..	Freeman.....	11	15½	17	8	25½	77
DUFFERIN.							
EAST LUTHER AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Walter Baldock, Malton, R.R. 2.</i>							
Jas. Crane, Grand Valley	Delaware.....	12	12	17	8	34	83
Alex. Newson, Arthur, R.R. 2..	do	11	11	15	8	32	77
Jno. Bryan, Laurel, R.R. 2.....	Green Mountain..	10	12	15	8	29	74
Reuben West, Grand Valley ...	do	11	11	15	8	28	73
W. E. Turner, Monticello	Delaware.....	10	10	15	8	36	69
Jos. Carney, Amaranth Station..	White Mountain..	10	10	14	8	26	68
Wm. Willmot, Grand Valley ..	Green Mountain..	9½	10	14	7	25	65½
DUNDAS.							
MOUNTAIN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. E. Gray, Elgin.</i>							
Christopher Mellon, S. Mountain	Amer. Wonder...	13½	15½	19	10	34½	92½
Avenor Collison, do R.R.1	Green Mountain..	14	16	19	10	33	92
Sam. Robinson, do	do	13½	16	19	8	30½	87
E. Gilray, do	Uncle Sam.....	12½	15	18	9	30	84½
R. K. Graham, do	Amer. Wonder....	12	15½	18	9	29½	84
Wm. Biggs, do	do	13½	15½	17	9	27½	82½
E. J. Montgomery, do	White Star.....	11½	15	16	8	31½	82
Wm. Forester, do	Poor Man's Friend	12½	15½	18	8	26½	80½
E. Frantz, do	White Star.....	12	15	17	8	26¾	78¾
GRENVILLE.							
KEMPTVILLE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. W. Hess, Trenton.</i>							
Gordon Davidson, Kemptville, R.R. 4	White Star.....	12	15	18	8	32½	85½
Angus Buchanan, Kemptville..	Amer. Wonder....	13	16	17	7	32	85

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	† Apparent yield.	Totals of scores.
GRENVILLE.— <i>Continued.</i>		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
KEMPTVILLE AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>							
A. Irwin Lewis, Kemptville	Rural New Yorker	12	15	17	9	31½	84½
Clifford Bishop, Oxford Mills ..	Green Mountain..	13	14	15	8	33	83
Melville Powell, Kemptville, R.R. 4	do	13	15	18	9	27½	82½
R. J. Patterson, Oxford Mills..	White Rose.....	13	15	18	7	28½	81½
J. E. Wiggins, Kemptville	Green Mountain..	12	15	17	9	27	80
H. M. Lee, do	White Star.....	11	15	16	7	30½	79½
Milton Wilson, do	Dooley.....	11	15	17	8	25½	76½
Wm. Bennett, do	White Star.....	10	14	15	7	30½	76½
Clifford Donnelly, do	Carman No. 1.....	11	15	17	6	26	75
GREY.							
KILSYTH AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—R. Murphy, Alliston.</i>							
Alex. Garvie, Tara, R.R. 4	Blue Clam.....	13½	16½	18	10	31½	89½
Robt. S. Mundle, Owen Sound, R.R. 3	Vulcan.....	13	15	17	10	31½	86½
E. H. Coulter, Owen Sound ..	Amer. Wonder....	13	15	17½	10	30	85½
Boyd Porteous, do ..	do	13	16	18	10	27½	84½
W. H. Marshall, do R.R.5 ..	do	12	15	18	9	29½	83½
Wm. Abra, do R.R.4 ..	Vulcan.....	13	15	17	10	28½	83½
Hy. Ford, do R.R.3 ..	Blue Clam.....	13	15	16	10	28½	82½
Melville Lunn, do ..	Amer. Banner....	12	15	16	10	28½	81½
Ed. Fleming, Tara, R.R. 5.....	Amer. Wonder....	11	15	16	10	26	78
A. S. Donald, do .....	.....	11	15	17	9	23½	75½
ROCKLYN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. F. B. Switzer, Streetsville.</i>							
J. W. Patton, Rocklyn	Amer. Wonder....	13	15	19	9	32	88
Angus McGinnis, Markdale, R.R. 3	Noxall.....	13	15	19	10	30	87
J. A. Perry, Fairmount	Amer. Wonder....	12	14	17	9	32	84
Michael Foy, Rocklyn	Carman.....	12	14	18	10	29	83
Sylvester Clarke, Markdale, R.R. 2	Amer. Wonder....	13	14	18	8	29	82
Jno. Boyd, Markdale, R.R. 2....	Elephant.....	13	13	18½	8	28	80½
And. Clarke, Blantyre	Amer. Wonder....	12	10	15	8	24½	69½
Jno. King, Meaford R.R. 4	do	11	10	15	8	25	69
Jas. Menary Markdale, R.R. 3..	Noxall.....	11	8	14	8	26½	67½
J. A. Patton, Rocklyn	Elephant.....	10	9	15	9	25	67
Jno. Yeadell, do	Amer. Wonder....	10	8	15	8	23	64
I. Beckett, Fairmount	do	10	11	10	8	20	59
C. P. Devitt, Rocklyn	Rose.....	10	6	15	5	20	56
J. J. Johnston, do	Amer. Wonder....	10½	8	13	5	19	55½
C. F. Fisher, Meaford, R.R. 2 ..	Early Elephant...	12	5	15	8	15	55

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	† Apparent yield.	Totals of scores.
HALTON.		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
NELSON AND BURLINGTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jas. H. McKee, Norwich.</i>							
Frank Wilkerson, Merton	Planet.....	13½	14½	19½	9	21½	78
J. Wilkerson, Burlington	Carman.....	13	14½	18½	9½	22	76½
Jno. Heslop, Freeman, R.R. 2..	Dooley.....	12½	14	18½	9½	21½	76
Jabez Clark, Burlington	Sir. W. Raleigh...	12½	14½	18	9	21½	75½
F. T. Walker, do	Carman.....	11½	13	18½	9½	19	71½
Jno. A. Pettit, Freeman	do	11½	13	15	9½	20	69
Clayton Wilson, Ryckmans ...	Dooley.....	10½	13½	14	9	21½	68½
Jno. Hetherington, Campbellville	Carman.....	11	15	10	9½	18	63½
T. Kerns, Freeman	do	10½	13	18½	8	12½	62½
J. J. Devitt, do R.R. 2....	Planet.....	8	14	5	7	14	48
HASTINGS.							
STIRLING AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. Monaghan, Wellington.</i>							
W. J. Dornnan, W. Huntingdon.	Rural New Yorker	12	15	18	9	32	86
J. W. Haggerty, do ..	do ..	13	13	17	8	30	81
D. W. Fargey, do ..	Wonderful.....	13	13	16	9	29	80
C. E. Heath & Son, Harold ....	.....	12	14	14	9	30	79
Thos. Montgomery, Stirling ..	Wonderful.....	13	12	17	8	28	78
Jas. A. Bailey, do	Carman No. 1.....	12	10	17	9	26	74
A. B. Fargey, do ..	Wonderful.....	11	12	14	10	25	72
F. J. Thompson, Springbrook...	.....	11	11	16	6	25	69
C. W. Thompson, Stirling	Wonderful.....	12	8	16	8	24	68
Geo. Richardson, do	Rural New Yorker	9	8	16	9	23	65
T. W. Solmes, Harold	do ..	9	12	10	9	24	64
Clayton Tucker, do	do ..	11	4	18	9	16	58
KENORA.							
DRYDEN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Wm. McCrac, Guelph, R.R. 7.</i>							
Geo. Wice, Dryden	White Prize.....	10	15	19	9	21	74
D. F. McKenzie, Eagle River ..	Green Mountain...	10	16	19	9	19	73
Jas. A. Reid, Oxdrift	Empire State.....	19	16	18	7	21	72
A. R. Hutchison, Dryden	Delaware.....	10½	16	17	7	21	71½
Alex. King, do	Amer. Wonder....	10	16	19	8	18	71
Jas. Shapland, Eagle River	Windsor Castle...	11½	16	19	9	15	70½
Jno. Adams, Oxdrift	Delaware.....	11	16	19	7	17	70
W. H. Lucas, Eagle River .....	.....	10	16	18	9	16	69
Herb. McMillan, Dryden .....	.....	10	16	18	9	16	69
Jas. Curley, Bedworth	10	16	18	9	16	69
J. H. Davis, Oxdrift	Delaware.....	11	16	18	7	17	69

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	†Apparent yield.	‡Totals of scores
		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
KENORA.— <i>Continued.</i>							
DRYDEN AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>							
W. H. Martin, Dryden	Delaware.....	10	16	18	9	15	68
Jno. Hutchison, do	do	10	16	18	9	15	68
A. G. Browning, Oxdrift	Early, 6 Weeks...	10	15	18	9	16	68
Harold Latimer, do	Delaware.....	10	16	18	9	15	68
E. W. Wice, Dryden	G. Mountain and Burpee's Early.	10	16	18	8	16	68
J. W. Anderson, Oxdrift	Delaware.....	10	16	18	9	15	68
Chas. Skene, do	Early Harvester..	10	16	18	9	15	68
Frank James, do	Delaware.....	10	16	18	9	15	68
KENORA AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Wm. McCrae, Guelph, R.R. 7.</i>							
C. Outen, Kenora	Delaware.....	12	16	18	9	28	83
H. Webster, do	do	12	16	18	9	27	82
W. Tew, do	do	11	16	18	9	27	81
A. R. Ascough, do	Green Mountain..	12	16	19	9	23	79
J. Oganoski, do	Delaware.....	10	15	17	9	25	76
W. Brinkman, do	White Rose.....	10	15	16	6	26	73
Alphonse Leydier, do	Delaware.....	10	15	16½	9	22	72½
Fred. Dav, do	do	10	15	16	9	22	72
Gould Bros., do	do	10	15	15	9	23	72
W. Greenwood, do	Green Mountain..	10	15	16	9	22	72
R. M. Brock, do	do	10	15	17	9	20	71
And. Leddie, do	Delaware	10	14	16	9	22	71
W. Lavoie, do	do	12	15	16	9	19	71
Jno. Sims, do	Green Mountain..	11	15	16	9	20	71
Hyman Sandler, do	Delaware.....	10	16	16	9	15	66
LEEDS.							
LOMBARDY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. W. Hess, Trenton.</i>							
Hy. Chalmers, Smith's Falls ..	Carman No. 1.....	14	17	18	8	31	88
Frank Covell, Lombardy	Green Mountain..	11	16	17	9	32½	85½
E. P. Kelly, do	Rural New Yorker	14	16	18	9	25½	82½
Alex. Bissonnette, do	Green Mountain..	13	15	18	9	26	81
Jno. Duffield, do	Gold Coin.....	12	15	18	9	25½	79½
E. J. O'Mara, do	Green Mountain..	13	14	17	8	27	79
Wm. Millar, do	Imperial.....	12	15	18½	7	25	77½
Theodore McKinney, do	Rural New Yorker	13	14	18	7	25	77
Jno. Hughes, do	do	13	15	18	8	22½	76½
Dudley, Joynt, do	Imperial.....	13	15	18	7	23½	76½
Albert Covell, do	New Brunswick..	11	16	14	7	28	76
Jno. Hamer, do	Western Star....	11	14	16	8	26½	75½
J. W. Tooley, do	Wonderful.....	11	15	17	8	24	75
D. McTavish, do	New Dublin.....	13	14	15	8	23	73
E. W. Joynt, do	Amer. Wonder....	12	15	17	6	22	72
Elswood Joynt, do	White Star.....	14	14	17	7	19½	71½
K. R. Covell, do	Green Mountain..	12	14	15	8	22½	71½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	†Apparent yield.	‡Totals of scores.
		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
MIDDLESEX.							
CARADOC AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—F. J. Jackson, Meadowvale, R.R. 1.</i>							
Dougald Campbell, Mt. Brydges.	Dooley.....	10½	12	16	9½	25	73
Archie Lamont & Son, do ..	do	9½	12	17	9½	24½	72½
Jno. W. Hulton, do ..	do	9	11	16	9	25½	70½
Jno. Walker, do ..	do	9	11	16	9	25	70
Jos. A. Luce, do ..	do	9	10½	16	9	25	69½
Sam. Ferguson, do ..	do	9	10	16	9	25	79
R. Sabin, do ..	do	10	10	17	9	22	68
Jno. W. Watson, do ..	do	10	9	16	8½	24	67½
Peter McDougall, do ..	do	9	11	12	8	25	65
A. H. Mahler, Delaware	do	9	11	12	8	23½	63½
Allen W. McNeill, Strathroy ..	do	10	10	15	9	19	63
W. T. King, Muncey ..	Wellington.....	9	10	14	8	16½	57½
R. T. Runnalls, Mt. Brydges ..	Dooley.....	8	10	12	8	17	55
Robt. Scott, do ..	do	7	8½	12	8	18½	54
Wm. Young & Son, do ..	Delaware.....	7	8½	12	8	18	53½
STRATHROY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—F. J. Jackson, Meadowvale, R.R. 1.</i>							
Angus Limon, Strathroy ..	Dooley.....	9½	12	16	9	24	70½
T. A. Robinson & Son, do ..	Uncle Sam.....	10	13	14	8	23	68
Duncan Limon, do R.R. 2	Dooley.....	9½	12	15	8	22	66½
Jas. Ogg, do ..	do	9½	10	16	9	21½	66
Hugh Turner, do ..	Uncle Sam.....	9½	11½	15	8	21½	65½
Hector McLean & Son, do R.R. 2	Dooley.....	9½	12	14	7	22½	65
W. N. Oakes, do ..	Imp. Rose.....	9½	12	14	8	20	63½
Thos. Benstead, do ..	Noxall.....	9½	13	10	8	22	62½
Jas. Sabine, do ..	Dooley.....	9½	12	10	8	22	61½
W. B. Ferguson, do ..	do	9	12	12	8	20	61
Dugald Leitch, Mt. Brydges ..	do	9½	10	12	8	19	58½
Duncan McNeill, Strathroy ..	do	9	10	13	8	15½	55½
MUSKOKA.							
GRAVENHURST AND MUSKOKA AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jas McLean, Richmond Hill.</i>							
S. Polmateer, Gravenhurst	Empire State.....	13½	16	17½	10	33½	90½
Geo. Parker, do	Can. Standard....	13	16	17	9	32½	87½
S. T. Sime, do ..	Irish Cobbler.....	12	14	16½	9½	32	84
Jos. Short, do ..	Empire State.....	12	15	16½	9	30	82½
R. G. Young, do ..	Burpee.....	12½	14	16	9	30	81½
Carl Laycock, do ..	Empire State.....	12	14½	16½	8	30	81

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	† Apparent yield.	‡ Totals of acres.
		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
MUSKOKA.— <i>Continued.</i>							
GRAVENHURST AND MUSKOKA AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Continued.</i>							
W. H. Lincombe, do	Empire State.....	13	15	16	9	27½	80½
Geo. York, do	do	11	15½	14½	9	29	79
B. Laycock, do	Sunlight.....	10	14	15½	9	26½	75
MEDORA AND WOOD AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jas. McLcan, Richmond Hill.</i>							
Alex. Innes, Port Carling	Queen of Hebron..	12	15	17½	9	32½	86
Thos. Aikens, do	Comet.....	12½	15	16½	8½	31½	84
Hugh Foulkes, do	Rochester Rose...	11½	15	14½	9	32½	82½
Jos. McCully, do	Delaware.....	11½	14	15½	9	32	82
Chas. Donald, do	do	10½	14	16	7	34	81½
Wm. Green, Bardsville	Rochester Rose...	11	15	14½	8½	32	81
Wm. Pooler, Point Kaye	Queen of Hebron..	12	11½	17½	9	29	79
W. K. Foreman, Port Carling..	Delaware.....	11½	14	12	9	28	74½
Fred. Knight, Brackenrig	Rochester Rose...	11	10	15	9½	28½	74
Roy Riley, Milford Bay	Mixed.....	11½	12	16½	6	27½	73½
Wm. Mason, Bardsville	Amer. Wonder....	13	9	16	8	27	73
T. W. Knight, Brackenrig	Vermont Gold						
	Coin.....	12	15	13½	.....	31½	72
W. T. Noble, Rossclair	Empire State....	11½	9	15	9	25½	70
Chas. Davidson, Brackenrig	Queen of Hebron..	11½	13½	12	.....	32	69
S. MUSKOKA AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. A. McDermid, Batteau, R.M.D.</i>							
H. L. Goltz, Bardsville	Davies' Warrior..	12	15	15	10	33	85
Alex. Barron, Bracebridge	Abundance.....	12	14	15	10	32	83
W. Naismith, Sr., Falkenburg	Davies' Warrior..	12	14	16	10	30	82
Wm. Ball, Sr., Bracebridge	Money Maker....	11	13	14	9	29	76
J. J. Beaumont & Son, do	Davies' Warrior...	12	12	13	10	28	75
W. Naismith, Jr., Falkenburg..	Can. Standard....	11	11	13	10	27	72
Alf. Parrett, Bracebridge	Amer. Wonder....	10	12	16	7	26	71
Chas. H. Kaye, do	Early Eureka....	10	11	14	9	26	70
Dan. Nicholls, do	Amer. Wonder....	11	10	14	9	24	68
A. J. Goltz, Bardsville	Green Mountain..	10	11	14	8	24	67
Wm. Taylor, Bracebridge	Rose Type.....	10	11	12	9	23	65
S. H. Armstrong, do	.....	10	10	14	9	21	64
J. Barron Kaye, do	Money Maker....	10	10	14	7	22	63
H. Blanchard, Falkenburg	Beauty of Hebron	8½	11	12	7	21	59½
Geo. Yearley, do	.....	8½	10	12	8	20	58½
STEPHENSON AND WATT AGR.							
<i>Judge—J. A. McDermid, Batteau, R.M.D.</i>							
Albert Ball, Uttersen	Late Fortune.....	11	15	14	9	30	79
Alf. Kay, Port Sydney	Uncle Sam.....	10	14	14	9	29	76

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	† Apparent yield.	‡ Totals of scores.
MUSKOKA.— <i>Continued.</i>		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
STEPHENSON AND WATT AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Continued.</i>							
Jos. Wier, Utterson	Davies' Warrior..	11	14	12	10	28	75
Jno. Elliott, Port Sydney	Amer. Wonder....	10	13	13	9	27	72
R. D. Brown, Utterson	Dempsey's	10	12	14	9	26	71
	Seedling						
W. J. Hamilton, Raymond	Empire State.....	10	11	16	9	24	70
Jas. Hunter, Jr., Parkersville..	Up-to-date.....	10	13	15	8	23	69
Clem. Bunn, Ullswater	Can. Beauty.....	10	12	15	9	22	68
Robt. Wilson, Utterson	Davies' Warrior..	9	15	13	9	21	67
Jno. Mack, Parkersville	Empire State.....	9	13	13	6	25	66
Geo. Wingfield, Utterson	do	10	10	16	8	22	66
Hugh Patterson, do	Delaware.....	10	9	17	7	22	65
Wm. Esson, Port Sydney	Hard to Beat.....	10	12	11	8	24	65
Jno. M. Patterson, Utterson ..	Uncle Sam.....	10	10	12	9	22	63
Wm. Brown, do	Empire State.....	10	11	10	9	22	62
NIPISSING.							
VERNER AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—J. Byron Kaye, Bracebridge.							
A. Gagnon, Verner	Green Mountain..	13½	16	17	10	34	90½
Z. Ribandy, do	do	13	15	17½	10	33½	89
Geo. Demers, do	do	13	15	17	10	33	88
Jos. Aubin, do	do	13	16	16	9	31½	85½
S. Lawrence, do	do	11½	14	17	8½	31	82
A. Sylvestre, do	do	8	15	14	9	29	75
A. Derossier, do	do	8	15	14	9	26	72
O. Jalbert, do	do	9	14	15½	8	24½	71
L. Brunet, do	do	10	14	14	8	24	70
T. Filatrault, do	do	9	13	14	8	25	69
Moise Paquette, do	Beauty of Hebron.	11	10	14	8	25	68
PARRY SOUND.							
ARMOUR, RYERSON AND BURK'S FALLS AGR. SOCIETY.							
Judge—H. R. Blakely, Eldorado, R.R. 1.							
Chas. Cowie, Berriedale	White Elephant..	11½	16	19	10	34	90½
Jas. Kent, do	Maiden's Blush...	13	16	17	10	34	90
Jno. T. Smith, Stirling Falls ..	do	12	16	18	9	33	88
Alex. Kennedy, do	Green Mountain..	13	16	16	10	32	87
Geo. Mason, Sand Lake .....	.....	13	16	16	7½	33	85½
Jas. Thompson, Burk's Falls ..	Rochester Rose...	13	15	16	10	31	85
G. Boe, do .....	.....	13	15	18	5	31	82
Wm. Chalmers, do	Rapid Transit....	9	16	17	7	29	78
W. C. Brimscombe, Stirling Falls	Rural Blush.....	4	16	18	10	28	76

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.
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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	† Apparent yield.	Totals of scores.
		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
PARRY SOUND.— <i>Continued.</i>							
ARMOUR, RYERSON AND BURK'S FALLS AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>							
R. Andrews, Burk's Falls	Early Savoy.....	6	17	16	6	29	74
Rich. Phillips, do	Rose of the North.	7	15	16	5	29	72
C. Inch, do	White Elephant...	2	12	15	10	30	69
Dr. Partrick, do	Maiden Blush....	8	15	10	7	27	67
MACHAR AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—C. I. H. Jordison.</i>							
<i>Hybla, R.R. 1.</i>							
Robt. Carter, South River	Irish Cobbler.....	13½	15	19½	10	34	92
F. J. Hearn, do	Beauty of Hebron.	13½	15	19	9½	33½	90½
W. J. Unger, do	New Satisfaction.	12	15	19½	10	33	89½
Thos. Bottomley, do	Hustler.....	13½	16	19	10	30	88½
W. W. Snow, do	Beauty of Hebron.	12	14	19	9	31½	85½
Jas. S. Cole, do	Mixed.....	14	16	18½	6	30½	85
Thos. Quirt, Midford		11	15	19	10	29½	84½
Mark Robinson, Uplands	Miller's Prize.....	12½	13	18½	7	33	84
Frank Robb, do	Freeman's White.	13	15	14	10	31	83
Alex. Bow, do	Jumbo.....	11	16	14	10	31	82
And. McKee, Stewart's Bay ..	Green Mountain..	10	16	12	10	26	74
MAGNETAWAN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—H. R. Blakely.</i>							
<i>Eldorado, R.R. 1.</i>							
Thos. Whalley, Magnetawan ..	Gold Coin.....	14	15	18	10	34½	91½
Robt. Veitch, Spence	Beauty of Hebron.	13	16	18	10	33½	90½
Robt. Elliott, Magnetawan	Early White.....	12	16	17	10	35	90
Wm. Keppy, Spence	Beauty of Hebron.	11	16	17	10	30½	84½
Julius Wurm, Magnetawan	Gold Coin.....	10	14	18	10	32	84
David Jenkins, do	Early Sunrise....	9	16	15	10	33	83
E. Jenkins, do	Noxall.....	10	16	14	5	31	76
C. Miller, do	Beauty of Hebron.	7	15	13	9	31	75
S. L. Mills, do	Late White.....	9	15	16	5	29½	74½
Jas. H. Doherty, Midlothian ..	Rapid Transit....	9	14	13	10	24	70
W. R. Irwin, Magnetawan	Empire State.....	7	15	14	5	25	66
W. G. Fitzger, Spence	Late White.....	7	15	14	5	24	65
Wm. Black, do	Early Harvest....	6	15	14	5	24	64
F. E. Stewart, Magnetawan	Gold Coin.....	8	13	15	8	19½	63½
McKELLAR AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. J. Hamilton,</i>							
<i>Raymond.</i>							
W. F. Tait, McKellar....	Rural New Yorker	13	16	19	10	31	89
Robt. W. Moffatt, do	National.....	11	15	19	7	32	84
Thos. Moffatt, do	Early Rose.....	13	14	19	3	34	83
W. J. Moore, do	Burnaby						
	Mammoth	10	14	16½	10	32	82½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.			Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	† Apparent yield.	‡ Totals of scores.
				(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
PARRY SOUND.— <i>Continued.</i>									
McKELLAR AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>									
And. Moore,	do	....	Early Rose.....	12	14	16	6	34	82
R. S. Jackson,	do	....	Early Puritan....	11	15	16	8	31	81
Jos. W. Ball,	do	....	do	10	15	17	8	29	79
Vinton Jackson,	do	....	do	14	14	18	7	25	78
C. J. McKeown,	do	....	Early Rose.....	9	14	18	6	29	76
J. F. Gardiner,	do	....	Beauty of Hebron..	10	15	15	7	28	75
Albert J. Moffatt,	do	....	Early Sunrise....	9	14	16	6	27	72
Wm. Watkins,	do	....	Early Northern....	9	10	15	9	24	67
W. E. Taylor,	do	....	Early Rose.....	8	14	10	6	27	65
McMURRICK AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—J. D. McKenna, Loretto</i>									
P. J. Farrell,	Sprucedale	....	Beauty of Hebron..	12	15	18	10	36	91
(Marshall & Arnett,	do	....	Plentiful.....	12	15	18	10	35	90
Robt. Johnson,	Doe Lake	....	Thorburn.....	12	15	18	10	34	89
Geo. Downs,	Sprucedale	....	Rochester Rose...	12	15	17	10	34	88
Frank Nelles,	Doe Lake	....	Delaware.....	12	15	17	10	33	87
F. C. Judd,	do	....	Early Market.....	11	14	17	10	31	83
Chas. Marshall	Sprucedale	....	White Elephant..	11	14	17	10	30	82
Hy. Farrell,	do	....	Early Ohio.....	11	14	17	10	29	81
W. J. Fowler,	do	....	Empire State....	11	13	17	10	29	80
E. Pearce,	do	....	Delaware.....	11	14	17	10	26	78
Jas. Downs,	do	....	Rochester Rose...	11	14	17	9	26	77
C. & J. Stewart,	do	....	Empire State....	11	14	15	10	26	76
PARRY SOUND AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—W. J. Hamilton, Raymond.</i>									
Geo. H. Hunt,	Parry Sound	....	Early Ohio.....	13	15	19	9½	34	90½
Jas. Alves,	Shebeshekong	....	Rural New Yorker	13½	15	19	10	32	89½
Alex. Alves,	do	....	Early Market.....	13	16	16	10	34	89
J. H. Williams & Son,	Parry Sound	....	Amer. Wonder....	11	16	17	9	35	88
E. A. Haines,	Parry Sound	....	.....	12	14	19	9	32½	86½
Chas. R. Hamilton,	Shebeshekong	....	Rural New Yorker	13	16	18	10	29	86
Mrs. Alex. Hardie,	Hurdville	....	White Giant.....	11	14	16	10	34	85
Jno. Hunt,	Parry Sound	....	White Elephant...	12½	15	18	6	33	84½
And. Thompson,	Dillon	....	Early Puritan....	11	14	17	10	32	84
S. E. Richmond,	Shebeshekong	....	Delaware.....	9	15	16½	10	33	83½
T. R. Hamilton,	do	....	Early 6 Weeks....	10	16	15	9	30	80
Jas. Parton,	Hurdsville	....	White Giant.....	13	13	16	7	29	78
J. Broadbent,	do	....	do	9	14	12	8	24	67
PERRY AGR. SOUND.									
<i>Judge—J. D. McKenna, Loretto</i>									
Fletcher Walker,	Royston	Empire State and Wonderful....	13	16	19	10	34	92
W. J. Murdy,	Emsdale	Amer. Wonder....	13	16	19	10	33	91

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*
POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	†Apparent yield.	‡Totals of scores.
		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
PARRY SOUND.— <i>Continued.</i>							
PERRY AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>							
J. A. McDonald, d.	Empire State.....	14	16	19	10	31	90
Wm. Jenkin, do	Amer. Wonder.....	13	16	19	10	31	89
Geo. Bennett, do	Irish Cobbler.....	11	16	18	8	33	86
E. Tonner, do	Amer. Wonder.....	12	14	18	10	31	85
Chas. White, do	Early Eureka.....	11	15	18	10	30	84
S. J. Elliott, Fern Glen	Cottle's Beauty....	13	13	19	10	28	83
S. B. Smith, Emsdale	Hustler.....	8	16	18	10	24	76
H. R. Hayward, Scotia	Amer. Wonder.....	6	16	18	10	24	74
POWASSAN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. Byron Kaye, Bracebridge.</i>							
Jno. Henderson, Powassan	North Star.....	13	16	17	9½	35	90½
P. R. Owens, Aldersdale	Empire State.....	13½	16	17	8½	35	90
Jas. H. Jardine, Powassan	Roxborough.....	11	16	15	10	36½	88½
Owen Gough, do	Rochester Rose....	11	15	16	10	34½	86½
Jos. Alston, do	Empire State.....	13	16	15	9	32	85
Geo. Oldfield, do	Rapid Transit....	11	15	12	9	34	81
Thos. Anderson, do	.....	11	15	14	10	29	79
Mrs. J. Bower, do	.....	8	15	15	8	26	72
Jas. D. Healey, do	Early White.....	10	14	14	9	23	70
Jas. Valliant, do	North Star.....	9	14	12	7	27	69
Jas. Oldfield, do	do	10	15	12	9	25	71
ROSSEAU AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—D. Smith, Smithdale.</i>							
W. T. Wright, Rosseau	Beauty of Hebron..	12	10	18	8	27	75
H. Tirett, do	Davies' Warrior..	10	12	15	8	27	72
Jno. Crawford, do	Delaware.....	12	10	15	10	24½	71½
H. J. Stoneman, Turtle Lake	Noxall.....	11	12	15	8	25	71
Dr. S. A. Foote, Rosseau	Davies' Warrior..	13	10	19	5	23½	70½
Roger B. Mahon, do	Noxall.....	9	12	15	7	27	70
W. J. Atkinson, do	.....	10½	12	12	8	27	69½
R. Crowder, do	Delaware.....	11	12	10	10	26	69
Jno. McCanns, do	Pearl.....	9	11	15	8	25	68
Gustave Grenke, Hekla	Amer. Wonder.....	10	10	15	8	22	65
Wm. McCauley, Rosseau	Early Puritan....	8	12	10	10	24	64
STRONG AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—C. I. H. Jordison, Hybla, R.R. 1.</i>							
E. Prior, Sundridge	Green Mountain..	15	16	19	9½	36	95½
L. Love, do	do	13½	16	18	10	36	93½
Jno. Wilson, do R.R. 1	do	14	15	19	10	35	93
Jas. Prior, do	do	13	16	17	10	36	92
Thos. Willoughby, do	do	13	15	18	10	35	91

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.		Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	† Apparent yield.	Totals of scores.
			(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
PARRY SOUND.— <i>Continued.</i>								
STRONG AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>								
Thos. Hodgins, Pearceley	.....	Green Mountain..	13	16	19	9	32½	89½
Jno. Willoughby, Sundridge	..	Hustler.....	13	15	19	10	32	89
Robt. Moir,	do	Beauty of Hebron.	13½	16	19	10	29½	88
Jno. Paget,	do	Empire State.....	13	15	19	10	30½	87½
F. W. Hansford,	do R.R. 1	Green Mountain and E. State...	13	16	19½	9	29½	87
W. J. Kent,	do	Maiden's Blush...	12	14	15	7	29½	77½
RAINY RIVER.								
ATWOOD AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—P. Connor, Dryden.</i>								
A. R. Reed, Pinewood	.....	Lincoln.....	13½	13	17	10	30	83½
Jno. J. Hodges, Rainy River	..	Ensign.....	14	13	16½	9½	29½	82½
D. J. Ewald,	do	Delaware.....	13½	13	16	9½	30	82
L. J. Armstrong, Sleeman	.....	Russet.....	13½	14½	17	10	26½	81½
Thos. Nolan,	do	Delaware.....	12½	13	16	9	30	80½
Alex. Neddo, Rainy River	.....	Green Mountain..	12	13	16½	9	27	77½
Garnet Byrns,	do	Uncle Sam.....	12½	13	16½	8½	26	76½
H. P. Christofferson, Sleeman	..	Russet.....	12	13	16½	10	24	75½
Thos. A. Smart, Pinewood	.....	Delaware.....	9½	13	15½	10	24½	72½
Hugh J. Hunter, Sleeman	....	do	10½	13	15	10	23½	72
A. J. Hunter,	do	Russet.....	10½	13	15	10	22½	71
Mrs. Emma Barr, Rainy River.	.....	Carman No. 1.....	8½	13	14½	9½	23½	69
Peter McLeod,	do	Russet.....	10	13	14½	4	26½	68
O. M. Isberg, Sleeman	.....	Delaware.....	9	13	12½	7½	26	68
Thos. Garlick, Rainy River	.....	Burbank.....	8	13	14½	8	24	67½
A. L. McDonald,	do	do	10½	13	15	4½	23½	66½
O. Sweet,	do	Southern Queen..	8½	13	15	7	22	65½
Wm. Tucker,	do	do	8½	13	14	5	21½	62
C. Desjardins,	do	Russet.....	7½	13	13	6	22	61½
RAINY RIVER VALLEY AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—C. Connor, Dryden.</i>								
Wm. Hamilton, Jr., Big Fork..	.....	Delaware.....	13	13	16	10	28	80
Wm. Jewell,	do	do	12½	12½	16½	9½	27½	78½
C. H. McCool, Burriss	.....	do	12½	14	16	9½	26	78
Wm. McMillan,	Emo	do	11½	13	14	10	27½	76
David J. Allen,	do	do	11	13	14	9	27½	74½
W. H. Cameron,	do	do	9	13	15½	10	26	73½
Jno. E. King,	do	do	9½	13	14	10	24½	71
Fred. Tummy,	do	do	9	13	14	10	24	70
Ed. Tompkins,	do	do	9½	14	12½	10	23	69
J. L. Locking,	do	do	8½	12	12½	10	23½	66½
Duncan Nicholson, Devlin	do	9	12½	14	9	23	66½
Ed. Mose, Emo	do	8	13	11	8½	22½	63

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

POTATOES

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	† Apparent yield.	‡ Totals of scores.
		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
SIMCOE.							
BARRIE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. F. B. Switzer, Streetsville.</i>							
Geo. Coutts, Midhurst	Beauty of Hebron.	11	14	19	9	32	85
R. Carscadden, Edgar	Carman.....	11	15½	16	10	32	84½
C. M. Hickling, Barrie	do	11	13	19	9	32	84
Arthur A. Garvin, Midhurst ...	do	12	12	18	9	32	83
Jas. Orok, do	Gold Coin.....	12	12	18	9	31½	82½
Jas. Coutts, do	Carman.....	12	13	18	7	32	82
Jas. Handy, do	do	11	11	18	10	31½	81½
J. W. Orchard, Minesing	do	11	11	18	10	31	81
Ed. Murphy, Barrie	Amer. Wonder...	10	12	15	7	30	74
Jos. Fralick, Minesing	Carman.....	12	8	16	9	27	72
Lloyd Livingston, do	Davies' Warrior..	10	10	18	9	24½	71½
TEMISKAMING.							
CHARLTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jas. Jardine, Collingwood, R.R. 1.</i>							
F. W. Royce, Charlton	White Elephant..	13	15	17	9	32	86
Mrs. Kenny, do	Beauty of Hebron.	13	14	16	9	31½	83½
A. R. Neal, do	do	12	15	16	9	30½	82½
Oscar Kenny, do	do	12	15	16	9	30	82
Jos. Kitts, do	Green Mountain..	12	14	16	10	29	81
W. Quinn, do	do	13	15	15	8	29½	80½
Fred. Purnmell, do	Beauty of Hebron.	11	15	15	9	29	79
Oswald Attwater, do	White Elephant..	12	14	15	9	28	78
Jas. A. Reavell, do	Green Mountain..	12½	14	15	9	25	75½
Norman Fraser, do	Beauty of Hebron.	11½	13	16	7	26½	74
Louis Hughes, do .....	.....	11	13	15	7	24	70
COCHRANE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Geo. R. Bradley, Carsonby.</i>							
O. Fenier, Cochrane .....	.....	12½	16	18	10	30½	87
August Anderson, do .....	.....	13	16	18	7½	25½	80
G. Bradette, do .....	.....	13½	16	18	9	30½	77
W. Chalmers, do	Early Puritan....	9½	15	16	10	25	75½
T. J. Foley, do .....	.....	7	15	16	10	25	73
Jerry Laviolette, do	10½	15	15	7	24½	72
R. A. Francis, do	11½	15½	16	5	19½	67½
T. J. Dempsey, do	6½	16	10	8	21	61½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

POTATOES

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		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
TEMISKAMING.— <i>Continued.</i>							
ENGLEHART AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jas. Jardine, Collingwood, R.R. 1.</i>							
Levi Soper, Englehart	Gold Coin	12½	15	18	10	35	90½
A. W. Skinner, do	Early Rose	12	15	17	10	31	85
Frank Hunter, do	do	13	15	17	9	30½	84½
Geo. Stephenson, do	Gold Coin	13	15	15	10	30	83
R. H. Emerick, Heaslip	Carman No. 1	12	15	16	10	28	81
W. Schell, Englehart	Delaware	11½	15	16	10	28	80½
J. H. Hamilton, Heaslip	Early King	11	15	15	9	29	79
J. Kiehna, Brentha	May Flower	11	15	16	8	27	77
J. H. Pillsworth, Englehart	Early Rose	12½	15	15	8	25	75½
Peter Flanagan, Heaslip	Delaware	11	15	15	9	25	75
MATHESON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—G. R. Bradley, Carsonby.</i>							
Jos. Wood, Matheson	Beauty of Hebron	12½	16	18	9	31½	87
A. G. Gunn, do	Irish Cobbler	12½	16	18½	10	27½	84½
A. Osolin, do	do	12½	17	18	6	30½	84
E. Anthony, Anthony	Vulcan	11½	15	16	10	29½	82
Ben. Woods, Matheson	Irish Cobbler	11½	15	16	8	29	79½
Walter Monaghan, do	do	7½	17	16	8	24½	73
Mathew Gibson, do	Vulcan	7½	14	15	9	27	72½
Walter Kristie, do	do	8	15	14	5	28	70
D. Chalmers, do	Irish Cobbler	6½	10	15	8	19	58½
A. Teets, do	do	7½	15	12	8	15	57½
NEW LISKEARD AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jas. Jardine, Collingwood, R.R. 1.</i>							
J. Bradley, New Liskeard	8-Weeks	13	15	18	9	34	89
F. Alderdice, Hanbury	Early King	13	15	19	10	31	88
Geo. E. Foster, Uno Park	Early Rose	13½	16	17	8	33	87½
A. J. Kennedy, New Liskeard ..	Early Eureka	13	16	17	10	31	87
Milton Irwin, Hanbury	Delaware	13	16	18	8	31½	86½
Sam. McChesney, New Liskeard ..	Beauty of Hebron	13	15	17	9	31	85
Seth. Jewell, do	Delaware	13	16	17	10	28½	84½
W. C. Hastings, do	do	13	16	16	10	29	84
J. R. Phillips, do	do	12	15	16	10	29	82
Jno. McFarlane, do	Green Mountain	13	15	15	10	28½	81½
C. B. Reynolds, do	Irish Cobbler	12	14	16	9	29½	80½
Robt. Jelly, do	Early King	13	14	15	8	30	80

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	†Apparent yield.	‡Totals of scores.
THUNDER BAY.		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
OLIVER AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Hy. Knight, Jr., Sault Ste. Marie.</i>							
H. Moffatt, Murillo	Burbank.....	13	12	18	10	32	85
Geo. Munroe, do	Irish Cobbler.....	13	15	18	8	29	83
Alex. Reid, do	Burbank.....	11	14	18	10	29	82
T. W. Roberts, Fort William ..	do	12	12	15	10	30	79
A. Gortan, Murillo	King Edward.....	13	13	17	10	25½	78½
W. McNally, do	Burbank.....	11½	12	14	10	28	75½
Ross McKenzie, do	Early Watts.....	13	13	15	10	24	75
Geo. Oster, do	Noxall.....	11½	13	15	10	25	74½
Thos. Hughes, do	Old Ireland.....	11	13	15	10	25	74
A. Todd, do	Green Mountain..	11	13	17	10	22½	73½
E. Larabee, do	Gold Coin.....	11	12	14	10	25½	72½
Jos. Hughes, do	Green Mountain..	9	13	15	10	25½	72½
Sam. McNally, do	Sensation.....	11½	12	14	8	27	72½
Jas. Stevenson, do	Early Watts.....	11	13	13	8	27	72
Roy. Bingham, do	Old Ireland.....	11	13	13	10	25	72
Jno. Bain, do	Burbank.....	10	12	15	10	24	71
Jno. Nicholetts, do	Six Weeks.....	12	13	12	7	26½	70½
H. Gorton, do	do	11	10	14	10	25	70
Alex. Trotter, Baird	Carman No. 1....	11	12	12	10	24	69
A. McGillivray, Murillo	Davies' Warrior..	10	11	14	9	25	69
R. B. Martin, do	Gold Coin.....	12	10	12	10	23	67
Leon Morrow, do	Burbank.....	8½	12	10	10	26½	67
Norman McNally, do	Uncle Sam.....	10	11	14	10	22	67
J. H. Veley, do	Sunlight.....	10	11	13	9	19	62
WELLAND.							
FENWICK AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—L. D. Hankinson, Aylmer, W.</i>							
Fred. Haist, Ridgeville, R.A. 1.	Rural New Yorker	13	15	18	9½	32½	88
M. Stirtzinger, Fenwick	Dooley.....	13	14½	18	9	31½	86
Clemens Bros., Ridgeville	Wellington White	13½	14	16	9	32	84½
D. Leppert, Fenwick	Delaware.....	13	14	17	9	31	84
J. Haist, Fonthill	W. Flier.....	13	13½	17	9	31	83½
Hyland Stirtzinger, Fenwick ..	Comet.....	13	14	16	9	31	83
W. E. Crow, do	Ont. Beauty.....	12½	14	17	9	30	82½
R. J. Bishop, do R.R. 5	Wellington White	13½	14	17	9	28	81½
J. L. Stirtzinger, do	do	13	14	17	8½	28½	81
Wills & Greenwood, do	Sir Walter.....	12½	13	18	8½	28½	80½
Jos. Leppert, do	Delaware.....	12	14	17	9	28	80
E. E. Sauer, do R.A. 5	Petham Mammoth	11½	14	16	9	28½	79
A. N. Armhurst, Ridgeville	Vulcan.....	12½	12	17½	9	27	78
Dan. Haist, Fonthill	Delaware.....	12½	13	17	8½	27	78
Geo. Haist, do	Rural New Yorker	12	13	17	8	26	76

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at top of the table are maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	† Apparent yield.	Totals of scores.
		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
WELLINGTON.							
ERIN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—M. M. Hunter, Onondaga</i>							
Ephraim Barbour, Erin	Noxall.....	14	15½	19	10	29	87½
J. Coke, do	Delaware.....	13	13	18½	10	31	85½
Fred. McMillan, Hillsburg	Comet.....	12½	16	18	10	27	83½
Jas. Malloy, Erin, R.R. 1	Noal's Big Cropper.....	12½	15	19	10	26½	83
S. E. Griffin, Acton, R.R. 7....	Hustler.....	13½	12	19	10	28	82½
Alb. Brown, Erin	Noxall.....	11½	13	17	10	27	78½
Jno. McAllister, Hillsburg	Delaware.....	14	10	18	10	26	78
A. Herren, Hillsburg, R.R. 2...	do	11	12	19	10	25	77
J. M. Leitch, Guelph, R.R. 1...	Comet.....	11½	12	19	10	24	76½
Chester Burt, Hillsburg, R.R. 2	Delaware.....	13	13	18	10	22	76
S. Bingham & Son, Erin	World's Fair.....	13	12	18	10	21½	74½
C. McMullan, do	do	11	10	17	10	20	68
PUSLINCH AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—M. M. Hunter, Onondaga</i>							
Alex. McLean, Puslinch, R.R. 1	Gold Coin.....	14½	12	19	8½	31	85½
P. J. McLean, do	Davies' Warrior..	13½	13	18	10	26	80½
Arthur Byrne, Guelph	Comet.....	12½	13	17	10	26	78½
Hector McCaig, Hespeler, R.R. 2	Davies' Warrior..	11	14	18	10	25	78
J. Weatherston, Puslinch	do	13	12	18	10	23½	76½
Wm. Winer & Son, Guelph, R.R. 3	do	13	12	18	10	23	76
D. A. McNaughton, Puslinch ..	do	12	11	15	10	21	69
N. Stewart, Morriston	Carman.....	9	10	15	10	20	64
WENTWORTH.							
WATERDOWN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jas. H. McKee, Shelburne, R.R. 4.</i>							
Hugh A. Drummond, Millgrove	Dooley.....	12½	13½	17½	9	21	73½
Geo. Harris, do ..	Noxall.....	11½	14	17½	9	20½	72½
Jno. Bennett, Campbellville, R.R. 3	Dooley.....	12	14½	18½	8½	18½	72
Geo. Horning & Son, Waterdown	Sir W. Raleigh...	12½	14	17	7½	20	71
Geo. Hood, do ..	Carman.....	12½	13½	15½	9	20	70½
E. J. Gallon, do ..	Carman No. 2....	11	13	17	9½	18	68½
D. Thompson, do ..	Comet.....	11½	13½	17	9	16	67
Wm. Attridge, do ..	Sir W. Raleigh...	9½	12	17	9½	18½	66½
Lorenzo Bennett, Carlisle	Dooley.....	9	12	17½	9	17½	65
Jas. McKay, Waterdown	Noxall.....	11	13	15	8	17	64
W. A. Drummond, Waterdown, R.R. 1	do	10½	12	15	9	16½	63
Blake Binkley, Flamboro, Cre.	Dooley.....	10	11	17½	9	15	62½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at top of the table are maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

TURNIPS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Straightness of rows.	Method of seeding.	Proper thinning and cleaning.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Freedom from insects and diseases.	Purity and uniformity of roots.	Shape and quality of roots.	Yield of roots per acre.	Totals of scores.
ALGOMA.	(5)	(5)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(15)	(35)	(100)
CENTRAL ALGOMA AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—A. S. Smith, Sault Ste. Marie.</i>									
G. H. Farmer, Steelton	5	5	10	9	9	8	12½	30	88½
H. Knight, Jr., Sault Ste. Marie, R.R. 1	5	5	8	9	8	9	13½	28	85½
C. W. Eggesfield' Sault Ste. Marie, R.R. 1	4	4	7	8	7½	7	12	31	80½
W. J. Conway, Sault Ste. Marie, R.R. 1	4½	4½	8	7	7½	7½	13	26	78
Alex. Booth, Sault Ste. Marie, R.R. 1	5	4½	8	8	8	7	12	25	77½
J. H. Hugill, Sault Ste. Marie..	4	4	7	6½	9	8	12	20	70½
W. H. J. Evans, do ..	4	4	6	6½	6½	7½	12	23	69½
H. Yates, Korah	4½	4	5	5	8	6	10	20	62½
BRANT.									
PARIS AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—H. Tisdale, Brampton.</i>									
Joseph Martin, Paris, R.R. 3	5	5	8½	8½	8	8	12	23	78
Fred. Luck, do R.R. 4	4	4	8½	8	6	8½	13	23	75
J. J. McCormack, do R.R. 1	4½	4½	8	8½	6	8½	11	23	74
Austin Clement, do R.R. 3	4½	4½	8½	8½	7	8½	13	19	73½
David Patton, Paris Station ...	4½	4½	8½	8½	7	8	11	21	73
Wm. Brooks, Paris R.R. 3	4½	3	7	7	7	8	13	23	72½
J. P. Barker, do	4½	4½	8	7	9	7	13	19	72
W. T. Cromack, do R.R. 1	4	3	8	6	6	8	12	23	70
Geo. Folsetter, do R.R. 3	3	4	7	7	6	8½	12	22	69½
Jas. Scrogie, do R.R. 3	4	4	6	6	7	8	10	24	69
E. Burell, do R.R. 3	4½	4	7	6	8	7	12	20	69
Jno. Newton, do R.R. 1	3½	3	7	8	7	8	13	19	68½
Geo. Parkhill, do	4	3½	6	7	7	6	12	23	68½
F. Turnbull, do R.R. 3	3½	4	8½	8½	6	8	13	17	68½
H. Henderson, do R.R. 3	4	4	8	8	7	6	12	19	68
Robt. Geddie, do R.R. 3	3½	3½	7	6	6	7	12	23	68
Robt. Cochrane, Ayr	4½	3½	8	7	7	8	12	17	67½
H. Depew, Paris, R.R. 3	4	4	7	6	7	7	12	19	66
Geo. Rutherford, do	4	4	6	8½	7	6	11	19	65½
C. Potruff, do R.R. 3	4	3	7	6	7	7	12	19	65
Wm. Webber, do Sta... 2	4	4	8	8½	6	6	11	19	64½
Jno. Doyle, do	4	3	8½	8½	8	7	12	13	64
A. Deans, do	4½	4	7	7	7	6	11	17	63½
Wm. Dawson, do R.R. 3	4	3	7	6	9	7	12	15	63
Sutherland Bros., do	3½	3½	6	6	6	7	12	19	63
Chas. Nieggs, do R.R. 3	2	3	6	7	8	7	11	19	63
Jos. Blake, do	3½	3½	7	6	8½	7	12	15	62½
Chas. Jarvis, do	4	4	7	7	6	7	12	15	62
Dan. Holmes, do R.R. 2	3	4½	6	8	7	7	7	19	61½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at top of the table are maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

TURNIPS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Straightness of rows.	Method of seeding.	Proper thinning and cleaning.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Freedom from insects and diseases.	Purity and uniformity of roots.	Shape and quality of roots.	Yield of roots per acre.	Totals of scores.
	(5)	(5)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(15)	(35)	(100)
BRANT.—Continued.									
PARIS AGR. SOCIETY.—Con.									
A. Potruff, do R.R. 3	4	3	6	6	5	7	11	19	61
Jas. Rutherford, do	3½	3½	6	6	7	6	11	17	60
W. W. Carr, do R.R. 2	3½	3	6	6	6	6	12	17	59½
Ernest Harris, Princeton, R.R. 1	4½	2½	6	6	7	7	11	15	59
Chas. J. Gurney, Paris, R.R. 3	4	4	6	6	6	7	11	15	59
Ernest Harley, Princeton, R.R. 1	4½	2½	6	6	6	7	11	15	58
Geo. Telfer, Paris	3½	5	6	6	6	7	11	15	57½
Wylie Guthrie, do R.R. 2	3	4	5	6	7	6	11	15	57
A. E. Pascoe, do Sta...	3	3	6	5	7	7	12	13	56
R. J. McCormick do R.R. 4	4½	4	6	7	4	8	8	13	54½
W. McRuer, Ayr, R.R.	2	3	7	6	6	6	11	13	54
Jno. Gillies, Paris, R.R. 2	4	3	7	7	5	6	10	11	53
CARLETON.									
FITZROY AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—J. N. Sorley, Cumming's Bridge.</i>									
David Wilson, Kinburn, R.R. 1	5	5	9	9	8½	9	12½	32	90
Archie Riddell, Galetta	5	5	8½	8	9	9	11	33	88½
T. J. McBride, Kinburn	5	5	9	8	8	8½	12	32	87½
Lawson Stewart, Arnprior	5	5	9	9	9	7	11	31½	86½
F. R. Gourlay, Kinburn	5	5	6½	8	8	8	11	32	83½
S. G. Gourlay, do	5	4	8	8	9	7	11	30	82
H. E. Miller, Arnprior	5	4½	7	8	9	7	8	33	81½
Abram Miller, Galetta	5	5	8	8	7	8	10	29½	80½
Lewis Hunt, do	5	5	8	6	9	7	10	30	80
A. E. Riddell, do	5	5	6½	8½	8	6½	9	31	79½
Hartley Miller, do	5	4½	7	7	8	7	9	31½	79
J. E. Armstrong, Kinburn	5	4	6	8	8	6	8	25	70
DURHAM.									
PORT HOPE AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—A. T. Hudgin, Picton.</i>									
A. E. Meadows, Port Hope	4½	4	9½	9½	8½	8½	12	32	88½
Jno. Uglow, do	4½	4½	9½	9	9	8½	12	29	86
C. H. Walsh, Perrytown	4½	4	8	8½	9	8	13	30	85
Geo. Holdsworth, Cobourg, R.R. 4	4½	4	8	8½	9	8½	12	30	84½
Barrie Bros., Port Hope, R.R. 4	4½	4	8½	9	8½	8½	12	29	84
Powell Bros., Elizabethville ..	4½	4	8½	8½	8	8½	13	28½	83½
Ernest Austin, Port Hope	4	3½	8	9	7	7	10	25	73½
J. B. Bosnell, Zion, R.R. 3	4½	3	6	8	8	7½	12	22	71
R. L. Holdsworth, Port Hope...	4	3	7	8	7	7	10	24½	70½
H. A. Walker, do R.R. 3	4½	4½	6	6	6½	7	7½	27	69
Jno. Walker, Welcome	4½	3½	5	5	7	6	7½	24	62½
A. P. Pollard, Zion, R.R. 3	4	4½	5	5	7	5½	10	14½	54½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at top of the table are maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

TURNIPS

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Straightness of rows.	Method of seeding.	Proper thinning and cleaning.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Freedom from insects and diseases.	Purity and uniformity of roots.	Shape and quality of roots.	Yield of roots per acre.	Totals of scores.
GREY.	(5)	(5)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(15)	(35)	(100)
PROTON AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—Adam Hood, Hagerman.</i>									
A. Hanna & Sons, Dundalk	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	9	9	13	29	85
R. H. Fowler & Son, do	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	28	82
Wm. Middleton & Sons, do	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	13	27	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. H. Green, do	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	8	7	8	8	13	28	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. H. Russell, do	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	7	8	8	7	13	28	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
R. J. Hendry, do	4	4	9	8	9	8	11	26	79
Thomson Elliott, Corbetton	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	8	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	26	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
J. W. Christie, Dundalk	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	24	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jno. Grummett, Proton	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	7	8	11	26	76
J. H. Nicholls, Melanethon	4	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	7	8	11	26	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
R. Cronin, Kingscote	4	4	7	8	8	7	13	24	75
Wesley Lonsway, Corbetton	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	7	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Geo. Bell, Corbetton	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	8	7	11	25	73
Gillies Bros., Dundalk	4	4	7	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
R. J. Cornett, do	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	11	25	71
D. D. Gillies, do	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	7	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	22	67
Geo. Stock, Proton	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	7	7	6	11	20	65 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wm. Armstrong, Dundalk	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	6	6	8	7	10	19	63 $\frac{1}{2}$
NORTHUMBERLAND.									
CORBOURG CENTRAL AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—Amos T. Hudgin, Picton.</i>									
Frank Lean, Cobourg, R.R. 6..	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	9	9	9	9	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	92
Thos. Buttars, Plainville	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	86
Wm. Buttar, Cobourg	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	30	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jno. Swift, do R.R. 6..	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	9	8	12	29	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wm. McConnell, Plainville ...	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	30	84
Geo. Ritchie, do ...	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	83
W. H. Brooks, do ...	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	8	8	9	8	12	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	82
H. A. Holdsworth, Cobourg, R.R. 4	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	27	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
J. W. Westington, Cobourg, R.R. 6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	8	8	10	28	81
Chas. Roberts, Plainville	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	80
J. S. Macklin, Cobourg, R.R. 4.	4	4	7	7	8	8	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
PARRY SOUND.									
ARMOUR, RYERSON AND BURK'S FALLS AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—Thos. Hall, Brooklin.</i>									
Jas. Thompson, Burk's Falls ..	5	5	8	8	10	10	14	32	92
Wm. Chalmers, do ..	5	5	8	8	10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	32	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chas. Inch, do ..	5	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	10	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	27	88
Robt. Andrews, do ..	4	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	10	8	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	87
Robt. Mason, Sand Lake	4	5	8	8	10	9	14	28	86

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at top of the table are maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS. *Con.*

TURNIPS

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Straightness of rows.	Method of seeding.	Proper thinning and cleaning.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Freedom from insects and diseases.	Purity and uniformity of roots.	Shape and quality of roots.	Yield of roots per acre.	Totals of scores.
PARRY SOUND.— <i>Continued.</i>	(5)	(5)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(15)	(35)	(100)
ARMOUR, RYERSON AND BURK'S FALLS AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>									
Wm. Palmer, Stirling Falls ..	3½	5	9	9	10	8	13½	27	85
Chas. Cowie, Berriedale	4	5	9	8½	10	8	13	27	84½
Jas. Kent, do	5	5	7	7½	10	9	13	27	83½
Wm. Brimscombe, Stirling Falls	5	5	9	10	10	6	12	26	83
Rich. Philips, Burk's Falls	3	3	6	6	10	9	12	26	75
McMURRICH AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—Hy. Grose, Lefroy.</i>									
Hy. B. Turnbull, Doe Lake	4	7	8	9	7	12	30	77	
Chas. Marshall, Sprucedale	3	7	7	10	9	12	25	73	
Jas. Downs, do	3	8	7	10	7	12	20	67	
Edw. Pearce, do	3	7	7	9	7	9	20	62	
Geo. Downs, do	3	7	7	9	7	10	16	59	
P. J. Farrell, do	2	6	6	9	6	9	16	54	
J. F. Nelles, Doe Lake	3	7	6	8	6	7	15	52	
R. Johnston, do	2	5	5	9	6	8	16	51	
W. J. Faules, Sprucedale	3	5	5	9	5	7	16	50	
STRONG AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—Thos. Hall, Brooklin.</i>									
Jno. Paget, Sundridge	4	5	8	9	8	9	13½	28	84½
Jas. Prior, do	4	4	8½	8½	9½	8	13	28	83½
Jno. Wilson, do R.R. 1	5	5	8	8	9	8	12	28	83
W. J. Kent, do	4	5	8	9½	9	8	12	27	82½
Geo. Frost, do	4	5	8	9	8	8	12	27	81
W. Kemp, do	4	5	8	9	8	7	12	27	80
F. W. Hannaford, do R.R. 1	4	5	8	7	9	8½	12	25	78½
R. Moir, do	5	5	6	7	7	8	12	25	75
J. Willoughby, do	3	3	4	8	9	8	11	20	66
TEMISKAMING.									
MATHESON AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—J. E. Rettie, Toronto.</i>									
H. G. Ginn, Matheson	4	4	9	9	10	9	14	27½	86½
J. Allardice, do	4	4½	9	7½	9	9½	12	25	80½
N. Gibson, do	4½	4½	8½	8½	9	9	11	22½	77½
Jas. Wood, do	4½	4½	8½	8½	8½	8	12	21½	76
Burwell Greaves, do	4½	4½	9½	9	7½	9	12	17½	73½
D. Chalmers, do	4	4½	7½	7½	8	8	12	15	66½
Hy. Rose, Homer Siding	4	4	8	9	8	5	8	20	66
C. Dall, Matheson	3	4½	6	6	8½	8	12	15	63
W. Monaghan, do	2	4	8	8	8	4	2	10	38

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at top of the table are maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

TURNIPS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Straightness of rows.	Method of seeding.	Proper thinning and cleaning.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Freedom from insects and diseases.	Purity and uniformity of roots.	Shape and quality of roots.	Yield of roots per acre.	Totals of scores.
WELLINGTON.	(5)	(5)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(15)	(35)	(100)
C. WELLINGTON AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—Adam Hood, Hagerman.</i>									
Jas. Anderson, Fergus	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	31	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Robt. Tindale, do	4	4	9	9	9	9	14	30	88
R. C. Cumming, Elora	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	14	29	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. Magwood, Fergus	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	8	9	14	29	87
R. & R. Short, Elora	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	86 $\frac{1}{2}$
R. T. Pritchard, do	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	8	9	13	29	86
R. S. Gale, Alma	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	13	29	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
Alex. Cromar, Elora	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	85
Jno. Black, Fergus	4	4	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	9	14	29	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mathew Wilson, do	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	8	8	8	8	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	81
J. R. Cadwell, do	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	24	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. M. Derby, do	4	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	7	8	12	24	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
F. W. Ewing, Elora	4	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	7	7	11	24	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
V. Ransom, Fergus	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	7	11	23	71
Alb. Farrow, Rockwood	4	4	7	7	8	8	11	21	70
Wm. Hutcheson, do	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	20	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. H. Cormic, Fergus	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	11	20	68
L. Sargent, do	4	4	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	7	11	19	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jno. Greyson, do	4	3	7	7	7	7	12	20	67

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at top of the table are maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

MANGELS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Straightness of rows.	Method of seeding.	Proper thinning and cleaning.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Freedom from insects and diseases.	Purity and uniformity of roots.	Shape and quality of roots.	Yield of roots per acre.	Totals of scores.
	(5)	(5)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(15)	(35)	(100)
GREY.									
KEPPEL AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—Thos. Delworth, Weston.</i>									
Thos. Johnson, Kemble	5	4	9	10	10	9	14	33	94
J. E. Johnson, do	5	4	10	10	10	9	14	30	92
Robt. Shaw, do	4	4	8	8	9	7	13	32	85
Michael Sutherland, do	4	4	8	9	9	6	14	30	84
L. B. Danard, do	4	4	8	8	9	6	13	30	82
Douglas Davidson, do	3	4	7	8	9	9	13	28	81
Morris Bedell, do	4	4	7	8	9	6	12	30	80
Leonard Gardiner, do	3	4	7	4	8	6	12	20	64
SOUTH GREY AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—Thos. Delworth, Weston.</i>									
Archie Park, Hanover, R.R. 1..	5	4	9	9	9	9	14	31	90
Alex. Grierson, do	4	4	8	8	9	9	13	31	86
L. & A. Smith, Durham, R.R. 1	4	4	7	8	8	8	12	30	81
Alex. Herd, Allan Park	4	4	8	8	8	6	11	30	79
Geo. Ritchie, Durham, R.R. 1..	4	4	9	8	8	8	12	25	78
Thos. H. Binnie, Priceville	4	4	7	6	9	9	13	25	77
Geo. Finney, do	4	4	5	3	9	8	13	30	76
Wm. Weir, Durham, R.R. 1..	4	4	7	7	8	8	10	27	75
Dan. Edge, do	4	4	7	6	8	7	10	24	70
Robt. Herd, Allan Park	3	4	7	6	7	7	10	25	69
W. G. Blyth, Varney	4	4	6	5	7	6	10	25	67
R. T. Edwards, Markdale	4	3	7	3	8	7	12	20	64
HALTON.									
NELSON & BURLINGTON AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—F. F. Reeves, Humber Bay.</i>									
F. L. Walker, Burlington	4	5	10	10	9	10	15	34	97
Clayton Wilson, Ryckman's Crs.	4	5	9	9	10	9	14	34	94
Frank Wilkerson, Merton	4	5	9	10	9	9	14	32	92
Jno. Hislop, Freeman, R.R. 2..	4	5	9	9	9	9	14	31	90
W. J. Copp, Burlington	4	5	9	9	9	8	13	31	88
Roy Alton, Freeman, R.R. 1....	4	5	9	8	9	8	13	31	87
H. M. Pettit, do	4	4	8	8	9	9	12	32	86
J. J. Devitt, do R.R. 2..	4	4	9	7	9	8	12	30	83
Jno. A. Pettit, do	3	4	8	7	9	8	12	29	80
G. Peart, do R.R. 1..	4	5	8	8	9	9	12	24	79
Leslie Kerns, do	4	5	6	6	8	7	10	24	70
Thos. Fothergill, do R.R. 2..	4	4	6	6	6	6	8	20	60

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at top of the table are maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

MANGELS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Straightness of rows.	Method of seeding.	Proper thinning and cleaning.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Freedom from insects and diseases.	Purity and uniformity of roots.	Shape and quality of roots.	Yield of roots per acre.	Totals of scores.
YORK.	(5)	(5)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(15)	(35)	(100)
SCARBORO AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—F. F. Reeves, Humber Bay.</i>									
W. G. Rennie, Ellesmere	5	5	9	10	9	9	14	35	96
H. K. Clark, Agincourt	5	5	10	10	9	9	13	34	95
Jas. Weir, do	4	5	9	8	9	10	14	35	94
A. P. Wheeler, do	5	5	10	9	9	10	13	31	92
J. Kennedy & Son, do	5	5	9	9	9	8	12	34	91
H. Brumwell, Highland Creek..	5	5	9	9	8	9	13	32	90
T. W. Gough, do R.R. 1	4	4	8	8	9	9	13	33	88
W. Pearson, do	4	5	7	9	8	8	12	33	86
J. Macklin, Milliken, R.R.	4	5	8	6	8	9	12	32	84
H. Rowe, Malvern	4	4	6	7	8	9	12	32	82
Roy Weir, Brown's Corners ...	4	4	8	9	9	8	11	28	81
W. A. Patterson, Agincourt	4	5	8	8	8	8	11	28	80
R. M. Loveless, do R.R. 4	4	5	8	8	9	8	11	26	79
Torrance Weir, do	4	5	8	9	8	8	11	25	78
Frank Weir, do	4	5	7	8	8	9	11	25	77
H. Kennedy, do	4	4	8	9	8	8	11	25	77
E. A. Mason, do R.R. 4	4	4	8	9	8	8	11	24	76
L. Mason, do	4	4	8	8	8	9	10	24	75
R. Sterling, do	4	4	9	9	8	9	11	20	74
Crawford Bros., Brown's Cors..	4	4	8	8	9	8	10	20	71

SUGAR BEETS.

LAMBTON.									
BROOKE & ALVINSTON AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—L. L. Gregory, Chatham</i>									
David Hayter, Alvinston	4½	5	9½	9½	5	9	14	34	90½
Robt. Mitchell, do R.R. 1	4	5	9	9½	9½	9	13	30	89
Foster Patterson, do	4	5	9	8	8	9	13	30	86
T. E. Ross, do	4½	5	8	8	8	9½	13	25	81
W. J. Bonnie, do	4	5	8	8	8	9	12	26	80
F. E. Lovell, do	4½	5	9	8	9½	9	11	22	78
H. A. Gilroy, do	4	5	7	7	7½	9	12	26	77½
J. W. Smith, do R.R. 1	4	5	8	6	7	7	10	22	69
Jos. Tait, do R.R. 4	4	5	7	7	7	7	11	20	68
A. W. Wallis, do R.R. 1	3	4	8	8	9	8	7	20	67
Andrew Gray & Son, do R.R. 4	4	5	7	7	7	7	9	20	66
Walter M. Ross, do	4	5	7	6	8	7	9	20	66
W. R. Ross, do R.R. 1	3	5	8	6	7	8	8	20	65
Ernest Ross, do	4	5	7	5	8	7	9	20	65

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at top of the table are maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

CLOVER

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Apparent yield and quality of crops as indicated by :					Freedom from noxious weeds mentioned in Seed Control Act.	Freedom from other weeds, grasses, etc.	Favorable conditions for harvesting the crop, absence of loose stones, etc.	Totals of scores.
	Height of crop.	Closeness of plants.	Vigor and healthy appearance of plants.	Evenness of crop over field.	Number of well-filled heads per plant containing plump seed of good color.				
ESSEX.	(15)	(15)	(5)	(10)	(15)	(25)	(10)	(5)	(100)
AMHERSTBURG, ANDERDON AND MALDEN AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—R. E. Mortimer, Honeywood.</i>									
Chas. Mickle, Amherstburg,									
R.R. 2	12	12½	4½	9	12	20	7½	4½	82
Israel Renaud, Auld, R.R. 1 ..	13	14	4½	9	12½	15	8½	4½	81
Jas. Martin, Amherstburg, R.R.2	12½	12	4	8	12	18	7	4½	78
Alex. Simsac, Jr., Auld, R.R. 1 ..	12½	13	4½	8½	12	17	6	4	77½
D. C. Bondy, N. Malden, R.R. 1	12½	12½	4½	9	11	15	7½	4½	76½
E. A. Deneau, do	12	12½	4½	9	11	15	7½	4½	76
Jos. E. Wood, Amherstburg,									
R.R. 2	12	12½	4½	9	10	17	6	4	75
Eugene Ponget, Amherstburg,									
R.R. 1	12½	13	4½	8½	10	15	6	4	73½
A. E. Wood, Amherstburg, R.R.2	12	12	4	7	9	18	6	4	72
F. G. Hutchins, N. Malden,									
R.R. 1	10	10	4	7½	12	17½	6	4	71
H. F. Mickle, Amherstburg,									
R.R. 2	12	10	4	7½	8	15	8	4	68½
Jas. Begaire, McGregor	12	10	4	7½	7	17½	5	4	67
Wm. Squires, Amherstburg,									
R.R. 2	12	12	4	6	10	12	7	4	67
Jas. A. Gibb, Amherstburg, R.R.2	10	11	4	8	10	12½	7½	3½	66½
Gordon Deneau, N. Malden,									
R.R. 1	10	10	3	8	7½	15	6	4½	64
Maurice Rocheleau, N. Malden,									
R.R.; 1	7	10	2½	7½	6	12	6	4	55
KENORA.									
DRYDEN AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—M. Davis, Port Arthur.</i>									
Jas. Shapland, Eagle River ...	14½	14	5	9	14	25	9½	5	96½
Jno. Adams, Oxdrift	14½	14	4½	9	13	25	9½	4½	94½
E. W. Wice, Dryden	14½	15	5	9½	10	25	8½	5	93
A. E. Browning, Oxdrift	14	13	4½	8½	12	25	9½	5	91½
Herb. McMillan, Dryden	12	12	5	8½	11	25	5	5	83½
Donald McKenzie, Eagle River.	13	9	5	6	11	25	8½	4½	82½
J. A. Reid, Oxdrift	11	10	4½	7½	12	25	5	4½	79½
W. H. Martin, Dryden	10	9½	4	7	10	25	9	4½	79½
Ben. Brignall, Oxdrift	7	7	3½	5	13	25	8½	5	74
Jno. Hutchison, Dryden	13	12	4	6	10	20	4	4½	73½
H. Wright, Wabigoon	10	8	4½	6	10	23	6½	4½	72½
Robt. Skene, Oxdrift	9	8	3½	7	10	23	7	4½	72
J. W. Anderson, do	10	9	4	6	10	17	4	4½	64½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at top of the table are maximum scores.
9 A.S.

GRAIN FROM STANDING FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.

PRIZE WINNERS AT THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1915.

Prize Won.	Competitor and Address.	Variety.
OATS.		
<i>Sheaf Exhibit.</i>		
<i>Division 1—</i>		
1st.....	H. L. Goltz, Bardsville	Imp. Scotch.
2nd.....	A. R. Ascough, Kenora	Newmarket. Banner.
3rd.....	Wm. Greenwood, Kenora	
4th.....	Fred. Walker, Royston	
<i>Division 2—</i>		
1st.....	Thos. Cosh, Bobcaygeon	Yellow Russian.
2nd.....	C. H. Ketcheson, Belleville, R.R. 2.....	Waverly.
3rd.....	P. S. Snider, Bainsville	Early Angus.
4th.....	H. Comrie, Beachburg	Amer. Banner.
<i>Division 3—</i>		
1st.....	E. Barbour, Hillsburg, R.R. 2	Sterling.
2nd.....	S. Bingham & Son, Hillsburg, R.R. 2.....	O.A.C. 72.
3rd.....	Alex. McKague, Teeswater	Bumper King.
4th.....	Alex. Slater, Galt, R.R. 7	O.A.C. 72.
BARLEY.		
<i>Division 2—</i>		
1st.....	D. J. Rose, Frankford, R.R. 2	O.A.C. 21.
2nd.....	Robt. Mulholland, South Mountain	O.A.C. 21.
<i>Division 3—</i>		
1st.....	S. Bingham & Sons, Hillsburg, R.R. 2 ..	O.A.C. 21.
2nd.....	Geo. Simpson, Cainsville, R.R. 1	O.A.C. 21.
3rd.....	R. J. Robertson, Cainsville, R.R. 1	O.A.C. 21.
4th.....	Alex. Morrison, Creemore, R.R. 2	O.A.C. 21.
SPRING WHEAT.		
<i>Division 2—</i>		
1st.....	Jas. Guest, Cobden, R.R. 5	Marquis.
2nd.....	G. A. Peever, Renfrew, R.R. 3	Marquis.
3rd.....	Sam. McLaren, Cobden, R.R. 6	Marquis.
4th.....	Sam. McMillan, Cobden, R.R. 6	Marquis.
<i>Division 3—</i>		
1st.....	R. S. Frisby, Unionville, R.R. 1	Goose.
2nd.....	Jas. A. Rennie, Milliken	Goose.
FALL WHEAT.		
<i>Division 2—</i>		
1st.....	H. R. Seymour, Bobcaygeon	Sleep and I'll Pay the Rent.
2nd.....	Jno. Boughen, Port Hope	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
<i>Division 3—</i>		
1st.....	Rich. Fess, Fisherville	Winter King.
2nd.....	Vernon McDonald, Tillsonburg	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
3rd.....	P. S. Evans, Beeton, R.R. 1	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
4th.....	Mrs. Jno. McDonald, Bradford, R.R. 1..	Dawson's Golden Chaff.

GRAIN FROM STANDING FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.—*Continued.*PRIZE WINNERS AT THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1915.—*Continued.*

Prize Won.	Competitor and Address.	Variety.
OATS.		
<i>Grain in Sacks.</i>		
<i>Division 1—</i>		
1st.....	H. L. Goltz, Bardsville	Imp. Scotch.
2nd.....	Wm. Naismith, Falkenburg	O.A.C. 72.
<i>Division 2—</i>		
1st.....	Thos. Sellers, Zephyr	Abundance.
2nd.....	T. A. Crawford, Picton, R.R. 8.....	Rennie's Extra.
3rd.....	Geo. Weller, Zephyr	Banner.
4th.....	E. W. McKay, Beaverton	O.A.C. 72.
<i>Division 3—</i>		
1st.....	And. Schmidt, Mildmay, R.R. 1	Abundance.
2nd.....	Jno. McDiarmid, Lucknow	Abundance.
3rd.....	Alex. Slater, Galt, R.R. 7	O.A.C. 72.
4th.....	Alex. McKague, Teeswater	Bumper King.
BARLEY.		
<i>Division 2—</i>		
1st.....	C. H. Ketcheson, Belleville, R.R. 2	O.A.C. 21.
2nd.....	Robt. Mulholland, South Mountain	O.A.C. 21.
<i>Division 3—</i>		
1st.....	Geo. Simpson, Cainsville, R.R. 1	O.A.C. 21.
2nd.....	Alex. Morrison, Creemore, R.R. 2	O.A.C. 21.
3rd.....	S. Bingham & Son, Hillsburg, R.R. 2	O.A.C. 21.
4th.....	R. J. Robertson, Cainsville, R.R. 1.....	O.A.C. 21.
FALL WHEAT.		
<i>Division 2—</i>		
1st.....	H. R. Seymour, Bobcaygeon	Sleep and I'll Pay the Rent.
2nd.....	R. E. Thurston, Bobcaygeon	Sleep and I'll Pay the Rent.
3rd.....	Jno. Boughen, Port Hope	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
<i>Division 3—</i>		
1st.....	T. S. Evans, Beeton, R.R. 1	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
2nd.....	W. C. Shaw, Hespeler, R.R. 2	Golden Jewel.
3rd.....	Vernon McDonald, Tillsonburg	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
4th.....	Rich. Fess, Fisherville	Winter King.
SPRING WHEAT.		
<i>Division 2—</i>		
1st.....	Sam. McMillan, Cobden, R.R. 6	Marquis.
2nd.....	Geo. A. Peever, Renfrew, R.R. 3	Marquis.
3rd.....	Alex. McBride, Cobden, R.R. 6	Marquis.
<i>Division 3—</i>		
1st.....	Jas. A. Rennie, Milliken	Goose.
2nd.....	R. S. Frisby, Unionville	Goose.
PEAS.		
<i>Division 2—</i>		
1st.....	Al. McBride, Cobden.....	

GRAIN FROM STANDING FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.—*Continued.*PRIZE WINNERS AT THE CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION, 1915.—*Continued.*

Prize Won.	Competitor and Address.	Variety.
<i>Sheaf Exhibit.</i>		
OATS.		
1st.....	Arthur Daoust, Alfred	Washington.
2nd.....	Carson Moore, MacLennan	Imp. Ligowa.
3rd.....	H. L. Goltz, Bardsville	Imp. Scotch.
4th.....	R. M. Mortimer & Son, Honeywood	English.
SPRING WHEAT.		
1st.....	Sam. McMillan, Cobden, R.R. 6	Marquis.
2nd.....	Jas. Guest, Cobden, R.R. 5	Marquis.
3rd.....	R. S. Frisby, Unionville, R.R. 1	Goose.
4th.....	Jas. A. Rennie, Milliken	Goose.
FALL WHEAT.		
1st.....	Richard Fess, Fisherville	Winter King.
BARLEY.		
1st.....	Geo. Simpson, Cainsville, R.R. 1	O.A.C. 21.
2nd.....	W. E. Vanderwater, Belleville, R.R. 2...	O.A.C. 21.
4th.....	S. Lawrence, Verner	O.A.C. 21.
<i>Grain in Sacks.</i>		
OATS.		
1st.....	Andrew Schmidt, Mildmay, R.R. 1	Abundance.
2nd.....	Alex. McKague, Teeswater	Bumper King.
3rd.....	Wm. Johnston, Galt, R.R. 7	White Wave.
4th.....	H. L. Goltz, Bardsville	Imp. Scotch.
SPRING WHEAT.		
1st.....	Sam. McMillan, Cobden, R.R. 6	Marquis.
2nd.....	R. S. Frisby, Unionville, R.R. 1	Goose.
3rd.....	Jas. A. Rennie, Milliken	Goose.
FALL WHEAT.		
1st.....	W. C. Shaw, Hespeler, R.R. 2	Golden Jewel.
2nd.....	Richard Fess, Fisherville	Winter King.
BARLEY.		
1st.....	C. H. Ketcheson, Belleville, R.R. 2	O.A.C. 21.
2nd.....	Geo. Simpson, Cainsville, R.R. 1	O.A.C. 21.
3rd.....	Alex. Morrison, Creemore, R.R. 2	O.A.C. 21.
4th.....	S. Bingham & Sons, Hillsburg, R.R. 2..	O.A.C. 21.
PEAS.		
3rd.....	A. Miehllhausen, Lion's Head	Golden Vine.
POTATOES.		
1st.....	Wm. Naismith, Falkenburg	Canadian Standard.
2nd.....	R. & J. Woods, Metcalfe	Carman No. 1.
3rd.....	H. L. Goltz, Bardsville	Davies' Warrior.
4th.....	Robt. Plunkett, Weston .....	.....
5th.....	J. R. Thompson, Billing's Bridge.....	.....

GRAIN FROM STANDING FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.—*Continued.*

PRIZE WINNERS AT THE GUELPH WINTER FAIR, 1915.

Prize Won.	Competitor and Address.	Variety.
OATS.		
<i>Grain in Sacks.</i>		
1st.....	J. A. Slater, Galt	O.A.C. 72.
2nd.....	John Winer, Guelph, R.R. 3	Lincoln.
3rd.....	Wm. Hutcheson, Rockwood, R.R. 1	Abundance.
4th.....	And. Schmidt, Mildmay	Abundance.
5th.....	Alex. McKague, Teeswater	Bumper King.
6th.....	H. L. Goltz, Bardsville	Imp. Scotch.
7th.....	John McDiarmid, Lucknow	Abundance.
8th.....	J. & F. Laidlaw, Walton, R.R. 3	Banner.
9th.....	W. A. Rowand, Walkerton, R.R. 1	O.A.C. 72.
10th.....	D. A. McNaughton, Puslinch	O.A.C. 72.
POTATOES.		
1st.....	Wm. Naismith, Falkenburg	Davies' Warrior.
2nd.....	H. L. Goltz, Bardsville	Davies' Warrior.
3rd.....	E. Barbour, Hillsburg, R.R. 2	National.
4th.....	Alex. Barron, Bracebridge	Abundance.
5th.....	D. Campbell, Mount Brydges	Dooley.
TURNIPS.		
1st.....	David Patton, Paris .....	.....
2nd.....	A. Hanna & Sons, Dundalk, R.R. 2 .....	.....
3rd.....	Robert Tindale, Fergus, R.R. 1 .....	.....
4th.....	R. L. & R. Short, Elora, R.R. 1 .....	.....
5th.....	Jas. H. Anderson, Fergus, R.R. 4 .....	.....
FALL WHEAT.		
1st.....	Mrs. John McDonald, Bradford, R.R. 1 .....	.....
SPRING WHEAT.		
1st.....	R. S. Frisby, Unionville .....	.....
SUGAR BEETS.		
1st.....	T. E. Ross, Alvinston, R.R. 1 .....	.....
2nd.....	Foster Patterson, Alvinston, R.R. 1 .....	.....
3rd.....	Robt. Mitchell, Alvinston, R.R. 1 .....	.....
RED CLOVER.		
1st.....	Jas. Martin, Amherstburg, R.R. 2 .....	.....
CORN (Dent).		
1st.....	T. J. Shepley, Amherstburg	Wisconsin No. 7.
2nd.....	B. R. Cohoe, South Woodslee	Wisconsin No. 7.
3rd.....	Robt. Armstrong, Wallaceburg	Wisconsin No. 7.
4th.....	R. J. Wilson, Charing Cross	Wisconsin No. 7.
5th.....	J. H. Coatsworth, Kingsville, R.R. 1....	White Cap Yellow Dent.
CORN (FLINT).		
1st.....	A. S. Maynard, Chatham	North Dakota.
2nd.....	Ed. Warwick, Blenheim	North Dakota.
3rd.....	Alfred J. Rogers, Lynedoch	Smut Nose.
4th.....	Daniel Haist, Fonthill	Longfellow.
5th.....	John L. Pearce, Wallacetown	Pearce's Prolific.

GRAIN FROM STANDING FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.—*Continued.*PRIZE WINNERS AT THE GUELPH WINTER FAIR, 1915.—*Continued.*

Prize Won.	Competitor and Address.	Variety.
MANGELS.		
1st.....	Archie Park, Hanover, R.R. 1 .....	.....
2nd.....	Thos. Johnston, Sr., Kemble .....	.....
BARLEY.		
1st.....	S. W. Bingham, Hillsburg, R.R. 2	O.A.C. 21.
2nd.....	Mack. Leitch, Guelph, R.R. 1	O.A.C. 21.
3rd.....	Fred. E. Wickham, Walter's Falls	O.A.C. 21.
4th.....	Alex. Morrison, Creemore, R.R. 2	O.A.C. 21.
5th.....	Geo. Simpson, Cainsville, R.R. 1.....	O.A.C. 21.
BEANS.		
1st.....	Harry F. Sifton, Highgate	Yellow Eye.
2nd.....	G. B. Newman, Muirkirk	Yellow Eye.

PRIZE WINNERS AT THE OTTAWA WINTER FAIR.

OATS.		
1st.....	Carson Moore, MacLennan	Ligowa.
2nd.....	Arthur Daoust, Alfred	Washington.
3rd.....	Ben. Brignall, Sr., Oxdrift	Bumper King.
4th.....	F. R. Gourlay, Kinburn	Imp. Banner.
5th.....	H. B. Purdon, Powassan, R.R. 2.....	Banner.
6th.....	Thos. Sellers, Zephyr	Abundance.
7th.....	W. B. Hamilton, Chesterville	O.A.C. 72.
8th.....	H. R. Seymour, Bobcaygeon	Yellow Russian.
9th.....	John McAlpine, Maynooth Station	Banner.
10th.....	S. G. Gourlay, Kinburn, R.R. 2.....	Banner.
SPRING WHEAT.		
1st.....	A. R. Reid, Pinewood .....	.....
2nd.....	Sam. McMillan, Cobden, R.R. 6	Marquis.
3rd.....	John Ireton, Forester's Falls	Marquis.
4th.....	D. B. Stewart, Renfrew, R.R. 5.....	Marquis.
5th.....	Albert W. Wright, Nestleton Station	Marquis.
FALL WHEAT.		
1st.....	H. R. Seymour, Bobcaygeon.....	Sleep and I'll pay the Rent.
2nd.....	John Boughen, Port Hope	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
3rd.....	R. E. Thursten, Bobcaygeon	Sleep and I'll pay the Rent.
BARLEY.		
1st.....	A. R. Reid, Pinewood	O.A.C. 21.
2nd.....	Clem. H. Ketcheson, Belleville	O.A.C. 21.
3rd.....	W. T. Peggs, South Mountain	Mandscheuri.
4th.....	W. E. Vanderwater, Belleville, R.R. 2.....	O.A.C. 21.
5th.....	Robt. Simzer, Winchester, R.R. 2	O.A.C. 21.
TURNIPS.		
1st.....	F. R. Gourlay, Kinburn .....	.....
2nd.....	David Wilson, Kinburn, R.R. 1.....	.....
POTATOES.		
1st.....	Thos. Cordukes, Sowerby	Davies' Warrior.
2nd.....	Fletcher Walker, Royston	Empire State.
3rd.....	Alex. Kennedy, Stirling Falls	Green Mountain.
4th.....	John T. Woods, Metcalfe	Freeman.
5th.....	Norman S. Pace, Bruce Mines	Beauty of Hebron.

PRINCIPAL WEEDS FOUND IN THE FIELDS OF COMPETITORS.

ALGOMA.

Central Algoma.—Bull thistle, milkweed, corn spurry, tare, milk thistle, golden rod, buttercup, sow thistle, ball mustard, wild buckwheat, ox-eye daisy, Canada thistle, bladder campion, wild oats, mullein, couch.

North Shore.—Wormseed mustard, wild buckwheat, tares, corn spurry, nettle, Canada thistle, dock, golden rod, bull thistle, cinquefoil, ox-eye daisy, false flax.

St. Joseph Island.—Canada Thistle, ox-eye daisy, false flax, wild tare, annual sow thistle, wild buckwheat.

Thessalon.—Canada thistle, daisy, hemp nettle, corn spurry, annual and perennial sow thistle, shepherd's purse, wild oats.

BRANT.

Onondaga.—Ragweed, sour dock, trefoil, Canada thistle, wild oats, wormseed mustard, milkweed, wild buckwheat, shepherd's purse, bindweed, ragweed, couch, lamb's quarters, smartweed, pigweed, mustard, wild pea, burdock, wild flax, mayweed, toad flax, chess, mullein, perennial sow thistle, yarrow, golden rod.

Paris.—Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, smartweed, ragweed, wild flax, couch.

Six Nations.—Ragweed, wild pea, Canada thistle, milkweed, wild lettuce, wild oats, wild buckwheat, mustard, wild carrot, annual sow thistle, bindweed, ball mustard.

BRUCE.

Arran and Tara.—Canada thistle, curled dock, milkweed, wild carrot, wild oats, trefoil, sow thistle.

Carrick.—Canada thistle, toad flax, bindweed, wormseed mustard, dock, lamb's quarters, wild buckwheat.

Chesley.—Canada thistle, annual sow thistle, wild buckwheat, wild oats, vetches, ragweed.

Eastnor.—Wormseed mustard, mustard, Canada thistle, annual and perennial sow thistle, pigweed, red dock, night-flowering catchfly, ragweed.

Heppworth.—Milkweed, curled dock, burdock, Canada thistle, wormseed mustard, wild oats, ox-eye daisy, wild carrot.

Huron Township.—Canada thistle, annual sow thistle, wild pea, penny cress, lamb's quarters, wild buckwheat, dock, mayweed, ragweed, wormseed mustard, bindweed, ox-eye daisy, wild oats, tares, night-flowering catchfly, also oats and peas in barley crops.

Lucknow.—Wild buckwheat, lamb's quarters, sow thistle, Canada thistle, ragweed, wild carrot, bladder, campion.

North Bruce and Sauguen.—Wild oats, cockle, Canada thistle, sow thistle, mustard.

Northern.—Canada thistle, dock, wild oats, field bindweed, stickseed mustard, night-flowering catchfly, wormseed mustard, lamb's quarters, golden rod, smartweed, wild carrot, bladder campion.

Pinkerton.—Sow thistle, wild oats, cockle, milkweed, Canada thistle.

Teeswater.—Cockle, wild buckwheat, annual sow thistle, Canada thistle, lamb's quarters, foxtail, curled dock, wormseed mustard, mayweed, wild tansy, bladder campion, ragweed, wild oats.

Warton.—Purple cockle, Canada thistle, sticky cockle, wild oats, wild buckwheat, couch, annual sow thistle, red dock, ox-eye daisy, wormseed mustard, yellow dock.

CARLETON.

Carleton Co.—Milkweed, sow thistle, vetches, night-flowering catchfly, Canada thistle, wild tares, dandelion.

Carp.—Wild pea, wild buckwheat, couch, Canada thistle, penny cress, mayweed, bladder campion, shepherd's purse, milkweed, purple cockle, blue bur, wormseed mustard, pigweed, chicory, perennial sow thistle.

Fitzroy.—Canada thistle, wild pea, pigweed, blue bur, perennial sow thistle, wormseed mustard, shepherd's purse, wild buckwheat, ox-eye daisy, mayweed, couch, milkweed, purple cockle, bladder campion, dock, night-flowering catchfly, penny cress, wild mustard, yarrow, wild oats.

Metcalf.—Wormseed mustard, perennial sow thistle, wild tares, Canada thistle, couch.

DUFFERIN.

Dufferin.—Canada thistle, wild oats, wild tare, sow thistle, also barley in oat crops.

Dufferin Central.—Canada thistle, ragweed, blue bur, couch, wormseed mustard, wild oats, wild tansy, perennial sow thistle, wild tares.

East Luther.—Sow thistle (very bad), Canada thistle, wild oats, blue bur, and barley in oat crops.

DUNDAS.

Mountain.—Wild buckwheat, night-flowering catchfly, wild mustard, perennial sow thistle, ragweed, Canada thistle, wild pea, wild oats, couch, lamb's quarters, milkweed, smartweed.

Winchester.—Wild buckwheat, night-flowering catchfly, Canada thistle, penny-cress, couch, perennial sow thistle, wild mustard, wormseed mustard, bladder campion, wild tare.

DURHAM.

Cartwright.—Canada thistle, blue bur, black bindweed, purple cockle, curled dock, couch, ragweed, wild oats, wild tare, sow thistle, bladder campion.

Clarke Township.—Sow thistle, wild tare, Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, ragweed, bindweed, wild oats, blue weed.

Millbrook.—Lamb's quarters, wild pea, Canada thistle, couch, ragweed, sow thistle, wild buckwheat, milkweed.

Port Hope.—Canada thistle, couch, wild buckwheat, chess, sow thistle, chicory, perennial sow thistle, wormseed, mustard, bladder campion, shepherd's purse, wild pea, pigweed, milkweed, pepper grass, wild oats, mayweed, blue bur, rock, mustard, pigeon weed.

West Durham.—Sow thistle, Canada thistle, wild tare.

ELGIN.

South Dorchester.—Canada thistle, milkweed, ragweed, couch, wild buckwheat, dock, wild oats, mayweed, bur, perennial sow thistle, chess, field bindweed, cockle.

West Elgin.—Common and great ragweed, smartweed, golden rod, milkweed, Canada thistle, dock, wild buckwheat, lamb's quarters, mayweed, wild lettuce, annual sow thistle, plantain, black medick, corn spurry, mint, wormseed mustard, ball mustard, blue vervain.

ESSEX.

Amherstburg, Anderdon and Malden.—Common and giant ragweed, lamb's quarters, wild buckwheat, milkweed, wormseed mustard, mint, Canada thistle, mayweed, fleabane, wild lettuce, dock, sweet clover, smartweed, black medick, plantain, dandelion, vetch, mallow, pigweed, foxtail, buckhorn, wild carrot.

South Woodslee.—Ragweed, Canada thistle, bluegrass, plantain, annual and perennial sow thistle, smartweed, lamb's quarters, beggar's tick, sour dock, foxtail, pigweed.

FRONTENAC.

Kingston Township.—Ragweed, wild buckwheat, mustard, chickweed, Canada thistle, couch, dandelion, wild pea, wormseed mustard, perennial sow thistle, and various minor weeds.

Wolfe Island.—Wild pea, ragweed, wild buckwheat, wormseed mustard, mustard, cockle, couch.

GLENGARRY.

St. Lawrence Valley.—Wild buckwheat, sow thistle, daisy.

GREY.

Desboro.—Ragweed, wild carrot, wild oats, Canada thistle, sow thistle, curled dock, bindweed, pigweed, wormseed mustard, primrose, cockle, burdock, couch, chicory, daisy, bladder campion, milkweed.

Keppel.—Canada thistle, lamb's quarters, annual and perennial sow thistle, wormseed mustard, curled dock, wild oats, milkweed, burdock, golden rod, foxtail, ribgrass, wild buckwheat, white cockle, wild carrot, chicory.

Kilsyth.—Lamb's quarters, Canada thistle, curled dock, golden rod, ribgrass, common plantain, wild buckwheat, wild oats, sheep sorrel, penny cress, white cockle, black medick, couch, milkweed.

Markdale.—Wild buckwheat, wild oats, Canada thistle, cockle, sow thistle.

Meaford.—Wild oats, Canada thistle, trefoil.

Normanby.—Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, alfalfa, wild oats, annual sow thistle, ragweed.

Osprey.—Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, sow thistle, ox-eye daisy, cockle, bitter dock, ball mustard, bladder campion.

Proton.—Perennial sow thistle, Canada thistle, wild pea, ox-eye daisy, cockle, wild oats, couch, ball mustard, blue bur.

Rocklyn.—Dock, lamb's quarters, plantain, Canada thistle, wild oats, wild vetch.

South Grey.—Dock, Canada thistle, mustard, golden rod, wormseed mustard, sow thistle, lamb's quarters, wild oats, milkweed, swamp weeds.

Walter's Falls.—Canada thistle, bladder campion, wild oats, cockle, wild buckwheat, night-flowering catchfly, pigweed, burdock, curled dock, sow thistle, ragweed, wormseed mustard, smartweed, bladder campion, black medick, lamb's quarters, golden rod, fleabane.

HALDIMAND.

Caledonia.—Lamb's quarters, wild buckwheat, Canada thistle, toad flax, mayweed, dock, ragweed, couch, wild oats, milkweed, trefoil, primrose, golden rod, annual and perennial sow thistle, dandelion, fleabane, smartweed, mustard, bindweed, prickly lettuce, wild flax, cockle.

Haldimand.—Burdock, ragweed, Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, chicory, perennial sow thistle, wild flax, curled dock, chess, purple cockle, mayweed, yarrow, wild pea, couch, mustard, shepherd's purse, golden rod, mullein.

HALTON.

Halton Co.—Ragweed, cockle, sheep sorrel, Canada thistle, milkweed, sow thistle, curled and yellow dock, couch, fireweed, tare, wild carrot, milkweed, lamb's quarters, smartweed, cockle, bindweed, wild oats, wild buckwheat, buckhorn, chicory.

Nelson and Burlington.—Wild buckwheat, ragweed, annual and perennial sow thistle, curled dock, field bindweed, Canada thistle, wild carrot, couch, night-flowering catchfly, wild oats.

HASTINGS.

Frankford.—Wild mustard, annual and perennial sow thistle, wild buckwheat, couch, wormseed mustard, Canada thistle, wild oats, dock, ragweed.

Madoc.—Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, sow thistle, wild oats, purple cockle, tare, couch.

Maynooth.—Wild buckwheat, Canada thistle, couch, lamb's quarters, bladder campion, wild oats, wild tare, white cockle, annual and perennial sow thistle, vetch.

Stirling.—Canada thistle, tare, couch, ball mustard, green tansy, wild mustard, bladder campion, sow thistle, wild oats, dock.

Wollaston.—Lamb's quarters, purple and white cockle, wild buckwheat, Canada thistle, bindweed, couch, wild tare, bladder campion, wild mustard.

HURON.

Blyth.—Wild buckwheat, Canada thistle, night-flowering catchfly, perennial sow thistle, couch, bladder campion, lamb's quarters, daisy.

East Huron.—Canada thistle, lamb's quarters, wild oats, couch, wild carrot, smartweed, sow thistle, curled dock, mare's tail, wormseed mustard, golden rod, cockle, foxtail, hare's ear mustard.

Goderich Industrial.—Canada thistle, ragweed, wild vetch, chicory, annual and perennial sow thistle, curled dock, lamb's quarters, burdock, mustard, sweet clover, wild oats, night-flowering catchfly.

Howick.—Mayweed, lamb's quarters, wild tansy, buckhorn, Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, night-flowering catchfly, curled dock, stinkweed, foxtail, wormseed mustard, annual and perennial sow thistle, blue bur, wild oats, plantain, wild tansy, chicory, golden rod, burdock, cockle, mullein.

Seaforth.—Canada thistle, lamb's quarters, bindweed, curled dock, wild oats, night-flowering catchfly, annual and perennial sow thistle, couch, wild buckwheat, golden rod.

Turnberry.—Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, foxtail, lamb's quarters, couch, hare's ear mustard, cockle, golden rod, ragweed, wild oats, mustard, bladder campion, sow thistle, curled dock, smartweed, mare's tail, milkweed, burdock, bindweed.

KENORA.

Dryden.—Wild rose, fireweed, swampweeds, lamb's quarters, dandelion, spurry, plantain, wild buckwheat, yarrow, wild tare, Canada thistle, shepherd's purse, wild oats, mustard, stinking mayweed, golden rod, perennial sow thistle, mint, aster, night-flowering catchfly, false flax.

Kenora.—Ball mustard, annual and perennial sow thistle, wild buckwheat, wild pea, ox-eye daisy, curled dock, wild oats, lamb's quarters, aster, Canada thistle, dandelion, swampweeds, wild rose, yarrow, night-flowering catchfly, spurry, plantain, chickweed.

KENT.

Howard.—Chess, cockle, false flax, black bindweed, chicory, blue grass, ragweed.

Wallaceburg.—Milkweed, Canada thistle, ragweed, black bindweed, curled dock, golden rod, prickly lettuce, smartweed, wormseed mustard, night-flowering catchfly, sow thistle, poverty weed.

LAMBTON.

Bosanquet.—Canada thistle, ragweed, milkweed, dock, mayweed, wild lettuce, yarrow, wild carrot, wild buckwheat, mullein, catnip, chicory.

Brooke and Alvington.—Ragweed, pigweed, wild buckwheat, wormseed mustard, Canada thistle, milkweed, annual and perennial sow thistle, mullein, burdock, curled dock, wild flax, mayweed, vetch.

Florence.—Ragweed, wild buckwheat, Canada thistle, cockle, mustard, yellow trefoil, wild tare.

Sombra.—Canada thistle, ragweed, milkweed, sow thistle, prickly lettuce, wormseed mustard, tares, black and field bindweed, smartweed, night-flowering catchfly, plantain, and barley in oat crops.

LANARK.

Drummond.—Canada thistle, toad flax, couch, wormseed mustard, ox-eye daisy, milkweed, plantain, curled dock, bindweed, vetch.

S. Lanark.—Canada thistle, couch, wild buckwheat.

LEEDS.

Lansdowne.—Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, wormseed mustard, couch, wild tare, lamb's quarters, ox-eye daisy, perennial sow thistle.

Lombardy.—Vetch, pigweed, couch, sow thistle, Canada thistle, wormseed mustard, wild buckwheat, mustard, milkweed, bladder campion, toad flax, ragweed, ball mustard, bindweed.

LENNOX.

Lennox.—Lamb's quarters, trefoil, wild buckwheat, wild mustard, Canada thistle, couch, wild pea, wild oats, and barley and wheat in oat crops.

LINCOLN.

Clinton Township.—Ragweed, annual and perennial sow thistle, wild buckwheat, curled dock, couch, milkweed, sweet clover, night-flowering catchfly, dock, chickory, buckhorn, wild carrot, ox-eye daisy.

MANITOULIN ISLAND.

Gore Bay.—Canada thistle, blue bur, cockle, shepherd's purse, wormseed mustard, wild buckwheat, hemp nettle, night-flowering catchfly, pepper grass, daisy, couch.

MIDDLESEX.

Caradoc.—Pigweed, wormseed mustard, wild buckwheat, curled dock, Canada thistle, shepherd's purse, milkweed, cockle, wild oats, ragweed, golden rod.

East Middlesex.—Wild buckwheat, pigweed, trefoil, ragweed, Canada thistle, ox-eye daisy, sow thistle, curled dock, bindweed, wild oats, dock, couch.

McGillivray.—Wild buckwheat, Canada thistle, wild pea, dock, daisy, ragweed, annual and perennial sow thistle, false flax, bindweed, wild oats, pigweed, milkweed.

Mosa and Ekfrid.—Cockle, ragweed, curled dock, wild flax, wormseed mustard, wild buckwheat, Canada thistle, pennycress, night-flowering catchfly, mustard, mayweed, chess, pigeon weed, wild pea.

North Middlesex.—Canada thistle, lamb's quarters, wild buckwheat, dock, ragweed, yarrow, milkweed, cockle, toad flax, couch, pigweed, mayweed, wild oats, tare.

Strathroy.—Wild buckwheat, Canada thistle, wormseed mustard, lamb's quarters, ragweed, trefoil, couch.

Westminster.—Ragweed, wild buckwheat, Canada thistle, rush, smartweed, dock, milkweed, pigweed, bindweed, couch.

MUSKOKA.

Gravenhurst and Muskoka.—Ragweed, nettle, Canada thistle, lamb's quarters, ox-eye daisy, wild buckwheat, sow thistle, dock, wild oats, tare, couch.

Medora and Wood.—Lamb's quarters, Canada thistle.

South Muskoka.—Wild buckwheat, lamb's quarters, couch, tare, dock, ox-eye daisy, sow thistle, bindweed, wild oats.

Stephenson and Watt.—Canada thistle, ox-eye daisy.

NIPISSING.

Bonfield.—Wild buckwheat, spurry, Canada thistle, perennial sow thistle, lamb's quarters, pigweed, ox-eye daisy, smartweed, yarrow, wild oats.

Verner.—Canada thistle, lamb's quarters, sow thistle, field bindweed, wormseed mustard, yarrow, wild buckwheat, ox-eye daisy, false flax, tansy, tares.

NORFOLK.

Courtland.—Ragweed, dock, Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, smartweed, lamb's quarters, purple cockle, curled dock, chess, couch, wild flax, mayweed, milkweed, burdock, shepherd's purse, golden rod.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Cobourg Central.—Canada thistle, couch, wild buckwheat, trefoil, ragweed, bladder campion, smartweed, wormseed mustard, night-flowering catchfly, wild oats, mustard, tares.

Seymour.—Canada thistle, couch, sow thistle, wormseed mustard, bindweed.

Wooler.—Canada thistle, trefoil, couch, curled dock, wild buckwheat, tare, night-flowering catchfly, ragweed, smartweed, wild oats, perennial sow thistle, blue weed, foxtail.

ONTARIO.

Beaverton.—Canada thistle, wild oats, ragweed, sow thistle, wild pea.

Scott.—Canada thistle, wild oats.

OXFORD.

East Nissouri.—Canada thistle, ragweed, wild buckwheat, bindweed, ragweed, cockle, buckhorn, sow thistle.

Ingersoll North and West Oxford.—Dock, Canada thistle, ragweed, couch, milkweed.

North Norwich.—Wild buckwheat, ragweed, pigweed, Canada thistle, smartweed, ball mustard, trefoil, milkweed, couch, wormseed mustard, cockle, curled dock, mayweed, chess, sour dock, shepherd's purse.

Tillsonburg and Derham.—Ragweed, dock, milkweed, trefoil, Canada thistle, golden rod, perennial sow thistle, wild buckwheat, couch, foxtail, mayweed, wormseed mustard.

West Zorra and Embro.—Canada thistle, wormseed mustard, wild buckwheat, sow thistle, pigweed, ragweed, yellow trefoil.

PARRY SOUND.

Armour, Ryerson and Burk's Falls.—Canada thistle, lamb's quarters, bladder campion, ox-eye daisy, annual sow thistle, orange hawkweed, golden rod, wild buckwheat, shepherd's purse, wild pea, bindweed, white cockle.

Loring.—Smartweed, wormseed mustard, pigweed, Canada thistle, curled dock, hemp nettle, tansy, annual sow thistle, wild buckwheat, couch, ox-eye daisy.

Machar.—Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, pigweed, ox-eye daisy, wild oats, ragweed, bladder campion, couch.

Magnetawan.—Shepherd's purse, Canada thistle, yarrow, lamb's quarters, golden rod, spurry, ox-eye daisy, wild tares, annual and perennial sow thistle, hemp nettle, wormseed mustard, orange hawkweed, plantain, bladder campion, wild buckwheat, couch, dandelion, fleabane, white cockle.

McKellar.—Canada thistle, ox-eye daisy, wormseed mustard, chicory, couch, annual and perennial sow thistle, wild oats, bladder campion, ball mustard.

McMurrich.—Wild buckwheat, lamb's quarters, Canada thistle, ox-eye daisy, shepherd's purse, wormseed mustard, annual sow thistle, wild oats.

Parry Sound.—Smartweed, Canada thistle, purple cockle, wormseed mustard, couch, annual sow thistle, wild oats, wild tare, ball mustard, ragweed, curled dock, blue bur.

Perry.—Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, lamb's quarters, watergrass, cockle, shepherd's purse, golden rod, bladder campion.

Powassan.—Wormseed mustard, ox-eye daisy, yarrow, Canada thistle, wild flax, annual sow thistle, wild oats, dock.

Strong.—Canada thistle, orange hawkweed, wild tare, perennial sow thistle, pigweed, bladder campion, wormseed mustard, yarrow, ox-eye daisy.

United Townships.—Lamb's quarters, annual sow thistle, ox-eye daisy, Canada thistle, fleabane, lady's thumb, yarrow, hemp nettle, white cockle, golden rod, dandelion, curled dock, bladder campion, wild buckwheat, milk thistle, couch, spurry, blue bur.

PEEL.

Albion and Bolton.—Canada thistle, couch, sow thistle, ragweed, also oats in barley crops.

Peel County.—Canada thistle, tansy, ragweed, chicory.

Toronto Township.—Curled dock, Canada thistle, sow thistle, ragweed, milkweed, wild carrot, buckhorn, wild oats, wild tare, yellow dock, couch, cockle.

PERTH.

Fullarton, Logan and Hibbert.—Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, night-flowering catchfly, wormseed mustard, curled dock, perennial sow thistle, penny cress, white cockle, wild oats, ragweed, mayweed.

Kirkton.—Canada thistle, black and field bindweed, annual and perennial sow thistle, sour dock, wormseed mustard, wild oats, chicory, burdock, ragweed, wild buckwheat, night-flowering catchfly, curled dock, mustard, milkweed, shepherd's purse, chess, purple cockle, pigweed, lamb's quarters, couch, black medick, buckhorn.

Stratford.—Ragweed, mayweed, wild buckwheat, curled dock, Canada thistle, night-flowering catchfly, perennial sow thistle.

PETERBOROUGH.

East Peterborough.—Wild buckwheat, Canada thistle, blue bur, wild tare, lamb's quarters, sow thistle, couch, false flax, wild mustard.

Otonabee.—Canada thistle, milkweed, trefoil, lamb's quarters, wild buckwheat, wild tare, annual and perennial sow thistle, blue bur, foxtail, chicory, dock, couch, shepherd's purse, ragweed, wild oats.

Peterborough Industrial.—Canada thistle, trefoil, lamb's quarters, wild buckwheat, blue bur, annual and perennial sow thistle, shepherd's purse, wormseed mustard, foxtail, pigweed, tare, bladder campion, wild oats, black medick, tansy, skunkweed, mustard, couch, burdock, milkweed.

PRESCOTT.

Alfred.—Wild tare, sow thistle, Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, buttercup, ragweed, smartweed, curled dock, yarrow, chicory, ox-eye daisy, stinkweed, evening primrose, mustard.

PRINCE EDWARD.

Ameliasburg.—Sow thistle, Canada thistle, wild oats, ball mustard, wild tare, couch, lamb's quarters, milkweed, ragweed, dock, chess, false flax, wild buckwheat, pigweed, shepherd's purse, penny-cress, mayweed, wormseed mustard, pigeon weed, wild mustard, blue bur.

Prince Edward.—Milkweed, Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, wild pea, couch, ragweed, dock, sow thistle, mustard.

Sophiasburg.—Wild buckwheat, ragweed, milkweed, wild pea, Canada thistle, mustard, couch, wild oats.

RAINY RIVER.

Atwood.—Wild buckwheat, Canada thistle, ball mustard, ox-eye daisy, purple cockle, perennial sow thistle, wild oats, wild mustard.

Rainy River Valley.—Canada thistle, wild oats, perennial sow thistle, couch.

RENFREW.

Arnprior.—Lamb's quarters, purple cockle, mustard, bindweed, blue bur, wild oats, Canada thistle, couch, wild tare.

Cobden.—Canada thistle, wild vetch, white and purple cockle, annual and perennial sow thistle, ox-eye daisy, couch, ball seed mustard, wild oats, wormseed mustard, night-flowering catchfly, lamb's quarters, blue bur, wild buckwheat, wild mustard, foxtail, yarrow.

North Renfrew.—Canada thistle, white and purple cockle, bindweed, annual and perennial sow thistle, wild pea, daisy, pigweed, blue joint grass, wild buckwheat, ball seed mustard, night-flowering catchfly, wormseed mustard, couch, wild mustard, wild oats, lamb's quarters, corn spurry, chicory.

Renfrew.—Lamb's quarters, chicory, Canada thistle, wild oats, bindweed, annual and perennial sow thistle, penny cress, night-flowering catchfly, wild buckwheat, couch, bladder campion, wild tare.

RUSSELL.

Russell.—Perennial sow thistle, Canada thistle, couch, night-flowering catchfly, wild tare.

SIMCOE.

Barrie.—Ragweed, milkweed, Canada thistle, wild flax, red dock, wild oats, perennial sow thistle.

Beeton.—Ragweed, Canada thistle, perennial sow thistle, purple and white cockle, redroot, chess, false flax, penny cress, couch, wild oats, trefoil, blue bur, shepherd's purse, night-flowering catchfly, wild tare.

East Simcoe.—Canada thistle, wild oats, chess, wild tare, lamb's quarters, smartweed, redroot, wild buckwheat, couch, bladder campion, wormseed mustard, blue bur, redtop, annual and perennial sow thistle, ox-eye daisy, sour dock, foxtail, white cockle, curled dock.

Nottawasaga and G. Northern.—Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, ox-eye daisy, wild oats, lamb's quarters, sow thistle, bladder campion.

SUDBURY.

Idarren.—Field bindweed, Canada thistle, wormseed mustard, pigweed, couch, yarrow, wild oats, spurry, mustard, smartweed.

TIMISKAMING.

Charlton.—Wild oats, fireweed, wormseed mustard, ball mustard, Canada thistle, bindweed, pigweed, ox-eye daisy, mustard.

Cochrane.—Bindweed, wormseed mustard, fireweed, tansy, mustard, wild oats, mayweed, dock, ball mustard, daisy, night-flowering catchfly, smartweed, wild buckwheat, other grain in oat crops.

Englehart.—Bindweed, Canada thistle, wormseed mustard, wild oats, shepherd's purse, fireweed, daisy, nettle, sow thistle.

Matheson.—Ball mustard, wild buckwheat, mayweed, false flax, golden rod, lamb's quarters, fireweed, dock, wormseed mustard, buttercup, penny cress.

New Liskeard.—Nettle, shepherd's purse, wormseed mustard, Canada thistle, wild oats, daisy, wild tare, couch, bindweed, wild buckwheat, annual sow thistle, tansy.

THUNDER BAY.

Whitefish Valley.—Daisy, wild buckwheat, wild pea, Canada thistle, wild oats, buttercup, penny cress.

VICTORIA.

Emily.—Black medick, Canada thistle, sow thistle, ragweed, milkweed, wild oats, wild buckwheat, night-flowering catchfly, blue bur, couch.

Fenelon.—Lamb's quarters, smartweed, wild pea, curled dock, milkweed, burdock, wormseed mustard, perennial sow thistle, Russian thistle, wild oats, bladder campion.

Verulam.—Lamb's quarters, wild pea, curled dock, white cockle, shepherd's purse, wild oats, wormseed mustard, annual sow thistle, wild buckwheat, field bindweed, Canada thistle, trefoil, blue bur, couch, ball mustard, chess.

WATERLOO.

South Waterloo.—Pigweed, Canada thistle, ragweed, trefoil, wild buckwheat, smartweed, white cockle, sour dock, couch, wild oats, toad flax, wormseed mustard, chess, false flax, bindweed, chickweed, wild mustard, night-flowering catchfly, lamb's quarters, foxtail.

Bertie.—Ragweed, dock, Canada thistle, couch, blue weed.

Fenwick.—Ragweed, dock, Canada thistle, cockle, wild lettuce, golden rod.

Welland.—Wild lettuce, Canada thistle, dock, ragweed, wild buckwheat, lamb's quarters, wormseed mustard, mayweed.

WELLINGTON.

Arthur.—Sow thistle, Canada thistle, wild oats, tare.

Centre Wellington.—Annual and perennial sow thistle, Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, wild pea, smartweed, spiny annual sow thistle, trefoil, wormseed mustard, lamb's quarters, wild oats, sour dock, night-flowering catchfly, blue devil, fleabane, sweet clover, wild mustard, bladder campion, mayweed, golden rod, couch, foxtail, pigweed.

Erin.—Tare, bindweed, bladder campion, Canada thistle, sow thistle, wild oats, wild buckwheat, lamb's quarters, smartweed, wormseed mustard, spiny annual sow thistle, night-flowering catchfly, shepherd's purse.

Puslinch.—Ragweed, smartweed, wild buckwheat, mayweed, trefoil, Canada thistle, lamb's quarters, milkweed, sour dock, night-flowering catchfly, green foxtail, couch, wild flax, cockle, chess, curled dock, sow thistle, blue bur, ox-eye daisy.

Rockwood.—Wild buckwheat, Canada thistle, ragweed, sow thistle.

WENTWORTH.

Ancaster.—Dock, smartweed, perennial and annual sow thistle, wild buckwheat, Canada thistle, ragweed, wild pea, toad flax, wormseed mustard, lamb's quarters, couch, foxtail.

West Flamboro.—Wild buckwheat, bladder campion, ragweed, Canada thistle, pigweed, hare's ear mustard, milkweed, smartweed, sweet clover, trefoil, field bindweed, couch, wild oats.

YORK.

Markham.—Wild oats, false flax, Canada thistle, annual and perennial sow thistle, trefoil.

Richmond Hill.—Sow thistle, yarrow, Canada thistle, ragweed, wild oats.

Scarboro.—Lamb's quarters, wild tare, annual and perennial sow thistle, foxtail, wild buckwheat, Canada thistle, ragweed, milkweed.

Schomberg.—Canada thistle, chess, cockle, shepherd's purse, wild oats, ball mustard, sow thistle.

Woodbridge.—Annual sow thistle, trefoil, Canada thistle, wild oats, bindweed. 157

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Horticultural Societies
OF ONTARIO
FOR THE YEAR
1915

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



TORONTO:
Printed by A. T. WILGRESS, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1916

Printed by
WILLIAM BRIGGS
Corner Queen and John Streets
TORONTO

To His Honour SIR JOHN STRATHEARN HENDRIE, C.V.O., a Lieutenant-Colonel in
the Militia of Canada, etc., etc., etc.,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, etc., etc.,

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the honour to present herewith for your consideration the Report of
the Horticultural Societies of Ontario for the year 1915.

Respectfully yours,

JAS. S. DUFF,

Minister of Agriculture.

TORONTO, 1916.

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF
The Horticultural Societies of Ontario
1915

To the Honourable Jas. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture.

SIR,—The Tenth Annual Report of the Horticultural Societies of Ontario, which I have the honour to present herewith, shows that these organizations are making rapid strides towards the betterment and beautification of the homes of this Province, and marked improvement is noted on every hand in cities, towns, and villages, where branches of this Association have been formed. A number of new societies have been organized, and membership largely increased. The proceedings of the largest and best Convention yet held are embodied in this Report, and also complete statistics of the receipts and expenditures of all the societies are hereto appended.

Faithfully yours,

J. LOCKIE WILSON,

Superintendent.

OFFICERS, 1916

<i>President</i>	REV. G. W. TEBBS, Hamilton.
<i>First Vice-President</i>	DR. F. E. BENNETT, St. Thomas.
<i>Second Vice-President</i>	PROF. CROW, O.A.C., Guelph.
<i>Secretary and Editor</i>	J. LOCKIE WILSON, Toronto.
<i>Treasurer</i>	C. A. HESSON, St. Catharines.

Directors: District No. 1, Rev. A. H. SCOTT, Perth; 2, H. J. CLARK, Belleville; 3, R. WHORLEY, Halleybury; 4, T. D. DOCKRAY, Toronto; 5, JAS. OGILVIE, Hamilton; 6, WM. HABTRY, Seaforth; 7, R. W. BROOKS, Brantford; 8, DR. J. A. BOTHWELL, Stratford; 9, W. E. GIGNAC, Sandwich.

Honorary Director: J. H. BENNETT, Barrie.

Auditors: MRS. R. B. POTTS, Hamilton, and MISS MARY YATES, Port Credit.

Representatives to C. N. E.: W. B. BURGOYNE, St. Catharines.

Representatives to American Civic Association: Rev. A. H. SCOTT, Perth; J. LOCKIE WILSON, Toronto, and MRS. CADWELL, Windsor.

Committee on Names and Varieties: H. J. MOORE, Niagara Falls, Chairman; F. E. BUCK, C. E. F., Ottawa, Secretary; MISS M. E. BLACKLOCK, Toronto; PROF. W. T. MACOUN, C. E. F., Ottawa; WM. HUNT, O. A. C., Guelph; O. J. ROBBS, Vineland Station; JNO. CAVERS, Oakville; J. C. CROMBIE, St. Thomas.

Representative to Conservation Commission: R. B. WHYTE, Ottawa.

TREASURER'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 10TH, 1915.

Receipts.

Balance on hand as per statement, November 11th, 1914	\$167 96
Affiliation Fees, including arrears	224 00
Exchange allowed on Fee	15
Bank Interest to 30th November, 1914	\$1 16
Bank Interest to 31st May, 1915	95
	<hr/>
	2 11
	<hr/>
	\$394 22

Expenditures.

Honorarium, Secretary	\$50 00
Assistant, services at Convention, 1914	5 00
Stenographer's services, 1914	3 00
Caretaker of Convention Hall, 1914	5 00
Ambrose Kent & Co., badges	2 00
Moore, Telford Co., letter heads	5 00
Rev. A. H. Scott, Delegate to American Civic Association	25 00
W. B. Burgoyne, Delegate to American Civic Association	25 00
National Council of Women, affiliation fee	2 00
Bryant Press, printing cards	3 00
American Civic Association, affiliation fee	5 00
B. C. Fairfield & Son, receipt forms	20
Exchange on Cheques (affiliation fees)	4 01
Treasurer's Account for Postage	3 25
Balance on hand	256 76
	<hr/>
	\$394 22

C. A. HESSON, *Treasurer.*

St. Catharines, November 10th, 1915.

Audited and found correct.	}	<i>Auditors.</i>
J. S. MOORCRAFT,		
ADA L. POTTS,		

ONTARIO HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

The Tenth Annual Convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association was held in the Railway Committee Room, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, on Wednesday and Thursday, November 10th and 11th, 1915, with the President, Mr. J. H. BENNETT, Barrie, in the Chair. Delegates were present from all points in Older Ontario and also from the north.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

J. H. BENNETT, BARRIE.

On behalf of the Ontario Horticultural Association, it affords me very great pleasure and gratification to welcome you all to this, our tenth convention of the Association, and I hope that the result of our deliberations and meeting together here will produce a most beneficial effect in promoting the advance of horticulture in the Province.

The warlike conditions prevailing in Europe during the last fifteen months, the details of which you are all conversant with, have of necessity made great calls on our energy and resources, more especially on the ladies of the community, whose unselfish efforts on behalf of the boys at the front cannot be overestimated; and, no doubt, have, to some extent, interfered with the usual pursuits of horticulture in the Province. When we compare the peaceful conditions prevailing here with those in Europe, we have much cause for thankfulness, but we cannot help admiring the courage of the peasantry, of whom we read, pursuing their regular calling of ploughing, sowing, cultivating, etc., close up to the firing lines, a condition of affairs that would not be very much appreciated by us here. The apprehension of last year that the war would seriously interfere with horticulture by limiting the supply of seeds, etc., coming to this country has not been fulfilled to any great extent, on the contrary, bulb growers in Holland and elsewhere have been so desirous of disposing of their stocks that much more favorable prices have been quoted, and horticulturists, generally, have reaped the benefit.

The report of the Superintendent will deal, as usual, with the standing and work done by the Societies in the Province, and while we may find that some Societies make great strides and then fall back, and others that have been rather lagging behind, suddenly make progress, it is only an indication of local conditions, the reason for which can be easily traced to the zeal, or lack of zeal, as displayed by those in charge of the affairs of the Societies. But, considering the condition of affairs, generally, we have good reason for congratulating ourselves on the progress horticulture is making in the Province.

The Executive have had under consideration many questions involving suggestions for improvement in various ways, such as improving the records and relations of the societies with this Association. One of the most important will be a scheme presented by the Treasurer with a view of recording, in a business-like way, the financial affairs of the Societies, and I speak for its consideration on your part.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

C. A. HESSON, ST. CATHARINES.

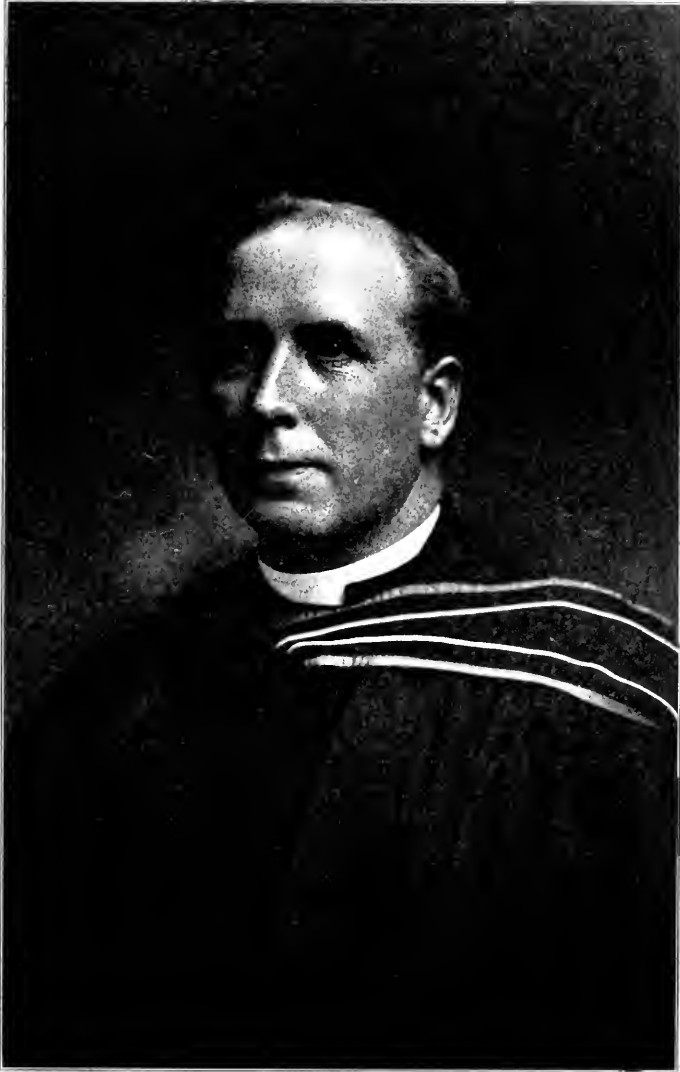
Last year we discussed a plan as to the payment of affiliation fees, and, no doubt, you have all heard something about it. We appointed a committee to take this matter up and deal with it, and we have endeavoured to do so, and I am glad to say that the matter in time will work out satisfactorily, so that every delegate to these meetings will come here with the full assurance that he is qualified to take part in all the transactions.

A circular letter was sent out in connection with this affiliation fee question, accompanied by a delegate's card. You should be aware of this fact through your local secretaries. In response to the circular letter—and I want to bear upon that point that it was a circular letter, that it was not a letter directed directly at the society which might receive a copy of it, but was meant to cover all conditions which prevailed amongst the societies, and if the society receiving it was in arrears, perhaps for the current year, I hope that they realized it was simply a circular letter. In response to that circular letter, I am glad to say that we have been able to accumulate \$80 of the arrears. You will bear with me a little in this matter, because I have been studying it since the last Convention, and it is a matter of very great moment to all of us, because the whole thing to be solved is this, that these fees be paid regularly when the societies' delegates come here. I feel very much on this matter, and, therefore, I hope you will bear with me if I am a little lengthy on the subject. Some societies whose delegates come here were not aware of the fact that they were in arrears, and when this circular letter was received by some of them they were very much taken aback to be charged with arrears. I have gone over the records of payments made by the various Societies and arrears that were due from them, and in a great many cases I have had correspondence with secretaries of Societies and have submitted statements from the Cash Books, and I am glad to say that there are very few Societies with which I am not now in touch, and I hope the rest will come in, especially as there is a Resolution from the Board that all fees should be paid before the first of November of each year, to enable this to appear in the report, and you will understand that it is quite important that your Treasurer's report should contain all transactions covering receipts of monies. That is what we are after, so that I hope with your forbearance during the coming few months, we will have this matter fully covered, especially in view of the resolution which your Board is going to submit to you.

I had a record of eighty-six Societies according to the Department's report, I have tabulated here these societies alphabetically, with provision made for the dates of their organization the date of their affiliation, the membership as according to the last report—1914—the amount of fees paid for 1914-1915, both arrears and current—the delegates each Society is entitled to send and provision made for recording the number of delegates who attend. So that in accumulating this sort of information, we will have ultimately all the details in connection with the Societies and the Association to carry on from year to year.

The Treasurer then presented his financial statement as appears on page 6.

Moved by R. WHORLEY, seconded by W. B. BURGONYE, that the report of the Treasurer be adopted. Carried.



Rev. G. W. Tebbs, Hamilton, President.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

J. LOCKIE WILSON, TORONTO.

It is doubtful if any of the present generation can call to mind a season when there was such a profusion of bloom on plants and such a wealth of dark green grass on lawns as has been evident in this year of grace 1915. We have experienced rain, which has almost, if not quite, rivalled the quantity of precipitation which falls in an average year over the British Isles, and with it has come to our gardens some, at least, of the beauty and extent of color which invariably surprises and delights the visitor to the old land.

Reports received from Societies indicate that, in most instances, they have had a successful year. It is true that the many calls on the citizens for contributions to the various Patriotic funds have, in a few cases, resulted in a decrease of paid-up members, but this falling off is very slight and is more than counterbalanced by increases shown in other Societies. As an instance, through the energetic work of their officials St. Thomas records a membership of upwards of 1,400. Nor has the good work suffered even when the roll has decreased, as the busy workers who were left redoubled their efforts and accomplished quite as much as had been done with a larger membership during the previous season.

During the financial year which closed on October 31st, seven new Societies were organized, viz., Cayuga, Chatham, Dundas, Essex, Milton, Port Credit and Richmond Hill. All of these are doing excellent work in their several towns and villages. Two Societies have discontinued operations, Caledonia and Paisley. There are now in good standing 79 with a membership of upwards of 14,000. Applications have already been received from citizens in half a dozen places in Ontario who wish to organize Horticultural Societies during the current year.

Owing to the strict economy now being practised by the Department not so many lecturers on horticulture as usual were sent to address meetings, but, as conditions become normal, it is hoped that the number may be increased in 1916.

During the year past the hand of death has removed from our midst three members who took a great interest in horticulture and who have been in attendance at our Conventions. The sudden death of Mr. E. T. Cook, within a short time after our last meeting, was followed more recently by that of Mr. J. Thos. Murphy and Mrs. Allen Baines. Mr. Murphy's kindly face was well known at our Conventions, until of late years increasing feebleness prevented his being present. Mrs. Allen Baines was one of Toronto's most energetic horticulturists, and when the vacant lot and school gardening work was being inaugurated, no one in this garden city did more to help it on, and thousands of plants were given by her to be utilized by the children of the city. The passing of Mrs. Allen Baines will leave a vacant place amongst our workers that it will be hard indeed to fill.

The vacant lot and school gardening propaganda inaugurated by our horticulturists is succeeding beyond all expectations, and the excellent work done in this city by Geo. Baldwin and Prof. H. L. Hutt is worthy of the emulation and support of all good citizens. Hundreds of vacant lots have been cultivated and city gardens greatly improved, and the children in "The Ward" are catching the spirit of horticulture, and in many a dingy home a flower or vine this summer has brought enjoyment to the lowly dwellers, whose surroundings have hitherto been seriously neglected.

Much credit is due in this connection to the Toronto Vacant Lot Cultivation Association, the Rotary Club, and the Dovecourt Land Company, all of which have done praiseworthy work.

While particularizing, I wish to congratulate the Fort William Horticultural Society, which is making rapid strides in all that goes to make a city beautiful. The work done by them in the encouragement of the cultivating of vacant lots stands boldly out as a shining example to our other Societies.

During the year your directors have been endeavoring to have all our Societies affiliate with the Central Association. It is difficult to understand how any Society in this Province, knowing of the good work that has been done for them by the Ontario Horticultural Association can fail to pay the trifling fee that is asked in order that the work might be extended. Expert lecturers have been secured, and their valuable addresses published in full. From a financial point of view every Society has been a gainer through the increased Legislative grants obtained through the earnest efforts of the Association.

In the past there has been some misunderstanding about the payment of affiliation fees, but this difficulty is being overcome through the excellent business capacity of our Treasurer, Mr. Hesson. The card system arranged for by him will prevent any possible confusion as to the payment of affiliation fees in the future.

As in previous years I am giving herewith a short résumé from the reports of those Societies which have taken the trouble to tell us of their work during the past year.

REPORTS OF HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

AMHERSTBURG: Options given to members, flowers and shrubs supplied for beds in the park and all parts of the town, and these kept in order by the Society. The Town Council made a grant of \$60.00 and the County Council \$25.00 towards the work.

BARRIE: Membership slightly less. New feature taken up was a Sweet Pea Show, which was so successful that it will be repeated in 1916. A similar one for tulips and pæonies is also intended next year. The exhibits are placed in a large store window so as to be seen by all who pass. Other features of educational value are outlined for the near future. The annual exhibition was very successful, the attendance being larger than in 1914 and entries equal in quality to same.

BELLEVILLE: The work of this Society has been planting in the beds in the Queen Victoria and Corby Parks last fall of tulip bulbs, and this spring of plants. Distribution of seeds to the public school children in the spring. A flower show was held in the Queen Victoria School on September 29th, from seeds given to the children. Although late in the season the show was a good success, and the children of all the different classes took an enthusiastic part in it. The Society has succeeded in having all of the public school teachers take a personal interest in the Department of Horticulture. Flower beds in school grounds planted and plants, bulbs and a work on gardening given to members.

BERLIN: The usual outdoor competition was held and outside judges procured. The competition becomes keener each year, and the general appearance of the city shows the efforts of the Society to be beneficial. The children's garden work was continued and the interest taken by the teachers was shown in the improved work of the children. The Annual Exhibition held on August 25th and 26th was better than ever, and in all classes the exhibits were an improvement over those of the previous year. The children's classes were well filled with the product of the seed distributed by the Society, as well as those open to the various products of the gardens. The increase in the gate receipts was a sign that the general public are interested in the work and the Directors feel encouraged with the showing. Many



Photo., W. M. McNeely.

Bird Houses Exhibited by Members of the Carleton Place Horticultural Society.

of the factories are doing some planting around their premises as a result of the work of this Society, and the cemetery was much improved this year through the endeavors of the President, who has a seat in the Council.

CARLETON PLACE: During the past year the Carleton Place Horticultural Society has made very good progress, having 188 members as compared with 130 last year. Special attention has been paid to the school children and one of the most useful and interesting enterprises of the Society was the holding of a Blue-Bird Bazaar in March. The children made birdhouses, shelters, etc., suitable for the various kinds of birds and competitions were held in which every school child had a chance to take part. The girls competed in bread, cake and candy making, sewing, knitting, drawings of birds and flowers, etc., the premiums in every case being gladiolus bulbs. The net proceeds of the bazaar were \$122.90, and a large bale of clothes for children, both of which were forwarded to the Belgian children as a gift from those of Carleton Place. As a result of the bazaar there are now about 150 birdhouses scattered throughout the town and the neighboring villages have also taken up the idea of bird protection.

During the summer a border, 85 feet long, was established at the public school, and it has been a continuous source of pleasure to the 700 children who all have a direct interest in it. The Society distributed 700 packets of flower and vegetable seeds among the school children and about 3,500 gladiolus bulbs of the highest quality.

On September 3rd the second annual exhibition was held, one of the best held in a town of similar size. The premiums were all in bulbs for fall planting, so that next spring the town should present a very beautiful appearance.

There were some twenty-two entries in the lawn and garden competition, and so successful was this feature of the work of the Society that next year it is hoped to grant a bigger appropriation for it. This lawn and garden competition has done very much to improve the general appearance of the town. On September 30th and October 1st, the members decorated the Town Hall for the Teachers' Convention and such a splendid exhibition of flowers was shown that the greatest praise was expressed by the visitors. The Secretary of the Society delivered an address before the convention on "Outdoors," and impressed on the various teachers the importance of school gardens and drew attention to the splendid work being done in neighboring towns.

CAYUGA: Each member received the *Horticulturist*, and the rest of the funds was devoted to Civic Improvement. Floral culture is growing in favor, due to the work of the Society. Another line of work undertaken is endeavoring to interest boys and girls in horticulture. This was accomplished by holding a fair at the public school. Seeds were distributed to children in the spring and were sown according to directions and the products exhibited. This feature will be enlarged next year. A campaign for cleaning up and beautifying the cemetery was also inaugurated, which has been very successful.

CHESTERVILLE: Membership has increased. Seeds, bulbs and plants given to members. Fifty young maple trees set out in the fair grounds, all of which are thriving.

CLINTON: The unusually wet season has prevented the members from getting the best results from their efforts, but, notwithstanding this, a most creditable display of flowers was made at the annual Flower Show held on August 31st and September 1st. The cut flowers were sold by auction for the benefit of the Women's Patriotic Society, realizing about \$22. Great interest was taken in the Special Aster and Gladiolus contests which brought out some splendid collections.

The flower beds in connection with public buildings were maintained as usual. Membership increased. Premiums to members were the same as last year, namely, \$1 worth of seeds, plants or bulbs in the spring and 50c. worth of bulbs or shrubs in the fall.

DRYDEN: This Society encouraged the beautifying of the town. \$125 worth of flowers and trees, mostly trees, were sold for planting on lawns and a goodly number on the streets in front of property. Prizes were also given for lawns, flowers, and early vegetable gardens.

DUNDALK: Membership shows an increase. Two outstanding features of the work were co-operation in securing plants and bulbs for members at wholesale rates, and a flower show in August, at which competition was open to all. This furnishes an incentive to those living in the country, as well as the town, to grow flowers to a greater extent than at present.

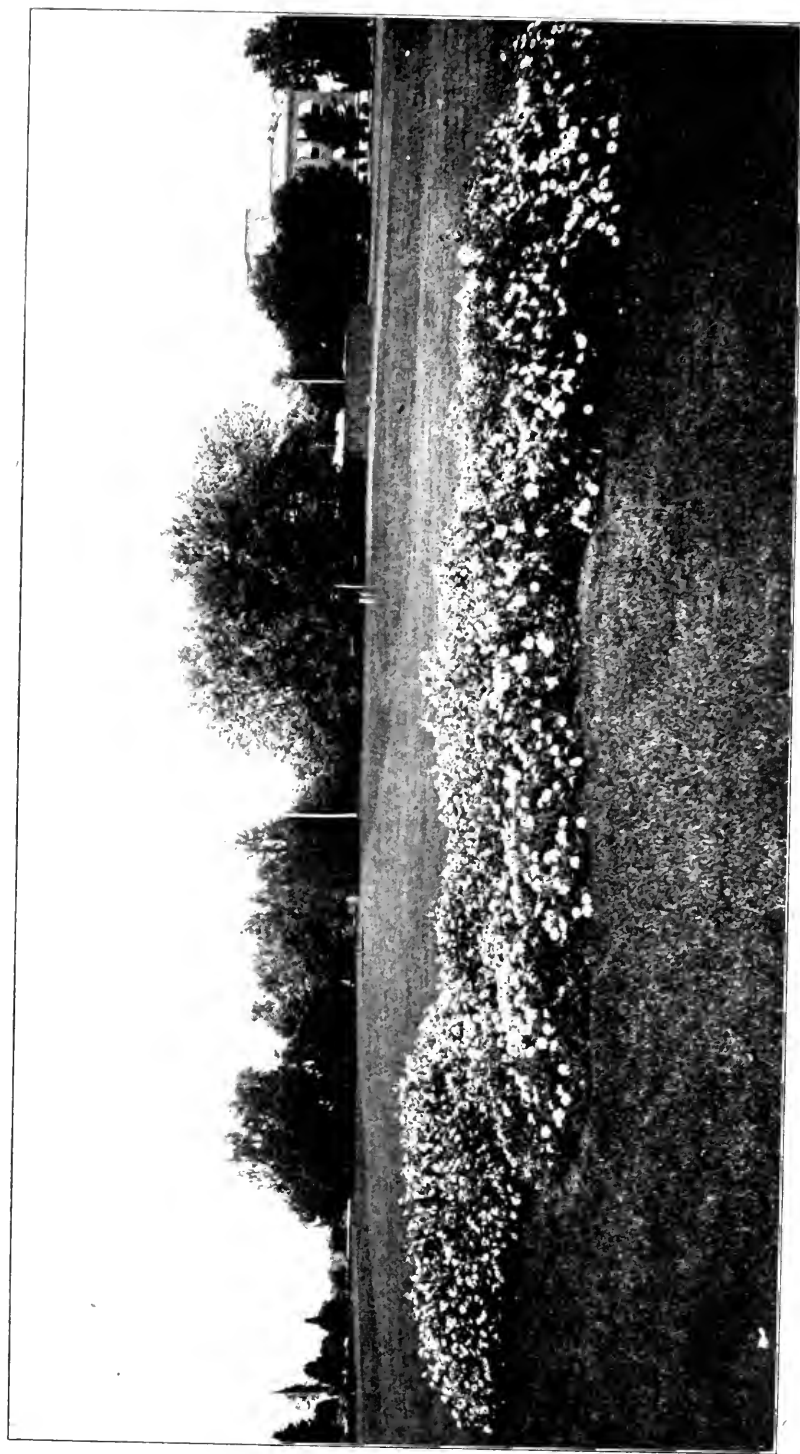
DUNDAS: Membership about the same but interest in cultivation of flowers and gardens has largely increased. This is shown in beautifying the Park and other public places. The Council purchased bulbs and sold them to the members at cost price, and also to the Cemetery and Park Boards. Nine Societies in the town planted flower beds in the Park. In conjunction with the School Board and teachers, children were encouraged to take an interest in flowers. Third and fourth classes were given plants and seeds, and the teachers formed themselves into a floral club to assist. A flower show was held in the Park in September, which was very successful. The proceeds were given to the Patriotic Fund, and bulbs were given as prizes. Each member received the *Horticulturist* and several lectures were given.

DURHAM: Premiums were distributed in the spring, and plants and seeds to school children. Exhibition a great success. Prospects are excellent for next year.

ELMIRA: Gladiolus bulbs and aster seeds distributed to school children, and a special department arranged for them at the flower show. Flower beds were set out in the library grounds and the parks and a lecture given. Premiums were distributed among the members.

ESSEX: This is a new Society. Fifty dollars worth of shrubs distributed in the spring, and five thousand tulip bulbs for street planting as fall premiums. Several citizens contributed funds for flower beds on the streets, and the Society planted others. Interested the citizens in keeping lawns and boulevards and backyards clean and tidy. No damage done by children to flower beds except in one case.

FORT WILLIAM: The Horticultural Society this year endeavoured to interest all the different civic organizations in their work. Last fall, the City Council was induced to plough up a number of vacant lots and lot owners were asked, through the medium of the press, to forward to the committee a list of any vacant lots which could be used for gardening purposes. In some cases owners of suitable lots residing out of the city were communicated with and permission obtained to use same. The original scheme was considerably enlarged upon in the spring of this year owing to a number of unemployed desiring this means of raising vegetables for their own use. The object was to beautify the city by cultivating vacant lots, more especially those situated between or close to residential or business buildings. A committee of six, including the Mayor and City Clerk, was appointed to organize the scheme which was formed into a "Vacant Lot Gardening Association" and placed under the supervision of Mr. Paddington of the City Hall, who took a great interest in the work and to whom most of the credit is due for the success of the Association.



Main Lawn, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Photo. by W. T. Macoun.

Each member wishing to become a member was requested to fill in a card showing the number of the plot to be cultivated and upon which was printed the conditions of membership. The plots allocated to those members who were unable to pay for disking and harrowing were prepared at the City's expense. Each member was supplied with a bag of seed potatoes or the value of same when they harvested their crop. Each plot was staked out and numbered to correspond with the number on the membership card. Members were requested to plant at least one row of flowers in addition to vegetables. If required, the City provided fence posts and wire. The number of lots cultivated was 263. The scheme generally proved a success, but, owing to an exceptionally wet summer and early frosts in August, the potato crop was severely damaged.

The Park Board was induced to give prizes for garden competition, but not confined to the members of the Society. Six prizes out of the nine given were won by members. There were forty-two entries in this competition and one hundred dollars given in prizes. It was open to all amateurs with the proviso that all work must be done by the competitors. There were two classes (A) 25-foot lot or under, (B) for space over 25 feet. The prizes were given on the following basis:

25	points for best layout of space available.
25	" " neatness and cultivation.
25	" " neatness and layout of back yard.
25	" " best bloom and vegetables.

The Board of Education distributed to the school children 2,000 packages of seed including flowers and vegetables, offering prizes for the best garden to the pupils in the seven different schools. This was supplemented by prizes given by the Horticultural Society, the flowers to be shown at their annual exhibition. Of the four hundred children taking seeds, three hundred and five planted gardens, one hundred and eighty-three were fair, sixty-two were good, and sixty were in the prize winning class. One of the judges, before taking up this work, examined over five hundred school children's gardens in the rural districts and in his opinion the average country child took more interest in the work than the city child, but the prize winning gardens of the city compared very favorably with those of the country.

The Society held a bulb show on March 28th and 29th. There were fifty-six entries, and a lively interest was taken in this new departure. No charge was made and 831 people passed through the doors. The Fall Show was not as good this year as usual although the exhibits were of higher quality. Special prizes were given for small fruits to encourage their growth in this district.

GODERICH: Membership shows increase. Number of volumes in library 39, including Bailey's Cyclopædia on Horticulture. Each member receives the *Horticulturist*. Rose bushes will be purchased for the members next spring. Darwin tulips given last fall proved very satisfactory. Prizes given to school children for flowers and vegetables at the Fall Fair. The town is improving in appearance, largely due to the work of the Society.

GRIMSBY: Membership about the same. Premiums given to each were *Gysophila Paniculata*, and *Clematis Recta*, also the *Horticulturist*. Rose Show held on June 24th, with a fine exhibit, was a great success. Fall premiums are three Japanese Lily bulbs to each member.

GUELPH: During the year eight meetings of the Board have been held. Premiums given to members include plants, bulbs, small fruits, vegetable seeds, shrubs, implements, or certificates to the value of 50c., for horticultural requisites, to be purchased at any seed store, and also the *Horticulturist*. Over one thousand

bulbs have been distributed to members, and about three hundred shrubs. Two Lawn and Flower Garden Competitions have been conducted as in other years, but the work has been extended in order to bring practically the whole of the City into the competition. Under this scheme, the districts of last year were grouped into one for one competition. Three prizes were given for the best kept lawn and flower garden, working people only. Prizes: First, \$1; second, \$3; third, \$2. The second Lawn and Garden Competition took in all new districts, in which there was no competition last year. This provided for prizes in each of the six different wards of the City. There were three prizes for each, first \$3; second, \$2; third, \$1, making a total of \$36. A vegetable garden competition has also been conducted, covering the entire City and including over forty entries. In this competition six prizes were awarded, ranging from \$3.50 down to \$1. No entry fee was charged, and both members of the Society and non-members were admitted.

When a prize has been won by a non-member, the membership fee is deducted from the prize money, and that person is made a member. For members only, there was a window and verandah box competition open to the whole city membership, with four prizes ranging from \$3 to \$1. For the best Lawn and Flower Garden in the City, a diploma was awarded, provided the owner was a member, and had not won a diploma in previous years. For the best Vegetable Garden in the City a similar prize was awarded under the same conditions.

Vegetable and aster seeds, and gladiolus bulbs were distributed to the scholars in the senior grades of each school, to be grown at home by the pupils. It was the intention to hold a fall fair at the different schools, at which the children could exhibit the results of their gardening operations, but this idea had to be abandoned. The Society attended to the planting and arranging of window-boxes at the City Hall, Fire Hall, Post Office, and Public Library, all of which has helped to beautify the City and act as an object lesson for those who wish to follow this example around their homes.

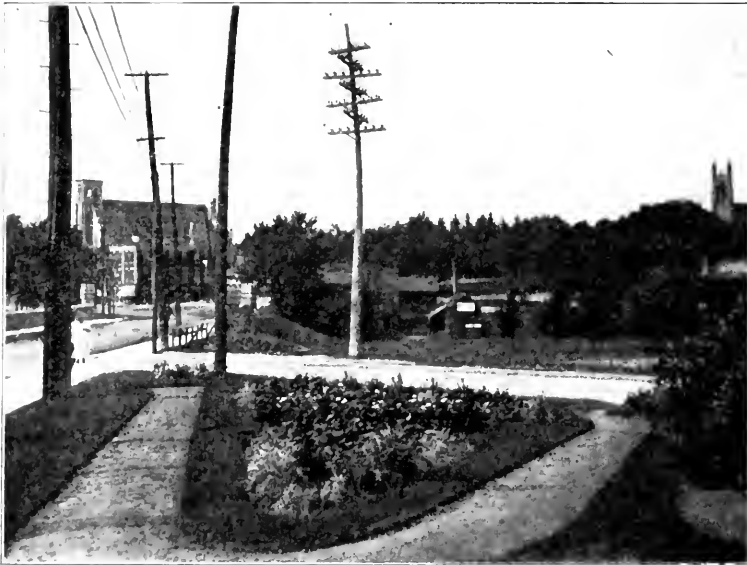
When the pæonies, roses and iris were in bloom at the Ontario Agricultural College, the members of the Society and their friends were invited to an outdoor meeting on the College grounds. A large number attended, who were joined by members of the Berlin Association. The party was conducted through the green-houses and the flower, vegetable and fruit grounds.

This year, owing to the growing necessity for economy in all expenses and the desire to do something to help in some way our national organizations, it was considered advisable that the Society co-operate with the Guelph Red Cross officers in conducting a flower show to aid in augmenting the funds of the Red Cross, as well as carrying out their idea of an annual flower show. The plants and flowers were arranged for and supplied by members of the Horticultural Society, and citizens generally, while the Red Cross members attended to the decoration of the hall and arranged a programme. The success of the evening exceeded all expectations, and over \$150 was realized for Red Cross work.

HAMILTON: Number of members 457; number of lectures, 4: the themes, "Bulbs," "Roses," "Plant Improvement" and "Making the Most of the Back-yard Garden"; number of garden meetings, 5; these are undoubtedly the most popular, and not the least interesting and instructive phase of the season's work; number of journals taken, 109; the *Horticulturist* is not given to the members as previously, though members subscribe for it through the Society. In the children's department four of the smaller schools have received attention. Mr. W. T. Jarman, a member of the Board, who has specialized in this line for some years, gave 1,000 corns for the children, and a gladiolus show was held, the flowers being sold for the Red Cross funds. The awards were ferns and gardening books.

In upper Hamilton the children receive prizes for flowers (mixed varieties) grown from the plants donated by members of the Horticultural Society, being the surplus from the home gardens, and thus it was put to the good use of interesting juniors, whose parents were either unable to provide material to start the children gardening, or were too indifferent to take an interest in this work. The results have been very manifest, and well repay the efforts made, as well as demonstrate what can be done in this way with otherwise waste products.

The surplus from other gardens has already been promised, that work may be commenced in other centres, with the object of encouraging improved home surroundings; a thing to be greatly desired in some sections. There was co-operation with five Community Clubs, where, as information was the most imperative need, meetings were arranged and addresses given on the most elementary garden



A Street Corner in Stratford.

themes, and gardening handbooks were presented to the Clubs to be used as reference books by the members; about fifty were thus placed. Judges were supplied for three Community Clubs Garden Contests, and the prize lists supplemented by the awarding of certificates of merit—some thirty in all—and eight garden books. This included the workers in the Civic Vacant Lot Gardens who were specially recommended by the Superintendent, Mr. Wild of the Parks Board. (One man in his lot raised forty-two bushels of potatoes, though, as the lots were under water for a time, the Civic Vacant Lot Garden managers are somewhat disappointed over the returns.)

In lieu of a Flower Show, a Garden Competition was arranged, which included all the in-town members' gardens, and eighty-seven awards were won by members (directors only barred). In all, 143 Certificates of Merit have been given for good work in various lines, and seventy-two garden books awarded as prizes.

The Herbaceous Border planted last autumn in Dundurn Park is to be extended this fall, as the Parks Board willingly granted the necessary permission. Spring premiums, the choice of gladioli or perennials. Fall—tulips or pæonies.

HANOVER: Started Civic Improvement work. Boxes made for front windows of Town Hall and Library, and filled with flowers; six flower beds made in the lawns, and man appointed to look after them. Large flower show held April 2nd and 3rd was a great success. School children competed for bulb growing. Rural schools were furnished bulbs, and a silver cup given to the winning one; this cup to be won for three successive years before becoming the property of a school. This was much appreciated by all the farmers around and brought many in to the exhibition. A large flower bed was also made in front of the new post office with cement across the whole front; this will be planted in spring and fall. Membership shows a gain.

KINGSTON: Membership increased seventy-nine. On September 15th and 16th, exhibition held in the Armouries which was a great success, with a splendid exhibit of fruit, vegetables, plants and flowers.

LONDON: Had a very successful year. Held two flower shows which were attended by several thousand people, also had a lecture. Membership reached 100. For spring premiums two dozen gladioli and a columbine were given, and for fall Japanese lilies; also the *Horticulturist*.

MARKDALE: Premiums in shrubs and house plants up to \$1 given to members. A Lawn and Garden Competition was held both in town and country. On August 27th and 28th the Fourth Annual Flower Show was held in the Armouries. Prizes were offered for annuals, perennials, house plants, window boxes and hanging baskets.

Membership same as last year. Town Council gave a grant to help on the work.

MIDLAND: This society during the past year has distributed to its members plants, seeds, and bulbs to the value of \$127, and prize money in value \$30. The society supplied and planted a large bed of flowers in the grounds of the local hospital, and also one outside the Town Hall.

For the first time in its history, the society held this summer a flower show of its own. This was so successful that the suggestion has been made to include vegetables in next year's show. The exhibits of flowers by the school children were much better than usual from seeds supplied by the society.

MILTON: Membership, 105. Held a flower and fruit show on September 7th and 8th, and also Lawn Competition. Plants, shrubs, flowers, and fruit trees given to members. The general appearance of the town is much improved.

MITCHELL: Increase in membership. Besides keeping the flower beds at the Public Library and Post Office in order, the society distributed aster seeds to public school children. Over fifty of these competed, every one of whom received bulbs, and the first three money prizes as well. Interest in flowers has extended to homes in the country.

NEWCASTLE.—Slightly higher membership. One hundred trees planted on streets, plants around churches, public and high schools, and boxes in the windows of the Post Office. Prizes were offered for these latter, the judge being Miss Yates, who gave a very interesting address afterwards. Over one thousand bulbs distributed this fall.

OAKVILLE: Members had five options to choose from: First, the *Horticulturist*; second, three roses; third, one dozen salvias; fourth, six columbines; fifth, Boston fern. Plant distribution was very successful, all plants having a vigorous growth. Planted one bed 30 ft. long in Town Hall Square, four beds in George's Square, and two new ones in the same place with annuals and perennials. Con-

tributed to the Children Flower Guild. Seeds and plants given to children for competition for best kept flower garden. Prizes were donated by citizens of the town.

ORANGEVILLE: Membership the same. Members had choice of premiums in seeds, trees, shrubs and plants, as well as bulbs, also extra orders were filled at 50 and 30 per cent. discount. Planted hard maple trees on the main street to the exhibition grounds. Annuals were set out in town beds, also herbaceous perennials. Had a successful illustrated lecture, also exhibition in September with a good attendance. Some of the exhibits were sold and proceeds, \$25.00, given to the Red Cross Fund. It is intended to plant in the spring evergreens in waste places, and elm trees in low spots, also to raise bedding plants in their own greenhouses. Great assistance has been rendered the society by the district agricultural representative.



Shaded Grass Walk.

Photo., A C. Beasley, Hamilton.

OTTAWA: The Ottawa Society has a most successful year, not only in the work accomplished, but also in the number of persons enrolled, there being 615 members as against 525 last year.

During 1915 five general meetings and exhibitions were held by the Society, each of which was up to the standard of previous years, while the Rose Show was probably the best for many years from the standpoint of the number of entries and quality of exhibit.

The Garden Competition was continued. Prizes amounting to \$211 being paid to winners in the "Front Garden," "Rear Garden," and "Window box" classes.

As in previous years, the Society distributed among its members seeds, plants and shrubs in the spring; bulbs and paonies in the fall. Towards the end of July the directors, at their own expense, gave a Garden Party at the Experimental Farm,

to which all members of the Society were invited. After a visit to the Flower Gardens, refreshments were served to the guests and a most profitable and enjoyable afternoon spent.

OWEN SOUND: Membership larger. Members given options. Prize awards larger than last year. School children received prizes for plants from seeds sold to them.

PARIS: On August 27th and 28th the Annual Flower Show was held, when \$150.00 was given in prizes, with 438 entries, the gate receipts amounting to \$53.50.

The Society made and planted nine large flower beds and planted groups of shrubs in six different parts of the town, including the schools and public parks. The boulevards in the vicinity of these beds were also kept mown, which added to their appearance.

A Lawn and Garden Competition was arranged for in the spring, which included all the working men of the town. No entries were necessary, but each home was visited and scored, and the three homes, in each of the six districts into which the town was divided, which scored the highest were given prizes: 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2; 3rd, \$1. This created a great deal of interest, and the gardens of many of the homes were excellent. An outside judge scored the lawns and gardens of all who were not eligible as working men; the prize for this is a certificate of merit, 17 of which were presented to the winners.

Flower seeds were purchased in the spring for the school children of classes above the second book. In all about 120 children took them, and, as each had the choice of three, 360 packages were put out. Special prizes were offered at the Horticultural Show for the product of these. As school was closed when the show was held a large number failed to exhibit, but there were about thirty entries in the children's classes.

PERTH: During the spring a large quantity of miscellaneous flowering shrubs, plants and bulbs were distributed to members. Co-operative spraying of fruit trees was undertaken with good results. The Society is considering the purchase of its own sprayer, having used that of the District Representative of the Department of Agriculture for the past two years.

PETERBOROUGH: Membership has been increased by one hundred over 1914, making a total of three hundred and fifty. During the year the Society made two distributions of plants, bulbs, etc. In the spring a choice of ten options was given, together with a year's subscription to the *Horticulturist*, or, in the event of the member not wishing the paper, two options might be selected. This fall was distributed the usual assortment of 6 hyacinths, 6 daffodils, and 6 narcissus, only first-sized, named varieties being used. While two annual distributions are more expensive to the Society, it is worth while, as the members are reminded of the Society from season to season, and the spring campaign commences about the time members are enjoying the hyacinth blooms.

During the year the Society cared for the two Central City Parks, granolithic curbing was continued and a fountain is being erected this fall, which will greatly add to the beauty of these places. Funds for this part of the work is covered by a grant from the City Council.

PICTON: Membership is not as large as last year owing to the war, as there is so much going on in the way of patriotic funds, Red Cross work, and other demands on the public. The Society distributed gladiolus bulbs and double hollyhock plants in the spring.

This fall the premiums consisted of eight hyacinth bulbs of assorted colors, and

four narcissus. The bulbs recently received are unusually fine, and the members will derive much pleasure from the blooms these bulbs will display during the winter months.

PORT DOVER: Annual Exhibition held September 15th and 16th was very successful. Entries were 695. Each member received the *Horticulturist* and 50c. worth of nursery stock, or flower and garden seeds. Children were given \$20.00 worth of flower seeds, and plants from these are exhibited at the show. Membership slightly increased.

PORT HOPE: Plants, shrubs, and hyacinth, tulip and daffodil bulbs given to members, also *Horticulturist*. The grounds at the hospital were looked after and plants set out.

RICHMOND HILL: Membership increased to 85. Several instructive addresses given and most successful exhibition held, with 250 entries. Improvement visible in the village as a result of the Society's work.

ST. CATHARINES: Exhibitions were held in June and September. Both were well attended, and the number of entries was greater than last year. The school children made a great showing, much better than for several years, and their blooms were of a very fine quality.

This is the second year in which Lawn and Garden Competitions have been held. Greater interest was shown, and there were more than twice the entries, and the gardens showed greater care and attention.

ST. THOMAS: Membership has grown from 1,070 in 1914 to 1,400 in 1915, an increase of about 300 during the year.

Public street flower beds have increased from 100 to 157 in number, these are mostly from 15 to 25 feet in length and about 4 ft. in width.

The City Council has increased their cash grant from \$100 to \$150, and, in addition, this summer they gave to the Society 7,000 plants from the municipal greenhouse, which would have cost about \$700 if purchased. They included cannas, geraniums, coleus, etc. This fall there were imported from Holland for street beds 23,000 tulip bulbs. Almost every bed will be of different variety with distinct color scheme for each street; 110,000 bulbs were imported for the members, covering almost every known variety of flowering bulbs. There are over 400 different varieties of tulips alone. Last spring 40,000 gladioli bulbs were imported, 30,000 of which were planted. A new idea was the planting of 2,100 gladioli bulbs in one of the parks. The blooms produced were disposed of in several ways, some being turned over to Red Cross workers, who sold them and kept 50 per cent. of the proceeds. Most, however, were sent to sick homes, hospitals, and churches for Sunday during the flowering season.

Three thousand roses and one thousand shrubs were distributed as options and sold at cost to members. Several hundred roses (mostly baby ramblers) and other shrubs were used in planting boulevard beds. These flowered almost continually during the summer, and as they do not require to be replaced they make ideal decorations.

On the main street, the Society has bought and filled with plants 25 large cement urns standing about 4 feet high. These are placed at corners and in front of buildings where it is impossible to have grass plots.

The Society has planted in Pinafore Parks 61 varieties of French and Persian lilacs, a bed of 50 double pæonies and 27 varieties of single pæonies, direct from Japan; 60 varieties of 12 each of Darwin tulips, iris, daffodils, lilies, etc. Citizens have donated shrubbery and rare trees.



Beautiful Borders.

Held two spring flower shows and a rose and gladioli and an aster show, four in all. The Library Board has installed a complete set of works on horticulture for the use of citizens, and many have taken advantage of this. It has been necessary to employ an expert gardener and several assistants all summer keeping beds and shrubbery in best possible condition. Several of our directors have visited the park systems in different cities of the United States, and the information gathered has been utilized as far as possible.

During last winter the Parks Committee gave the Society all the flowers from the Municipal greenhouse for distribution amongst the sick. In this way over 2,000 bouquets were distributed. With the thousands of flowers scattered all over the city in street beds not one was disturbed or picked by children or adults during the summer. Dogs have been stopped running at large, which also takes away one of the most destructive features of unprotected flower beds. A number of members joined in the excursion to Rochester Parks on May 24th last, and reported a very instructive time.

SANDWICH: Had a very successful year. Increase in membership from 169 to 312. Planted 114 elm trees and took care of Soper Park, which was greatly admired by every one who saw it. Prepared and planted 68 flower beds, an increase of 36 over 1914. Built cement curb around some of the beds. Planted tulips last fall in beds around public buildings, flower beds around the County Jail and Registry Office, also Post Office and Town Hall. Gave members shrubs, greenhouse plants and bulbs at an average cost of \$1.50 each. Held a flower, fruit, and vegetable show for three days, afternoon and evening, free for all. Gave prizes in cash \$43.75, and about \$75 in goods donated by merchants of the town.

On the second day the two schools were closed, and children were invited to the show and special entertainment provided for them; also a lecture on Horticulture. A large silver cup was given the Society by Reeve McKee, and three more were promised for the 1916 Flower Show. After the show, flowers in good condition were taken to hospitals and sick people, and fruit and vegetables were taken to the Home of the Friendless at Windsor. Automobiles were furnished by the citizens to transport the stuff to these places. The Society also took charge of the fountain in front of the post office and made it very attractive.

SEAFORTH: During the year the Society planted flower beds around the Town Hall, and supplied bulbs for fall planting. Assisted with the beds at the post office, and held a most successful show in September.

STIRLING: The Stirling Horticultural Society this year voted \$25 towards beautifying the site of the new public library, and \$30 towards the improvement of the roads and walks in the Stirling public cemetery. Garden seeds, bulbs, and flowering plants were distributed to all the members. The Central Park was also kept in good repair and in cleanly condition, and was much patronized throughout the summer. The number of members is 68 as compared with 57 last year.

STRATHROY: Early in the year a lecture on "Civic Improvement and Horticulture in General" was given. Two thousand packages of seeds were distributed to school children, and a Flower Show for these children held in the school building, when two rooms were completely filled with asters, nasturtiums, and bouquets of various flowers. There were 1,000 entries. Have distributed to hospitals, cemetery, parks, etc., over \$50 worth of flowers and bulbs.

STREETSVILLE: This Society has given to each member a collection of annuals, spring seeds, shrubs, and a collection of fall bulbs. In literature each member has received a copy of the *Horticulturist*.

This fall the Society has given money to a school fair, as prizes for care of plots and plants. Did not distribute the seeds to the pupils, each pupil procured his own, but the Society contributed towards the awards.

WALKERTON: Each member received the *Horticulturist*, and in the spring was given a premium of 40 cents, to be taken out in bulbs and plants at the greenhouse in town. On August 27th the Annual Flower Show was held, at which prizes were given for annuals, greenhouse and house plants, prizes to be taken out in bulbs or plants at the greenhouse. This fall premiums were distributed in bulbs to each member to the extent of 40c. There was expended \$12.85 for window-boxes, hanging-baskets, and Boston ivy for Carnegie Library.

WALKERVILLE: Increase in membership from 273 to 363. The number of flower beds this year was also increased to 16 beautiful large ones in the parks and open spaces throughout the town. Although the weather was extremely wet and cool, Walkerville, both for public and private grounds, maintained its usual high standard. Every street and road within this municipality has a permanent pavement, as likewise most of the alleys. The grass between the curb and the sidewalk, and the sidewalk and the property line is kept cut and trimmed by the Town Council. The uniformity and the cleanliness of our streets, the neat and beautiful homes, together with the open spaces with flower beds, distributed throughout, give the town the appearance of one beautiful park. The Society has added impetus to the work in its premiums to members, and the planting of flower beds in open spaces. Over 20,000 tulips and other bulbs were set out, also hundreds of roses, lilies, clematis, pæonies, shrubs and perennials, cannas, salvias, coleus, and geraniums.

WESTBORO': The Westboro' Horticultural Society has closed a very successful year with a good increase of membership and increased interest in the work, especially in the Kitchen Garden and the Children's Sweet Pea Competitions.

In the former competitions a silver cup is given to the members exhibiting the best kitchen garden, the cup to be won three years before the winner can keep it. In the latter competition sweet pea seed is furnished to the children, and cash prizes of \$3, \$2 and \$1 given to the winners.

The Society had a very interesting and instructive trip to the Experimental Farm during the pæony and rose season, and are much indebted to the Honorary Director, Mr. F. E. Buck, B.S.A., in charge of the ornamental gardening there, for his advice and assistance, not only during this visit, but throughout the year.

Westboro' Society gives promise of becoming a very important semi-rural society.

WESTON: Membership increased. Flower shows held in June, July and September, at which the exhibits surpassed those of previous years in quantity and quality. Six varieties of vegetable seeds were distributed to 45 school children, who volunteered to plant and care for them. The Society donated prizes for the best vegetables from these seeds, which were exhibited at the Annual Flower Show in September, and proved the leading attraction. Twenty-six children averaged four entries each. This line of work will be extended next year and the exhibits purchased so that each child may learn that its exhibit has a monetary value according to its quality, apart from the prizes given. Premiums were donated to each member.

WHITBY: Membership has increased from 75 to 110 for this year. This was done by canvassing a number of our citizens, as well as talking it up with the members who are interested in better home surroundings, and thus getting their

support and co-operation. The work this year has chiefly been the supplying of seeds, plants, and bulbs and recognized hardy varieties of vegetables, flowers and shrubs. The society has given better satisfaction this year than at any other time in its history. During the first week in September a Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Show was held, emphasizing particularly the work of the children. Show of flowers and vegetables this year was the best ever held, and has proved a good advertisement for the Society. Two thousand five hundred bulbs have been distributed.

WINCHESTER: Planted trees along the streets and erected a beautiful fence around the Horticultural part of the school grounds. Many flowers set out in grounds of churches and schools, and a small park started in centre of town. Annual Flower Show was a decided success. Council and School Board each gave a grant of \$25. This has been the most successful year in the society's history and its influence on the improvement of the town is clearly evidenced in the greater care given by citizens to the grounds and surroundings.

WINDSOR: Membership 537, which exceeds last year's total by 126. Spring and fall options were distributed to the members, and all were very much pleased with them. A great deal of new work has been undertaken and has been very successful. In the spring vacant lots for gardening purposes for the working poor were advertised for, and the people of our city responded very generously. Fifteen different families were furnished with seed and in this way helped to become self-supporting by their own efforts.

Then the Home and School Garden movement was another new step. The School Garden idea had to be abandoned, but 19,000 packages of seed at 1 cent each were sold, one each to the school children, and they had a number of Home Gardens. The products of these gardens, both flower and vegetables, were exhibited at the Windsor Fair and were very successful. As usual, flower beds were put in at the street intersections, but this year forty new beds were added, principally in the eastern section of the city, where they were badly needed. Besides these, two patriotic floral beds were put in at the post office, representing the Union Jack and the Fleur-de-Lis. The Home of the Friendless received a great deal of attention, and this year the grounds have looked better than they ever did before, planted with flowers and shrubbery. A new playground was opened for the children, which was certainly a step in the right direction. There were installed a giant stride, a playground slide, a set of baby hammocks, and sand bins. A great many parents have expressed their gratitude to our Society for this step. The City Council was asked for a grant to do this work but refused it. However, the Society did it on its own account, and when the aldermen saw what a great success it was they installed several more in the different parts of the city which are managed by the Park Board.

WOODSTOCK: Garden contest held with over forty gardens entered, also successful flower show at which over six hundred different varieties of gladioli were exhibited by Mr. Groff, of Simcoe. Membership 85.

BRANTFORD: Prizes amounting to \$206 given for lawn, vegetable garden and window-box competitions. Distributed over ten thousand bulbs and spent about \$175 for rose bushes, shrubs, vines, etc. Nine meetings were held during the year, including two open ones. Our membership was somewhat smaller owing to hard times, Brantford being entirely an industrial centre was particularly hard hit, but things are much improved now and we hope for a much larger membership next year.

PORT CREDIT: Lectures were given on January 25th by Mr. W. R. Hill on "House Plants," with particular reference to the culture of geraniums; on Feb'y.

8th, by Mr. Grosch, on "The Management of Stock Birds," illustrated by live specimens; on Feby. 22nd, by Mr. Wm. Allan, Head Gardener for Sir Edmund Osler, on "The Care of Small Plots," illustrated by lantern slides, all in natural colors; on March 8th, by Mr. Stewart, of Ottawa, on "Breeds of Poultry" for laying stock; and by Mr. Hart on "The Marketing of Eggs"; on March 22nd, by Mr. S.



Ferns and Violets at Netherwood, Hamilton.

C. Johnson, Vegetable Expert for the Department of Agriculture, on "Vegetables for the Home Garden"; on April 12th, by Mr. McIlray on "Annuals from Seed," and by Mr. H. Dean on "Hardy Herbaceous Perennials"; on April 26th by Professor Graham, of Guelph, on "The Hatching and Rearing of Chickens"; and on May 17th by Mr. A. W. Briggs on "Plans for the Village."

On July 8th the Society held a most successful first Rose Show and Vegetable Competition in conjunction with the Women's Institute. Honor Cards were the premium given.

The Society also held on September 6th, in conjunction with the Community Movement, an exhibition on the grounds of Mr. Hobberlin, which was a great success, a great display of flowers and vegetables being shown. Also the display of arts and crafts were a great success for the boys. The prizes consisted of medals, trophies and diplomas.

The Society held a Vegetable Competition, the seeds for which were supplied by the Society. All members of the Society were given an option on seeds, shrubs and plants as a premium in this competition. The membership of the Society is 83.

STRATFORD: Increased interest among the 500 members. "To beautify the city, begin with your own yard" was the slogan, and so generally was it acted upon by the citizens that the rough, unkempt yard is now the exception and ere long will be a thing of the past.

The 55 flower beds, planted and cared for during the summer, added much to the attractiveness of the streets, and will again be in evidence when spring arrives and the hyacinths and tulips now planted come into bloom.

Flower shows were held in the months of May, June, July, August and September, the exhibits consisting of hyacinths, tulips, narcissi, peonies, iris, roses, sweet peas, gladioli, dahlias, asters, salpiglossis, and zinnias. First and second prizes were awarded in each class, and a marked increase in the number of exhibits and public interest is recorded.

The School Children's Home Gardens entered numbered 235, and of these 90 received first, 85 second, and 18 third prizes, leaving 42 below third class standard. Two School Children's Bulb, Flower and Vegetable Shows were held, one in April and the other in September. The combined exhibitors numbered 250 and the number of exhibits 700. Thirty-two prizes were awarded, and in addition three, four or five packets of seed were distributed among non-prize winners for exhibits of merit.

In the Lawn and Garden Competition for the grounds cared for by the owners prizes of \$8, \$5 and \$2 were awarded, and for home grounds where a gardener was employed one prize, a medal, was given.

For the floral beautification of school grounds prizes of \$8, \$5 and \$2 were awarded, and this new feature is already bearing fruit. Shrubs, plants and bulbs purchased during the year numbered 26,200, these being utilized in planting the 55 beds and distributed as prizes and premiums among members and school children.

Stratford Park System is in the hands of a commission, and this year \$5,000 have been expended in the purchase of additional property and \$6,500 spent on maintenance and improvements; \$3,000 of the latter amount having been used in the purchase of plants and shrubs. Though quite independent, the Park Board and the Horticultural Society work in harmony and so obtain the best results at a minimum of cost.

TILLSONBURG: Has had the best season in its history. The window shows, which have been very successful, showed steady improvement in the quality of the flowers grown. This year we had four of these shows, and gave ribbons in recognition of merit. The blooms were afterwards disposed of for the benefit of the Red Cross work.

Our Garden Competition was an improvement over last year. We had more entries, and the influence of the competition was seen in the upkeep of the neighboring lawns and gardens.

Our large show, held the latter part of August, showed fine results. More care is being taken in the quality of the stock grown and discrimination is evident in the selection of the kinds placed under cultivation.

New work was undertaken in planting some of our town plots. The Society interested the Town Council and other bodies in the improvement of the park and then seeding and planting was done by the Society and this is being continued, in that a large number of tulips will be planted immediately in the public beds. The children were given seeds to be planted in pots under inspection, the results of the new plan showing decided gain over the old way of simply giving seeds and no trace of them being kept.

Perhaps the outstanding work that has been done this year was the importation of a large number of bulbs for the members. The greatest demand was for tulips, and of these a very large shipment was made. Hyacinths, daffodils and iris were also ordered in large number. The great result of this method of helping the members will be that next spring, instead of having a competitive exhibition we will be able to have an educational exhibit, when many kinds of bloom never seen here before will be shown.

INFORMAL PLANTING OF THE HOME GROUNDS.

MISS MARY YATES, PORT CREDIT.

The type of gardening, known as formal, requires suitable areas and special attention to make it a success. In fact, formal flower gardens as such should be in places apart, and not in the landscape at all. Given special treatment, they have great value of their own, but it should be recognized that they are an individual study, as indeed are all special types. The Italian garden, with its statuary, and costly symmetrical bedding out may be an interesting adjunct to large pleasure grounds; it certainly is not in its true place as the main planting of the small yard or the rural home. Delight is to be gained by making Italian gardens, or Japanese gardens, or paved gardens, or by gardening in walls, or by the arrangement of Dutch gardens, rockery borders, shrubbery, or maze of roses; or by making individual collections of irises, hardy asters, pæonies, etc., or by specializing in Bog gardens and Fern alleys. Not the least enjoyable interest may result from collections of native species, in suitable beauty spots.

But let these specialists' gardens bear the same relation to the whole that the library or music room does to the dwelling-place. Let them be planned for and approached with due reserve.

GARDEN PLANTING TO MAKE A PICTURE.

The free, informal treatment of garden spaces cannot be too strongly recommended for home grounds.

Was it, do you think, to geometric designs in geraniums and coleus that Tennyson's immortal lover invited his sweetheart when he urged her to "Come Into the Garden, Maud?"

"Come into the garden, Maud?
For the black bat night has flown,
And the woodbine spices are wafted abroad,
And the musk of the rose is blown."

Neither would it be, I fancy, to the rows of the specialists' collections, or to unsympathetic plantings of the dotted type, but rather to a place of quiet charm, filled perhaps with "the music of some bird-haunted English lawn" where the plantings made a picture.

Too many gardens are only semi-living, and are visited moreover by the spirit of unrest that marks the tending. No mistake, indeed, is more general than to believe that, because a person knows something of methods of propagation, or of botany, he is necessarily able to plan the whole picture that should express the individuality, the ideals and the fancies of the owner. Accumulation of knowledge is not the smallest guarantee of intelligence in art or philosophy, and does not, in fact, assist in its development. Gardens or pleasure grounds may be divided into two classes—those having an aim or ideal and those without one. The latter present too often, as Dean Bailey says, a spectacle for the birds to laugh at, and of which we are quite conscious but uncertain how to remedy the evil.

Those who would put ideals into their work should turn for inspiration to the wild, where the grace, the profusion and the charm are the despair of the garden-maker. Concentration is involved, to prevent failure. Drudgery, that "gray angel of success," is required, if we would become artists in the task of creation or of development. Nothing is easy that is worth while.

Every yard should form a picture with each feature contributing its part to one strong effect.

Use, whenever possible, the original native planting of trees and, allowing the freedom of nature to remain, design to suit these.

THE HOUSE, its style and position, play a very important part in determining the character and general design of gardens and small yards. It is folly to ignore this. The house is incomplete without a garden, and the garden without a house. The blending of the two together is an intellectual and emotional art. Scattering trees and bushes over the area defeats the fundamental purposes of the place, which is to accentuate the homelikeness of the home. All powers of the imagination should be brought into play to accomplish this.

In most home grounds, the deficiency is not in too little planting of trees and shrubs, but that planting is meaningless and has no part in the general design. The primary considerations in a good domain are the structural elements of the place, and should be designed first. The flanking and bordering masses are then planted. Finally, the flowers and accessories. All this means that the greatest artistic value lies in the effect of the mass, and not in the individual plant.

Plant fewer varieties and more of a kind.

In the plan maintain the open centre and mass upon the boundaries. Or plant in good groups, never scattering aimlessly. The more closely these groups can be made part of the general design, the better the effect will be.

"Some persons like painted stones, others iron bulldogs, in the front yard, and the word 'Welcome' worked into the doormat, and others like barbed trees. It would seem better taste to put such curiosities in the backyard, where the owner may admire them without molestation.

"The central idea is the residence, with a full, open green sward in front of it. Trees and bushes are massed into a framework to give effectiveness to the picture of home and comfort. This style of planting makes a landscape, even though the area be no longer than a parlour."—(L. H. Bailey).

This landscape at all seasons should present features of interest. These are gained by line effects, bold groupings of trees and shrubs, good vistas, etc., becoming thereby independent of mere colour.

THE LAWN.—No garden can approach perfection unless it has a beautiful lawn. To dot it over with flowerbeds, be they never so gay, or with trees, be they never so stately, is to leave it no longer a lawn, but a flower garden or shrubbery. When lawn, flower-beds and trees are wanted, let the lawn proper be made smaller and detached portions of it be given up to flower-beds and trees, or let them be placed upon its margin. This will be to the advantage of the flower-beds, trees, and lawn.

The easiest way to spoil a good lawn is to put a flower-bed in it. It should be free and generous. The more it is cut up and worried with trivial effects, the smaller and meaner it looks. Flowers, too, need a back-ground and border planting sets bounds to a place and makes it one's own. The places for flowers are



Hardy Asters and Boltonia.

Photo. by Miss Yates.

along borders, against groups, by the corners of the residence, in front of the porches, using their colours, as an artist does his paints and palette, to give life and finish to the whole.

THE WOOD LOT.—The pleasure grounds and general landscape should have some definite connection with the wood-lot. This may be had by masses of flowering shrubs, a thicket of free-growing roses, a plantation of hydrangeas, or the lawn can slope up gently by grass paths to a rock garden with dwarf shrubs and alpinists.

THE PLAN.—It is most desirable to have a definite plan on paper and drawn to a scale, giving the location of the leading features, such as the house, wood-lot, out-buildings, service areas (clothes-yard, soils, manures, nursery bed, frames, etc.), vegetable garden, drives, walks, lawn, etc., to serve as a general guide for meditation, rearrangement and development of future plans.

It is most important to make this plan with a key having numbers to correspond with the list of plants used.

VIEW.—An important feature, not included in the plan, is the vista or view obtainable from the grounds. From one drive, a neighbour's orchard makes a glory, whether in bloom, in fruit, or when the bare branches form a delicate tracery against the sky. To take the best advantage of this, it was necessary to make a special type of fence.

In a garden overlooking a magnificent view of the Georgian Bay such restraint has been used in the planting that the eye is never violently dragged back to trivialities in the foreground, but appears to be conducted quietly to the scene beyond.

Andrew White's garden on the hillside was planted to be an inspiration to students passing to the Agricultural College at Cornell University.

METHODS OF PLANTING INFORMAL BORDERS.

To bring the planting into line with these schemes, some consideration as to methods is necessary.

A few years ago Mr. F. E. Buck, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, gave to this Convention an admirable plan for grouping the four flower periods. This can form the basis of informal plantings, and cannot be too strongly recommended as a working scheme by which to plan pictures for large or small gardens.

In May we have Dutch bulbs (such as tulips and narcissus, etc.) and shrubs and alpine, and such other flowers as primroses, forget-me-nots, dwarf iris, bleeding heart, rockets, anchusa, polemonium, etc.

In June and July there are the Ardent flowers, such as pæonies, irises, columbines, Canterbury bells, and such wood flowers as trilliums, spring anemones, lily-of-the-valley, Solomon's seal, etc.

In July and August we find the Showy flowers, such as perennial phlox, bocconia, delphiniums, platycodon, campanulas, eryngium, lobelia, syphilitica, echinops, Ritro, etc.

In September and October we enter upon the period of the Prevailing flowers, such as perennial sunflowers or helianthus, heleniums, pyrethrum uliginosum, hardy-asters, boltonias, chrysanthemums and Fisher's aconite, etc.

Other varieties giving life and finish are campanulas, pyrethrums, gypsophila, thalictrum, fox-gloves, pinks, oriental poppies, etc.

Annuals may also be used to fill in. But roses should be planted in a bed by themselves.

In order to make sure of a right balance of bloom in the picture, it is an excellent habit to use coloured chalks on the plan, allotting a definite colour to each of these four groups, such as the green for the Dutch bulb, etc., section, yellow for the Ardent section, red for the showy section, and blue for the Prevailing section. A glance will then show where to plant for a certain seasonal effect.

Besides continuity of bloom, harmonious colour progression must not be lost sight of.

Miss Jekyll's scheme for long borders, say 200 to 350 feet, gives grey and glaucous, blue, yellow and white, orange, scarlet, orange, yellow and white, purple.

Amateur Gardening gives the following progression: Deep blue, light blue, pale yellow, white or cream, pink, rose, crimson, scarlet, orange, bright yellow, pale yellow, lilac, lavender, purple and violet.

For the actual planting itself, the same hard and fast rules cannot be laid down. But the same general principles apply. Get away from the straight line effect for informal planting and fill large spaces with one variety only, these

spaces to be in relation to the length of the border. Any of the following systems may be used according to circumstances:—

1. Single specimens.
2. Groups for mass effects, of from three to five plants.
3. Drifts. That is, long narrow patches of each plant placed diagonally, say twelve rows with six plants in each. These drifts should be interlaced by filling three spaces near the edge of each with plants of the opposite sort. This is for borders of from 200 to 350 feet.
4. Colonies. Using from fifty to two hundred specimens of the same plant, as the yucca filamentosa on the turn of the drive at Biltmore, or the delphiniums at Haddon, seen across sunlit spaces of turf, with a background of evergreens.

In order to form these Gibson groups in an easy way, the following plan works well, before attempting more complicated systems. Divide an eight foot border lengthwise into strips of two feet at the front, three feet in the middle and three feet at the back. Of bamboo or laths make a diamond the sides of which are equal to the width of the border. Placing this on the border, fill each space so formed (whatever its size or shape) with plants of one sort, keeping the low growers in front, the mediums in the middle and the tall ones at the back. Variety in height will come of necessity from the shape of the sections. Colour these sections on the plan to correspond with the four periods, as suggested.

The ideal garden is one that our personalities can fill, and that is free from the disease of materialism. The first principle of the informal method of planting is to make something that shall depend for its effect, not upon display of garish design, but upon its adaptation to the spirit of those who walk in it, something the value of which no one can measure in dollars and cents, something that is one's own—one's home.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Miss Yates for her very instructive paper.

R. B. WHYTE: I saw Miss Gertrude Jekyll's garden the last time I was in England. It was most interesting.

MISS YATES: Can you remember if in that very long border, about fourteen feet, against a wall, the Grey and Blue Glaucous planting was repeated about two-thirds of the way down?

R. B. WHYTE: Yes. Miss Jekyll is one of the greatest authorities on color schemes, and her works should be read by everyone who wants to make a garden a thing of beauty. Most of us are hampered in this work by our houses interfering with the space. When you grow 180 kinds of peonies you must make the most of your ground. My garden arose out of my love of botany. I have not got a garden that comes up to the standard of Miss Yates', still we can all envy her such a garden. Last year I started a new garden, and its development is a great pleasure to me.

PROF. MACOUN: One of my hobbies is perennial bordering and any spare time I have I devote to it. I have had a border about 150 feet long and 10 feet wide for the past 17 years, and I have been trying to get in that border, first of all continuity of bloom from early in the spring until late in the autumn, at the same time to make it an informal type of border, but I find that one of the great difficulties in our climate is that in the summer we very often have long periods of drought, and some things we depend on for the effect in bloom we do not get, sometimes they last only a short length of time and leave a blank border, so that my plan has been to get the nearest effect by a great many specimens of the

same nature of plant, so that if one kind of plant should happen to fail there is usually another one continuing from one end of the border to the other giving that effect. For instance, in the spring, instead of having rich masses of tulips or narcissi, I am planting six bulbs in clumps, so that if you look down the border it is a mass of early tulips during the early tulip season, Darwin tulips in that season, narcissi in the narcissi season, then in the iris season you get the iris effect. I have so many clumps throughout the border, you get the same effect at the same time. The difficulty I find in our climate is if you have any one kind of plant that takes up a large area, if it fails you, you have a large area

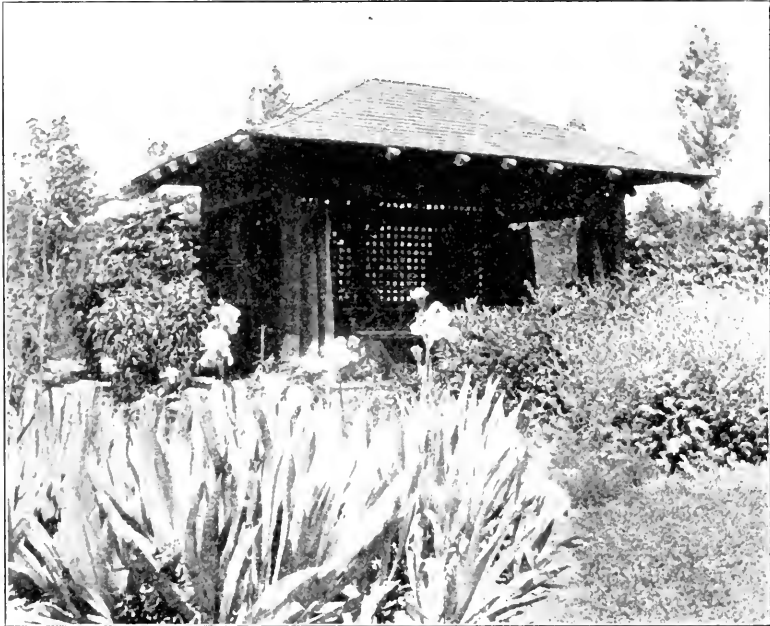


Photo by Miss Yates.

Iris Pallida Dalmatica; Double Gypsophila beyond.

there without bloom, unless you have a very large border, 300, 400 or 500 feet long. That is quite a different matter, as the small vacancies do not show up, but in the small border the little vacancies do.

There are a good many styles of border which may be made in this country, and I think it is good to get the experience of all those who are gardening, as we are all trying to get the same result—continuity of bloom, blending of colors. But there are different ways of doing it.

PROF. H. L. HUTT: I do not know any more valuable paper that has been given to the Society than the one we have just listened to. I find the majority of amateur gardeners, like our friend Mr. Whyte, start gardens through their love for plants. They start with a little collection, work on and after a while begin to find out that if they had only had their arrangement planned, how much more satisfactory their work would turn out. I believe the majority of gardeners want just the kind of suggestions Miss Yates has given. It has been my pleasure this summer to visit about 700 gardens in this city, and I found that was the one thing more than anything else lacking. We judged the gardens by a scale of

points, so much for the arrangement, so much for the variety and for neatness and general order. But that point of planning and arrangement which she dealt with is where most of our amateur gardeners failed. In our work this year we took photographs of a lot of our best gardens and of the most beautiful features, I would have liked to have taken you to some of them. One young couple had worked out the most ideal garden. So many of the gardeners fall down by introducing the formal garden where it does not fit in at all. I hope some time again I may have an opportunity of showing you some of these gardens. We have taken photographs of sixty or seventy of the most beautiful ones in the city.

J. H. BENNETT: If there is one man in the community that ought to be removed, it is the man who always wants to be putting a bed of geraniums into some park or alongside the road. It is the same with horticulturists. In a great many books we are shown plans of color schemes and borders. I have tried to work it out, but I have found the difficulty when you go to lay out a border eight feet wide, you put in seven or eight plants of iris, three or four of peonies, three or four phlox, and in a year or two these have grown to such proportions as to hide everything else. Now if there is anyone who could suggest to amateurs any way not to have these plants grow so vigorously, that they crowd everything else out, I would be very pleased to have suggestions along those lines.

R. B. WHYTE: We can congratulate ourselves on the standing of our Association. We have not only upheld our own, but we have increased our membership. It now runs up to the large total of 14,000. I congratulate the treasurer on the scheme of sending out cards; that is the best way to draw attention to the fees. The Treasurer's report, however, shows that we have a balance on hand of \$250. Now to what better use could we apply that money than in sending lecturers to the different societies? I was glad to hear from so many of the Societies' reports that they are nearly all doing something in the work of educating children. That is the most hopeful department of our horticultural work—the fact of getting these children to grow things in conjunction with other children to see what is the best one can do, is a stimulant to them. I had the pleasure last year of attending a school fair, and I never spent such a pleasant day in my life. The work done by the children in their first year was remarkable. One of the great points we have found in Ottawa, where there is the largest Children's Horticultural work in the world, is to give the children the seeds, but you also have to show them what to do with them. We have every spring a large demonstration in a garden, where the children are gathered together and they are shown what to do. That gets over one of the great difficulties that most societies have in getting good results. You will not only ensure results but you are giving a very valuable lesson to the children.

I would like to impress very strongly on all the delegates the necessity of co-operation with the district representative. These school fairs are held in nearly every Province. The County of Lanark was represented—there are twelve schools in the county. Each school competed against one another and the individuals competed one against the other. I would like to have been the judge there. The fine show of asters there was an eye opener as to the ability of children in this line. All their work is going on exactly in the line of our work. It is very valuable work and it is the work that we are trying to do ourselves, and being combined with the district representative in each county, we can do a great deal more than most of us can do individually. I was very much surprised at the uniformity of the show. It was conducted by Mr. Harding, District Representative at Perth.

T. D. DOCKRAY: I should like to make a short report about a few of the towns in my district.

BRAMPTON: The Secretary of the Brampton Society has had to retire this year. His business has accumulated so that he could not give the proper attention to the work. He writes that they have employed a new secretary. A great deal is expected from the secretary of these societies, and it may be a pointer to some of us to elect officers in our Societies who are not so burdened with business



Photo. by F. T. Shutt.

White Pine: One of the Most Beautiful Native Pines at the C. E. F., Ottawa.

cares that they cannot look after the affairs of the society. Brampton has set us an example in electing as secretary a man who is not so burdened.

WHITBY: The importance of work amongst the children is exemplified in Whitby. A year ago I went down to judge the children's exhibit. This year I went down again. I found that as a result of the work done the year before, the children had so many exhibits this year that the management was at their wits' end as to what to do with them. That shows what will happen if you give some little help and encouragement to children.

WESTON: At Weston this year a beginning was made of the Children's work, and a great many exhibits came in of all classes to the September Show. The children were given attention during the season, asked about the seeds that had been given to them—the President is around through the village a great deal, and speaks to them about it. I have warned Weston to look out for next year, as the children have done so well this year. I saw some of those boys at the exhibition looking at things, and taking notes.

PORT CREDIT: A new society was formed here last January. They felt that as there had not been a society there before they had to meet twice a week during the spring months to make up for lost time, and as you have heard from the report they have held all sorts of functions, and they have devoted the proceeds to Red Cross work, recruiting, etc., to such an extent that they have found, if the Horticultural Society takes hold of anything and helps it, it comes along all right.

RICHMOND HILL: Started last year but did not get formed in time to affiliate, it has affiliated now. They have had a splendid show this year, one of the features of their work being "Lawn and Garden Competition," and enough people went into that competition to keep the judges busy all afternoon. It was very close and had to be judged by points. That is a work that can be undertaken by a Horticultural Society in any village.

THORNHILL: Has not affiliated yet. It was formed last year too late to be affiliated with this Association, but they will join our organization next January and will be with us next year. All the same, they went ahead and had a Lawn competition for vegetables, perennials, vines, etc., also roadsides. Now this is the only society which has done anything to improve the roadsides opposite the frontages they have outside of a town. Generally these are littered with stones, cans, and articles of every description. In this Garden Competition there were prizes awarded for the condition of the roadside, and it was surprising how the people smoothed out the roadside and where you have a precipitous ditch, the people mowed that grass down a bit and it made it look a good deal better.

THE HIGH PARK SOCIETY has a big competition divided into classes, in lawns in the city and in the district in the west end. They gave prizes, so many marks each for front lawn, back lawn, perennials, annuals, shrubs, including roses, back fences, but not including vegetables. It has made a great difference in the whole neighborhood out there.

MRS. CADWELL: There are some things that were left out of our Windsor report—the report from Mrs. Grosvenor, the head of the school garden there, and also our meetings of which we have on an average one a month. Those things were left out. I also wanted to ask about the seeds. Where we could procure them cheap enough to give to the children. Another difficulty we had was in getting the School Board to allow us to have these seeds distributed. The Society did not think we would have any trouble in getting them through the schools so

the envelopes were put in the schools for the children to fill in with their pennies, but we found that the schools would not allow the children to do so. The separate schools were very anxious that the Society should get this from the hands of the children, and the money was ready for us when we collected it, but in the other schools we had to meet that difficulty, and it was rather uphill work. We thought if we could not get them to them through the schools, we would distribute during the Easter holidays, but this did not work. Finally I had to see the School Board and after a great deal of trouble succeeded in getting the seeds through the school. If anyone could tell me how this work along those lines is done elsewhere I would be very glad.

Then there was a very unsatisfactory vacant lot in our city, through which we all went to go to market, as it had a path through it. We went to the priest and found we could get it by cleaning it up. We had it plowed, rolled and seeded, and we put in some playground apparatus for the children, as it was a very large corner, and they had nothing of that sort there. And that was brought up at one of our meetings as not being under the heading of Horticulture. It was certainly beneficial because the council who had been opposed to it before we took up the work laid aside \$700, and also gave me a grant of \$100 to do with as I considered best and help on that work, and I spent about \$100 on that corner, and as it was next to the city hall, it was a wonderful improvement.

C. A. HESSON: We had been distributing for some years back to the school children, at first with no charge made, and ultimately the charge was one cent per package. We found the latter to be the best course to follow. We purchased one pound each of asters of three colors, and our lady members put them in packets. We had the directions printed on special envelopes for the purpose, and they gathered various evenings and out of this amount we distributed 2,856 packets to the school children last year. As the result of this distribution we obtained an exhibit amounting to 366 from these seeds.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: I believe you can get the seeds from the Agricultural College, Guelph. In regard to the School Board, I don't think they were up-to-date. Trustees are expected to use common sense in these matters.

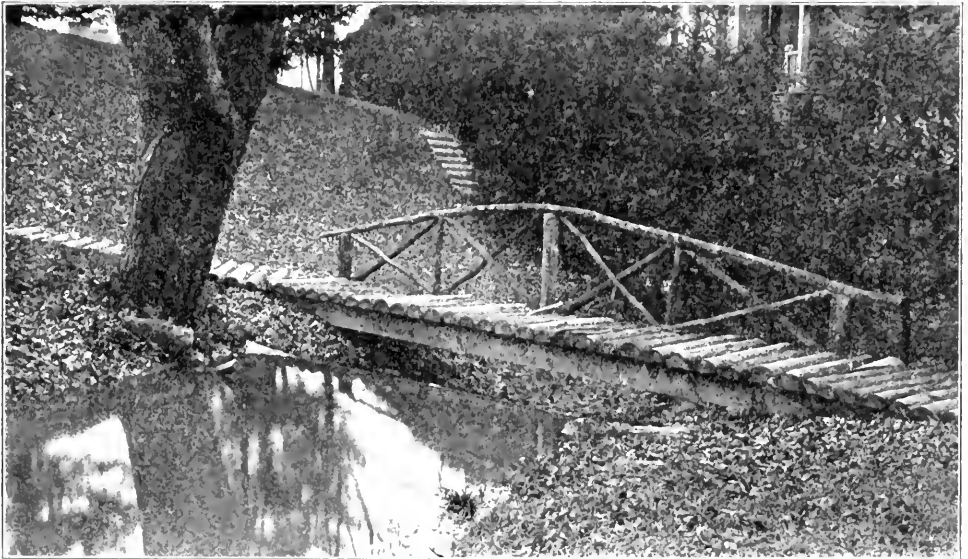
MRS. CADWELL: One gentleman informed me I was the first woman who has ever met the Board who has got anything through.

A MEMBER: We are governed by the Ontario School Act. We are not supposed to let lady canvassers come to the schools—either book agents or anyone else selling anything for money. Consequently, Mrs. Cadwell will have to do the same as the Walkerville ladies did some years ago—that is buy their seed by the pound and get a thimble and give out gratis these small quantities.

DR. F. E. BENNETT: I see some of you are doing a lot of good work around the post offices. Now, though I am not a Conservative, yet I acknowledge the Government is doing a good work, and if you will correspond with the head of the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, I know you will be furnished with money to do this work. Sandwich, I believe, got \$35.

W. E. GIGNAC: Our closest neighbors are Windsor, and Mrs. Cadwell deserves a lot of credit in regard to the playground. I understand that at the annual meeting the question was brought up by a certain element they have in Windsor. Mrs. Cadwell did good work in the Horticultural Society. The corner which she mentioned was certainly an eye-sore. They now have a nice looking corner there, with swings and amusements for the children, and went so far as to have the corner fenced in, and a pile of sand for the smaller children to play in. Mrs.

Cadwell deserves more credit for that work alone than anything the Society ever did that she is connected with. Of course I do not know whether it is legal to do it or not. The City of Windsor donated \$100 towards it. Now, in regard to Dr. Bennett stating that Sandwich got \$35 from the Government. We undertook to fix up the fountain donated to Sandwich. That fountain had stood in front of the post office for a good many years and no one seemed to take much interest in it. I communicated with the Council, also it was on the Government's property and I communicated with them as well, and they gave me permission to go ahead with it. We tore up the cement around it and fixed it up and it is certainly a credit to the town now. I told the Members of Parliament "You should not expect us to pay for this work," and I did not hear anything more from them until I received a cheque for \$35 from the Government. So that the thing which Mr. Bennett brought up, that if anyone is doing any work around post offices, the Government will be only too glad to give a small donation, is quite correct.



Rustic Bridge on Grounds of W. A. Child, Hamilton.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: Mrs. Cadwell was perfectly within the law and I hope that all the societies in this Province will, where possible, take up any undesirable lot where permission is given by the owner and improve it if the directors so desire.

REV. A. H. SCOTT: There are four things about our gathering to-day, and these come out of the reports that have been given, that are especially cheering to me, and if cheering to one, they may be cheering and encouraging to all the rest of us. The first is this: That there is about the gathering to-day a cheery, hearty encouraging tone that is hopeful of good. When I think of the membership of our Societies in the Province being 14,000 to-day that I trust will be increased to 20,000 next year.

The second thing comes in connection with the possibilities that belong to little centres in our Province, who perhaps felt themselves without these possibilities a year or two ago. A year or two ago Carleton Place had a few of its

present members belonging to the membership of the Society to which I belonged in Perth. A little afterwards they formed the nucleus of a society of their own, and to-day they have a society that has almost as many members as we have in Perth.

The third thing that is encouraging is the interest that is being taken this year in what is called the "Vacant Lot Propaganda." We have in Canada and in the Province of Ontario which is said to be the banner province of Canada, a great deal of unoccupied territory, and the more we encourage people in our towns and cities in the utilizing of these places, the more credit to us and the more credit to the influence we exert.

When you think of this last thing, which is to my mind the greatest and the grandest thing of all—we stand here, representatives of an interest that is the oldest in the records of the race. The Divine approval was first shown to persons who were interested in the garden and when we take hold of our work, endeavoring to do it with the Divine approval upon it, I think we will rise to be more dignified, more influential, more useful in the example we set and more helpful to our brethren, as the man who wrote the lines:

"Oh, bless the man to whom is given the instinct,
That can tell that God is on the field,
When He is most invisible."

PROF. CROW: The bird house suggestion has been enthusiastically received by quite a number. I have been doing some work along that line, and for the benefit of those who are contemplating it, it is an easy matter to spend a lot of time and money to no avail. I am also in touch with some good literature by authorities on the subject, and if I can be of any assistance in putting you in touch with literature concerning plans for construction of bird houses, I shall be very glad to do so.

There is a class of plant material mentioned a couple of times in the different reports—I refer to vines especially on our public buildings. Boston ivy is one of the finest plants for a brick or stone building. In the northern districts you can get Virginia creeper which will cling fairly well to brick and stone. I would like to register a strong plea that they use vines of one kind or another to very great advantage on public buildings.

A. McMILLAN: In Haileybury we are only five miles from the Province of Quebec. What we would like to know is, are we allowed to take people from Quebec as members?

J. LOCKIE WILSON: Yes.

A. McMILLAN: Some of our members that had farms thought it was not right for us to compete with them, but I contended it would be all right and if they can bring better goods than we can, it will serve to make us beat them.

BEAUTIFICATION OF COUNTRY HOMES AND RURAL IMPROVEMENT.

R. A. PENHALE, ST. THOMAS.

As President of the Elgin County Board of Trade, I tried to encourage the beautification of the rural highways in our own county, but the amount of success we have obtained so far is not as gratifying to me as I would like; and, for that reason, I would like to appeal to the different city organizations who are lending a

hand in extending their organizations out to their various rural municipalities.

The subject of rural beautification will not perhaps strike you as forcibly as it does us who live in the country. After doing so grand a work in the beautifying of town lots and everything round about the town and city, we want to extend this to the roadside, in fact to everything pertaining to the home of those engaged in agricultural pursuits, beautifying their homes as well. But this beautifying of the agricultural and rural districts must take on a different aspect entirely from what it will in the urban centres. We must have an eye to the labor part of it, and everything that entails labor must be reduced to a minimum. We had a splendid essay here this morning with regard to beautifying our home surroundings. A portion of the people could probably follow that out splendidly, but for the great masses we have got to have something not so elaborate, something that takes less time. Now we are about to enter a propaganda of good road construction, our Government is about to launch out in building roads throughout the Province, and it seems to me this is a splendid time for us to appeal to road builders and to bear upon engineers who are laying out those roads. Now these roads are to be built at a large expense, but at a small expense really in the long run if they would only see fit to do so. We should leave level boulevards along our roads. I am not advocating putting flower beds along public highways, and if at the present time we can get a nice boulevard kept in fairly good condition, so that it takes a minimum amount of labor, that is what we want for our country roads. The last two or three years some of us have been levelling the roadsides, and using the mower machine to keep the road fairly clean. This keeps the weeds from growing, and after mowing a couple of seasons, they fail to appear there, and I think it is worth all it costs for that simple thing alone. We can keep the roadsides fairly well mown—it only takes about three or four times during a season to keep the roadsides in a fairly good condition, and that will not take over an hour and a half or two hours with a team and a mowing machine, on the average 50 rod front farm of 100 acres of land. Now that is the reason why I advocate a boulevard without putting flower beds on country roads, because it can be done with a minimum amount of labor.

It has some other points, too—in many places along the highways we find weeds growing, probably a foot or two high. Where, therefore, these boulevards are not level, and you venture to drive up to the side with your automobile, there is a sudden drop, with the result that your machine will turn over. From that point of view alone the mowing of the roadside is desirable.

If we took the matter up with the Department when they start out on their "Good Road Propaganda," I think their engineers would lay the roads out in such a way as to be easily taken care of, and also encourage owners in planting trees. While there are some trees planted by the farmers, there is not nearly as much done in this line as there should be.

I see on the list here that I was supposed to say something about the beautification of the rural home—I did not understand that when I was called to speak, but I want to say just one word along that line. The lawn surrounding the home should be laid out naturally, with an eye to the economy of labor. Trees or shrubs or anything ornamental should be kept to the side with a large centre, so that you can easily keep the grass short by something different than hand-power.

There is another thing that we should endeavor to do, and perhaps the Horticultural Societies of the Provinces in the urban centres could help there.

We find our roadsides on the border of your cities and towns the receptacle of almost every kind of waste and refuse—tin cans and that sort of thing; and, generally, the road is bad at the edge of the city and town. Now that could be prevented by some means. It does not beautify the road to have a lot of cans and rubbish all along the side of it, and there should be something done to prevent the dumping of that kind of thing there.

A DELEGATE: What do you consider the best trees for roadside planting?

R. A. PENHALE: Speaking in a general way, I would say the soft maple. There are trees perhaps more ornamental, but when you bring it to a practical basis and for a tree to take care of itself, there is nothing so good as the maple.

A DELEGATE: What provision would you make for drainage if you levelled the sides of the road up?

R. A. PENHALE: It is very seldom necessary to have for drainage purposes an abrupt slope along the sides of the road, and very seldom more than you could drive across the ditch in perfect safety. Of course there are some places where you can't avoid that, but generally speaking the drainage is ample along our roadsides with very little slope, and in these days of automobile traffic, it is advisable to have the roads so that in cases of necessity you can go over the turnpike.

I hope you will make an endeavor to carry out this work which you are carrying on in the city into the country, keeping our rural municipalities in as presentable a condition as possible. I believe legislation has lately been enacted that people in the city and towns should contribute in carrying on the road work so many miles out beyond their border, and I hope you will see fit to carry out the work of beautifying the rural roads the same way.

GARDEN ROSES.

PERCIVAL H. MITCHELL, TORONTO.

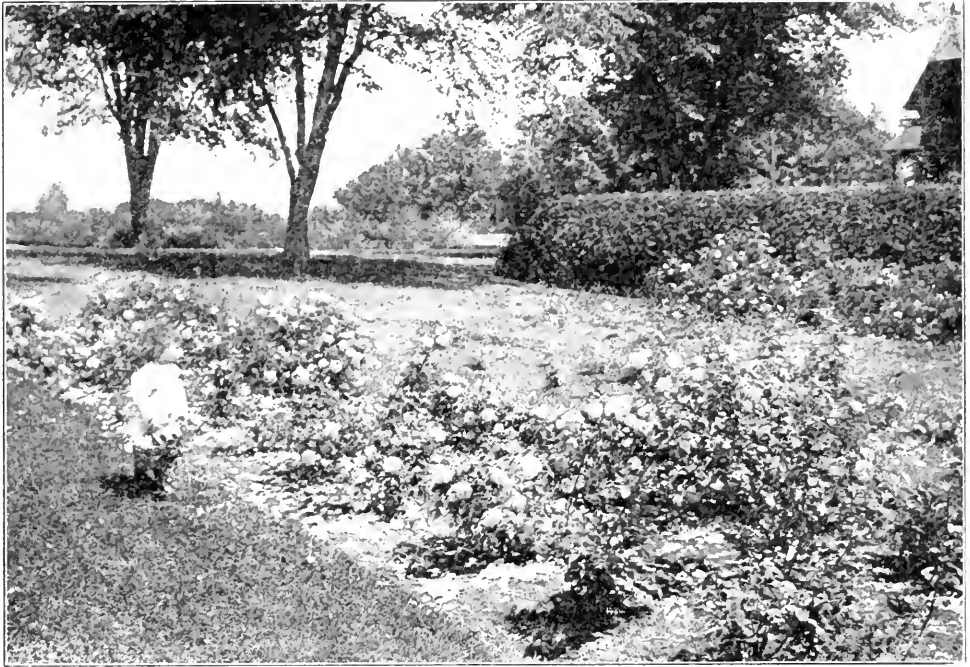
So much has been written about roses as to the soil, the planting and their care as applicable to our local requirements that I wish to deal most particularly here with the selection of the roses for the garden, for from the bewildering hundreds of varieties of roses which are to be had to-day it is extremely hard to choose by the mere descriptions given in the catalogues, for accurate as these may be, they are quite apt to describe the more virtuous attributes of each and leave the grower to discover their other traits of character.

There are not merely hundreds of varieties of roses but thousands, and, gleaning from this multitude, the rose growers of England and Ireland list in their catalogues some 750 varieties each, and yearly about fifty new creations make their debut with the greatest of hopes of their originator behind them and these great hopes are liberally interwoven into the glowing descriptions of their charms: and, alas, at the same time many retire into oblivion after a brief stay when time has proven that beautiful as every rose may be there are others much more entitled to be included in the list of worthies.

All rose gardens have a beginning and the realization of first hopes instills that enthusiasm which is the great essential of the future. The proper roses must be secured to start with. There were two determining influences in the selection of my own first roses, my rose-growing neighbor who advised the plant-

ing of Richmond and the local nurseryman who made the statement that Hybrid Perpetuals only should be attempted by the amateur for outside planting as Teas and Hybrid Teas were too delicate for this climate. To Richmond, once my most beloved rose, do I tender my thanks for an enthusiasm which can never possibly be quenched.

Richmond bloomed that first year many many times with no apparent exhaustion, and I well remember after an absence from the garden of several days how I found a most perfect scarlet bloom, in the waning days of November, encased in a sheathing of ice. The lack of bloom on my Hybrid Perpetuals that first year was a disappointment, and that winter when the first real rose list was



Rose Garden, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Photo. by E. T. Shutt.

evolved the blooming quality of the Hybrid Teas were predominant in my selection. I am afraid that had I gained my first impressions of rose gardening with the Hybrid Perpetuals I had bought I would have agreed with the prevailing general opinion that the rose garden was quite beyond the ordinary amateur gardener.

However, by the continual harassing of my rose growing acquaintances, by delving into many rose books written by authoritative authors, and by constantly poring over some English gardening magazines (I was generally considered a nuisance at this period as the books appeared everywhere in the house) I eventually compiled a further list including about a hundred varieties which were almost from universal opinion considered to be the best for garden growing. From my association with these during the last few seasons I can say that their suitability for English gardens is quite duplicated for Ontario, and further that in several cases the roses have done better here than they are expected to do even in England.

I wish to emphasize that, practically, every garden rose can be grown in Ontario, and with but a reasonable protection in winter. The cold of winter does not seem to be a harmful element; to my mind it is the thawing and freezing that works the harm so that it is, possibly, because of our steady winter weather that rose growing in Ontario is so much more successful than further to the south of us. The protection usually given in winter to roses, by hilling up, is more to keep the rose from thawing until real spring arrives than to keep the rose from freezing.

There are three large classes of roses: Teas, Hybrid Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals. The lines between these families are not so distinctly drawn as formerly, as the hybridizing has been productive of many roses having the characteristics of all the classes. Tea roses are very straight descendants of *Rosa indica*, a native of China, and from this source it derives its delicacy of form and fragrance as also its delicacy of constitution. Most of the Tea Roses can be readily grown here, the great advances in Hybrid Teas, however, have seen the development of many which readily duplicate most of the characteristics of the Teas but include a vigor which the Tea Rose lacks. Even in England the Tea Rose demands the greatest attention in cultivation and protection.

The great modern class of Roses is formed of the Hybrid Teas. The Hybrid Perpetual was the forerunner in popularity, and the rather meagre second blooming of this class, quite sufficient in its day of only June blooming roses to justify its title of "Perpetual," was a great boon to the rosarian. The Hybrid Perpetual and the Hybrid Tea are very closely related. The Hybrid Perpetual was derived from the crossing of the Tea Rose ancestors and *Rosa gallica*, which is the parent of the Cabbage Rose of our grandparents' day and the Mosses and Damask Roses and is the element which has produced the showiness of the Hybrid Perpetual. The Hybrid Teas in turn have been produced by the crossing of the Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals and from these sources have acquired their delicacy, colors, fragrance, hardiness and a remarkable blooming quality. In 1867, when La France, the first Hybrid Tea, was evolved one can imagine the great joy of the rosarian in his proud possession of a rose that never seems to tire of blooming from early summer until winter sets in.

A new class of roses has been appearing in the last few years which has great promise. This has been evolved from the crossing of the Persian Yellow briar rose with various hybrids. Soleil d'or was the first of these and many of the later varieties have Soleil d'or as a parent. It has been quite fitting that the originator, Monsieur Pernet-Ducher, of Lyons, France, should be honored by a class being named Pernetiana. Many of the Pernetiana roses are the most popular to-day on account of the wonderful yellow and shaded colors which predominate.

The Rugosa roses and their hybrids are of Japanese origin, the Rugosa being a common wild rose of the East. The great bold growth obtainable and the extreme hardiness as a class make them most valuable.

The Moss Rose finds many friends and deserves a place in every garden.

The Dwarf Polyantha Roses which are commonly known here as Baby Ramblers, have many delightful varieties and as several keep continuously in bloom for many months these will appeal to all. The flowers in the Polyantha or Multiflora classes are small but in large clusters and the bushes are completely clothed in bloom.

Climbers, pillar roses and roses which will form large bushes are derived from many classes. Multifloras and Wichurianas comprise a large number while the several classes just described contribute to a great extent. The Wichurianas

are developed from a Japanese wild rose of creeping habits. The Multifloras are quite similar.

The Penzance Briars are a charming class of rose, being a development of the English Sweet Briar. Lord Penzance introduced a large number of these most of which bear the names of Sir Walter Scott's heroines. They are of a bushy or climbing nature and perfume the air with the fragrance of their leaves.

The Noisettes are in general not very hardy but as they are excellent climbers they can be trained on walls and thus given the necessary protection.

I will conclude with the Bourbon class representative of which on the list is a great favorite of mine—Zephyrine Drouhin, the old "Thornless Rose."

The qualities which are essential to a good garden rose may be readily stated; this order of merit, however, being of personal preference. For myself, I would choose form as the first requirement; second would be color; third, certainty of bloom; fourth, hardiness and vigor; fifth, fragrance; and sixth, freedom from inherent diseases.

The form of a rose varies greatly from the massive flattish blooms generally found in Hybrid Perpetuals, through the globular shapes to the more or less pointed blooms. They all have their charms, although, personally, I do not take kindly to the globular shapes such as the rose Caroline Testout possesses. In fact, in the list to follow, the shape is my main reason for disqualifying Caroline Testout from among the first choice in the colour, pink.

Rose colors are marvellous, and very often are quite as gorgeous as painted by the raisers. Let me quote the color description of Irish Fireflame, a recent development in the single roses: "In the spiral bud state it is deep maddery orange, splashed with crimson, which as the bud develops becomes fiery orange-crimson, changing to solid delicate orange which becomes as the flower fully opens, rich, satiny, ochrey-old-gold delicately sheened veinated, crimson and pure lemonzone. Its gorgeous superimposing intense colour gradations spontaneously convey the idea of a flame. The handsome, graceful wood is shiny purple chocolate, and is festooned with varnished, deep, bronzy, green, ovate foliage."

This is rather conjuring with the spectrum, but the delicacy of the shadings of many of the newer roses is really beyond description.

The majority of the newer roses are quite capable of producing four or five sets of blooms within a period lasting from June until November. While quite a number of the Hybrid Perpetuals have really a good second blooming period the majority make a wonderful display in June and are extremely shy during the balance of the season. So far there are but few climbing roses which flower more than once during the summer. Several of the roses with most pleasing form and color are deficient in vigor, and the bush hardly aspires beyond the straggling stage; two indispensable roses, Madame Ravary and Arthur Goodwin, are of this nature, the balance of the roses, however, which I list have good growth in the plant.

One cannot think of roses without associating fragrance. It is unfortunate that quite a number of our best roses are deficient, and the best white rose Frau Karl Druschki is absolutely lacking in perfume. The many other representatives of the Hybrid Perpetuals however, quite make up for this; but it is one of the greatest aims of the hybridizers to produce a fragrant Frau Karl Druschki. The Hybrid Teas are, in general, fragrant; but after several years, when fragrance was not one of the aims in the hybridizing, the demand has come that the modern rose shall be fragrant, and it is notable that several of the best perfumed roses

have been among the most recent productions. The Teas as a class have a delicate odor, and while they are described as Tea-scented the fragrance is of widely varied character. One of the sweetest scented roses is Conrad Meyer, one of the Hybrid Rugosa Roses.

The greatest ills we have to contend with here in roses are mildew and black spot. Many roses are specially subject to mildew, and the naturally vigorous rose is not immune, for Frau Karl Druschki and Conrad Meyer, two of the strongest roses, are quite addicted. Black spot seems to have been imported to us, and is particularly noticeable on the Pernatiana Roses. Thus some of our strongest and finest roses are peculiarly susceptible to such diseases, and we must accept such roses and combat their ills as they occur.

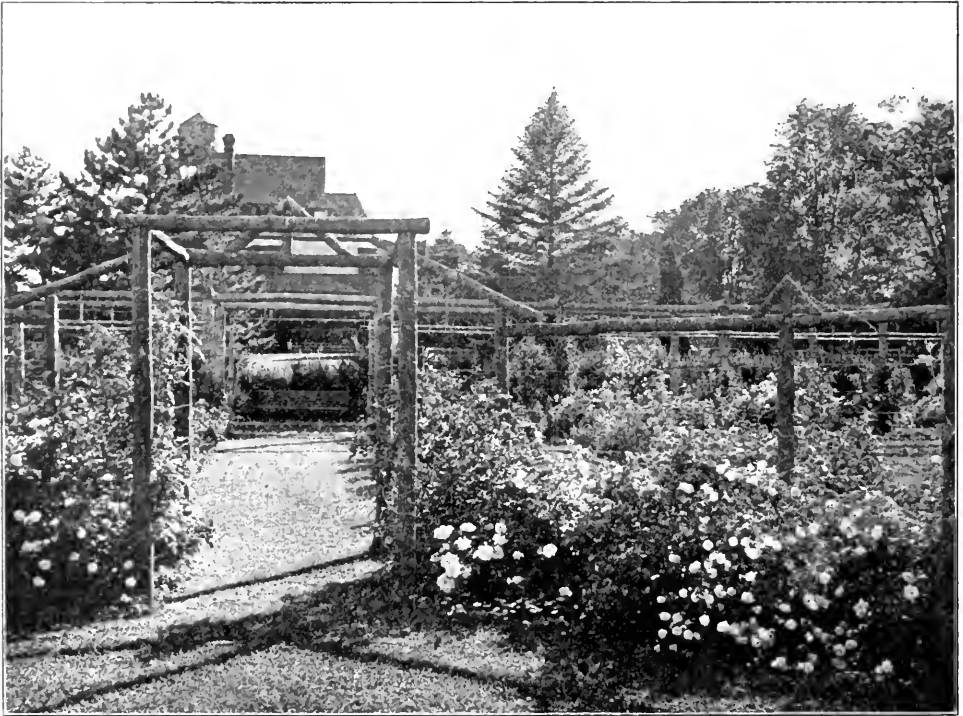


Photo. by F. T. Shutt.

Hardy Hybrid Japanese or Rugosa Roses and Hybrid Perpetuals in the Rose Gardens,
C. E. F., Ottawa.

The development of new roses is now followed along quite scientific lines. In England and Ireland, especially in Ireland, the production of novelties reaches large numbers yearly. The catalogues of such noted Irish raisers as Alex. Dickson & Sons, Hugh Dickson, and McGredy Sons, all in the neighborhood of Belfast, continually show wonderful new roses. The raisers in England such as Paul, Cant, Merryweather & Sons, and the noted amateur Rev. J. H. Pemberton also produce many, but the most striking are of Irish origin from the three companies named above. In France there are many noted raisers, the most important productions from France to-day being from Pernet-Ducher of Lyons.

In purchasing roses it is essential to secure the bushes from the most reliable growers. The roses which are the most satisfactory have generally been budded on

seedling briar stocks, and thus a vigor of growth is attained which could only be produced by many years of growth of the rose on its own roots. Moreover, the Hybrid Teas and several of the Hybrid Perpetuals will bloom the same season as when transplanted when on the briar, so that the rose garden may be realized soon after planting. In some cases the own-root roses are to be preferred, and again some are better on the Manetti stock than on the briar and the choice may lie further with the soil. Most of the reliable growers, however, have determined the proper stock which is most suitable for garden growth and furnish them in accordance.

For some time past I have attempted to make a yearly list of the most successful roses in my garden, and by comparing these have evolved a list which has been condensed to a total of fifty varieties which might be recommended as suitable for the rose garden. The list has been made up of the Dwarf Bushes, Large Bushes, Climbers, Dwarf Polyanthas and Mosses. This is a list based on what I would personally choose were I limited to fifty varieties, and is generally, for each color, in order of my preference. Further, were the garden to be limited to fifty roses in all, not fifty varieties, I would be most content with a certain list, and were it to be limited to 100 roses a further list would be selected. In this manner it is possibly easier to show a balancing of the various varieties as to the suitable number of each.

I do not attempt to go beyond the 100 selection, as when the gardener graduates in rose growing he will only be satisfied by investigating himself, and the field then is very wide.

The list follows: These further include the general color description and the blooming period and later is a brief description of each rose named.

LIST OF GARDEN ROSES.

List Number	Name of Roses	Included in Selection of 50 Roses	Included in Selection of 100 Roses	Class	Colour	Flowering Season
Dwarf Roses						
1	Frau Karl Druschki	5	5	H.P.	White	June-Oct.
2	Prince de Bulgarie		3	H.T.	Blush.....	" "
3	La Tosca		4	H.T.	"	" "
4	Madame Ravary.....	5	5	H.T.	Yellow & Orange	" "
5	Arthur Goodwin		2	Per.	"	" "
6	Sunburst		1	H.T.	"	" "
7	Soleil d'Or.....		1	Per.	"	" "
8	Old Gold.....	2	2	H.T.	Shaded Orange..	" "
9	Irish Elegance	2	2	H.T.	"	June-Nov.
10	Betty		2	H.T.	"	June-Oct.
11	Joseph Hill	5	5	H.T.	Shaded Pink	" "
12	Mme Leon Pain	4	4	H.T.	"	" "
13	Mme Segond Weber		2	H.T.	"	" "
14	Lyon Rose.....		2	Per.	"	" "
15	Mme Abel Chateauay	5	5	H.T.	Pink	" "
16	Lady Ashtown.....		2	H.T.	"	" "
17	Mrs. John Laing.....		1	H.P.	"	June*
18	Mrs. E. G. Hill.....		1	H.T.	"	June-Oct.
19	Lady Alice Stanley.....		5	H.T.	Rose	" "
20	Paul Neyron.....		2	H.P.	"	June*
21	George Dickson	1	5	H.T.	Scarlet Crimson	July-Oct.
22	Richmond	4	2	H.T.	"	" "
23	Gloire de Chedane					
	Guinoisseau		1	H.P.	"	" "

List Number.	Name of Roses.	Included in Selection of 50 Roses.	Included in Selection of 100 Roses.	Class.	Colour.	Flowering Season.
Dwarf Roses						
24	Hugh Dickson.....	1	1	H.P.	Scarlet Crimson	July*
25	General McArthur.....	5	5	H.T.	Crimson	June-Oct.
26	Lieutenant Chauré.....	2	2	H.T.	"	"
27	Ulrich Brunner.....	4	4	H.P.	"	"
High Roses						
28	Una.....	1	1	Hyb. Brier	White	June*
29	Nova Zembla.....	1	1	Rugosa	"	"
30	Trier.....	1	1	Multiflora	Cream	June-Oct.
31	Gustav Regis.....	1	1	H.T.	Pale Yellow	"
32	Danae.....	1	1	Multiflora	Yellow	"
33	Lady Penzance.....	1	1	Penzance B.	Copper	June
34	Conrad Meyer.....	1	2	Rugosa	Pink	June*
35	Zephyrine Drouhin.....	1	2	Bourbon	"	July-Oct.
36	Rugosa.....	1	1	Rugosa	Dark Rose	July
37	Gruss an Teplitz.....	1	2	H.T.	Crimson Scarlet	June-Oct.
38	J. B. Clark.....	1	1	H.T.	Crimson	"
Climbing Roses						
39	Climbing Frau Karl Druschki.....	1	1	H.T.	White	"
40	Alberic Barbier.....	1	1	Wichuriana	Blush	June
41	Wm. Allen Richardson.....	1	1	Noisette	Yellow	July-Oct.
42	Dorothy Perkins.....	1	1	Wichuriana	Pink	July
43	Climbing Caroline Testout.....	1	1	H.T.	"	June-Oct.
44	Tausendschon.....	1	1	Multiflora	"	July
45	American Pillar.....	1	1	"	"	"
46	Crimson Rambler.....	1	1	"	Crimson	"
Dwarf Polyantha						
47	Jessie.....	1	1	"	"	June-Nov.
48	Leonie Lamesch.....	1	1	"	Copper	June-Oct.
Moss Roses						
49	Comtesse de Murinais.....	1	1	Moss	White	June-Nov.
50	Common Moss.....	1	1	"	Rose	July

ABBREVIATIONS:—H.P., Hybrid Perpetual; H.T., Hybrid Teas; Per, Pernetiana.

* After name of month means occasional blooms during summer.

In this list of roses it may be that many growers will not find their own favorites. I already anticipate that such will be the case, but I will justify my selection as being from my own experience and from my own preference. For example, Killarney is omitted. This well-known rose seldom produced a perfect flower in the garden, but would tend to a dull edge on the petals, and even otherwise for me it will not compare with the four under "Pink" which are named.

In the following is a brief description of the roses in the list:

Frau Karl Druschki. This is the white rose, perfect in shape and substance of petal, a gleaming white of large size and during the first blooming period the three buds terminating each stem open simultaneously producing a massive effect, each of the flowers being a good five inches in diameter. The plant is extremely vigorous, developing into a high bush as the season advances. This rose has no perfume, and this demerits it from being possibly the most perfect rose. The leaves crowding around the terminal blooms greatly add to the setting.

Prince de Bulgarie. A moderately sized bloom variable in color, pale blush with an apricot centre. A perfectly formed flower and especially good in autumn.

La Tosca. Blush to pale pink in color; one of the best autumn roses. The bush is very strong growing.

Madame Ravary. Pale orange-yellow with apricot centre, dwarf growing; a splendid decorative rose and an excellent bloomer.

Arthur Goodwin. Copper and orange shading to Salmon pink. Free flowering and most beautiful in the bud; the flowers open flat. This is one of the new Pernetianas.

Sunburst. This is one of the new roses, and is suitable for both garden growing and for forcing and has lately become quite popular as a florist's rose. The blooms are large and shapely and of clear yellow color although they sometimes open quite white. It is a good bloomer throughout the summer.

Soleil d'Or. This is especially attractive as the parent of the Pernetiana Class. Its great glory is its color, a rich orange-yellow shaded with nasturtium red. The leaves are a vivid green and the bark is of a reddish hue.

Old Gold. In the half opened bud Old Gold is most beautiful; the rose is only semi-double, which permits the petals to have a loose setting in the bud, and with its vivid reddish-orange and its wonderful shadings it is most beautiful.

Irish Elegance. I think that this rose gives me more pleasure than any in the garden. It is single, each flower being about three inches or more in diameter. The bud from the first moment it can be recognized as such has a wonderful orange-scarlet color, and, as the bud is opening, the petals loosely unfurl, displaying the tassel of stamens and the rich apricot shadings. The sun plays havoc with the color in the opened petals, but, if picked as the buds are opening, it becomes quite the most decorative flower imaginable. It is one of the first to bloom and in November when practically all the other roses refuse to open their buds, Irish Elegance still holds sway. The leaves are exceptionally beautiful.

Betty. This is another rose exquisite in the bud form; the color is a copper-rose shaded yellow. Betty is excellent in autumn.

Joseph Hill. I have for several years said that if I could grow but one rose it would be Joseph Hill. The opening buds and the full flowers with their glowing shades of pale pink suffused with yellow have the greatest charm. The leaves have the appearance and the substance of English Holly, and are quite different from all other rose leaves. There is one fault with Joseph Hill, and that is that in its summer growth it is apt to throw all its strength into a single panicle of flowers; this may be checked by cutting off the sturdy shoot when it appears.

Mme. Leon Pain. This is also one of the best garden roses. The flowers have delightful form and its color is a silvery blush with a salmon centre.

Lyon Rose. A shrimp pink with orange-yellow at the base of the petals; the color varies, however, to nearly all pink. It has good form and size. The plant is not very strong and the blooms generally seem too heavy for their stalks. This is an extremely popular rose.

Mme. Abel Chatenay. This I place at the head of my list of pink roses. The flowers are a bright salmon pink with a paler reflex of the petals and are of medium size but of splendid form.

Lady Ashdown. Deep pink in color; blooms very freely and the plant is vigorous in growth.

Mrs. John Laing. This is a Hybrid Perpetual of large size and won great fame for itself in the early days of rose exhibitions in England. The color is a bright rosy pink and the fragrance is delightful. It is somewhat shy of second blooming.

Mrs. E. G. Hill. This rose and Richmond are quite the most continuous

blooming roses known. Mrs. E. G. Hill has a pink flower with a coral-red reverse and large free petals. While its form is rather loose it has so many charms as to claim a place in any garden.

Lady Alice Stanley. A large flower of deep coral rose color and good form.

Paul Neyron. A most delightful rose. Immense in size and very fragrant. A Hybrid Perpetual and one of my great favorites.

George Dickson. One cannot imagine a more perfect rose. A velvety black scarlet-crimson of great size and depth. The plant must be well established before it will bloom, but waiting a year or so will repay the growers, as, undoubtedly, nothing can equal it. The leaves are enormous, thick and leathery. It resembles a Hybrid Perpetual in its habits rather than a Hybrid Tea, but I was very successful this year in obtaining three sets of blooms, while, in England, but one is expected.

Richmond. This is a most satisfactory rose for a small garden. It is always in bloom and never seems to tire. It has a beautiful scarlet-crimson color, which, however, under the rays of the sun quickly fades to a purplish-crimson. Its fragrance is delightful.

Gloire de Chedane Guinoisseau. The only objection to this rose is the elongated name. The roses, when disbudded, are quite the largest I have ever seen and each terminates in a very long stem. The color is an intense scarlet-crimson.

Hugh Dickson. One of the finest of the Hybrid Perpetuals. It has a very vigorous growth, almost rampant, its color is a good scarlet-crimson and it has a delicious perfume.

General McArthur. This is a splendid rose for the garden, large, good shape, lasting and of an excellent color.

Lieutenant Chauré. This has the best form of crimsons in my list, medium size, fairly frequent bloomer and a good growth of plant.

Ulrich Brunner. This is a very strong growing Hybrid Perpetual, prolific as to bloom, good color and most delicious perfume.

Una. A rose which grows splendidly in bush form. It is a single large-flowered Hybrid Briar, creamy-white in color, and is quite liberal in bloom.

Nova Zembla. A Hybrid Rugosa, a white from Conrad Meyer, which is described later, its habit is similar to the latter rose.

Trier. Trier is one of the few continuously blooming multifloras, but promises to be the forerunner of a very valuable race of roses. It is a delicate cream in color, grows to excellent size and with me is notably free from disease and pests.

Gustave Regis. A splendid rose bearing delightful long buds of canary yellow, tinted saffron. This rose is a profuse bloomer in summer and autumn and forms a large-sized bush.

Danae. This is derived, I believe, from Trier, the rose described above, but it has a wonderful rich yellow color. It was well covered with bloom the latter part of October this year.

Lady Penzance. One of the Penzance Briars, a development from the Sweet Briar. The rose is single, of a coppery-yellow color. One of the most delightful features is the fragrance of the leaves.

Conrad Meyer. This is one of the most valuable roses for the garden, and I cannot speak too highly of it. It grows from six to eight feet high in a massive bush composed of a large number of stout thorny shoots and is clothed with a splendid display of leaves. The flowers are about five inches in diameter of fair form and of a silvery pink color. The fragrance is splendid. A bush in flower is a magnificent sight. One bush in my garden this year was tied in a compact

pyramidal shape about six feet high and had about 150 of these roses adorning it at one time, quite excelling anything that imagination could draw. The hybrid rugosas are perfectly hardy, needing no protection whatever.

Zephyrine Drouhin. This is the old "Thornless Rose." (Conrad Meyer just described should be called the "Thorniest Rose.") It is a bright pink—a carnation pink, free flowering, very sweetly scented and thornless. It makes an excellent bushy growth when trained. It is remarkably free from pests and should be in every garden.

Rugosa. This is the wild type of the Japanese Rose and makes an excellent bush. One of its charms is that the hips form brilliant red berries which stay on the bush.

Gruss an Teplitz. Bright crimson, free flowering and showy, delicious perfume.



Climbing Roses, Stratford.

J. B. Clark. A vigorously growing rose having big flowers which, however, quickly lose their rich color.

Climbing Frau Karl Druschki. A splendid climbing variety of this indispensable white rose.

Alberic Barbier. A climber with brilliant shining leaves. The flowers are in clusters and a cream in color with yellow centre.

William Allen Richardson. A splendid climber with small neat orange-colored flowers. Splendid in autumn.

Dorothy Perkins. One of the best climbers. Beautiful pink flowers in large clusters. This blooms in July.

Climbing Caroline Testout. A very fair climbing rose with large flowers. Caroline Testout appeals to me more as a climber than as a dwarf bush rose.

Tausendschon. The flowers are large, in clusters, of soft rose color and are freely produced on the climbing plant.

American Pillar. One of the most charming of the Multiflora Climbers.

Crimson Rambler. This is the best known of the climbers and cannot be excelled for vigorous growth and flowering. It has, of course, but the one period of blooming except in exceptional cases.

Jessie. This is a dwarf Polyantha, always clothed, from June until November with a great display of brilliant bloom. It should be very effective when planted in masses.

Leonie Lamesch. Another dwarf Polyantha with bright coppery-red flowers with golden centres. This has a very fascinating fruity perfume.

Comtesse de Murinais. This is classed as a moss, but its mossing is not very prominent. The growth of the plant is excellent and the long white flowers are gathered in a tassel at the end of each stem.

Common Moss. This is one of the best examples of the Moss Rose for the garden.

PRESIDENT: The rose seems to be as popular as ever, and I am quite sure that the paper that Mr. Mitchell has read is one that has been very interesting to the most of us. A year or so ago I planted Hybrid Teas, and they gave me splendid results. The only thing you do is to tie them up eight or ten inches, and they will give you better results than the Hybrid Perpetuals which will flower in June only. And the colors of those that have been crossed with a briar such as the Lyon Rose and one or two others of that kind, are simply beyond description.

WM. HARTY: It was a happy thought at our director's meeting last September to have us decide on this item on the programme. There are, however, some roses that have not been mentioned, one particularly that I have grown myself, and that is the J. B. Clark. I think that is, possibly, one of the best of the highly colored roses. I had a bed in my garden about seven feet across, and I put the J. B. Clark in as a centre. This year, however, it grew so much that it crowded the rest out. I got an English rose book and I learned from that that we had been making a mistake with those J. B. Clark roses in cutting them back—that we should preserve the entire stalk or stem and protect it in the winter. If you take it and lay it down carefully, swing it around so that it will lie down, covering it over with leaves and put some strawy litter upon that, then straighten it away, bend the stalk over and pin the top down in three or four places in the form of an arch, it is the grandest sight I ever saw. I had a bed of this this summer and it bloomed until three or four weeks ago. I do not think there is anything in the rose line which could be more satisfactory; nothing was enjoyed so much in my garden this summer as that rose, except, perhaps, the Crimson Ramblers. I would like to say one word about ramblers. The Crimson Rambler has been the popular Rambler, but if it is not very carefully watched it mildews. I find the Philadelphia Rambler is very much better. There is a new rose which I have grown, "The Excelsior," which I think will supersede the Crimson Rambler altogether.

J. H. BENNETT: I overlooked the name of one. If you want a high-colored rose get the "Juliette." It is orange, crimson and pink combined.

A DELEGATE: What do you do for black spots?

WM. HUNT: This year at Guelph we used, the early part of the season, lead arsenic. It is a spray used for insects rather than fungous diseases. It has been used in English nurseries and the beginning of the season at Ottawa, and it certainly did keep the roses perfectly clean, but the objection is that the appearance of the rose bushes was not attractive, having lead arsenic on the leaves all the season. Of course it is the most practical method, because the arsenic is released from the combination of the lead at any season of rain or dew, and it forms a sort of acid upon which the fungus cannot germinate. We use, of course, ammoniacal car-

bonate of copper, but in a wet season it is not very effective as the rain washes copper off very quickly, and it is not as adhesive as lead arsenic. One of the leading amateurs in England, I think it was in September, tried out one of the sprays that is very often used in connection with potatoes. We tried it out in conjunction with the ammoniacal carbonate of copper but it was not satisfactory this season. Of course you cannot condemn any spray unless you carry on experiments for a number of years because so much depends on the season. It is very difficult to say at the present stage what in Canada is the best spray all around for roses.

ADDRESS.

W. B. Roadhouse, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, conveyed the greetings of the Department and expressed the hope that from this gathering would go forth an inspiration and enthusiasm which would make this Province a still better place in which to live.

HORTICULTURE IN NORTHERN ONTARIO.

MRS. LORNE McDUGALL, HAILEYBURY.

Our northern climate is a fascinating one. A fine day comes and it is so exhilarating that all memory of other less pleasant weather is obliterated. Fortunately, there are very many fine sunny days. It is a changeable climate. I have lived seven years in Haileybury and cannot recall two seasons alike. But the gardens grow in every kind of season.

We have no genuine spring. Severe nights continue through the greater part of April. Spring may show herself for a while in May, but summer (with an occasional disconcerting, sometimes disastrous reversion to winter) is upon us with the coming of June. If the nights are still wintry when April comes, the mornings are already long. The sun rises at last in early summer shortly after three o'clock, and in June and July the daylight lingers until ten o'clock.

Horticulture in Northern Ontario owes a great deal to the British gardeners who have settled there, for the methods that suit the home climate seem to be what is needed for success with us. But operations must be conducted literally "on the run"; naturally, this rush and hurry tends to make gardening expensive.

For these reasons fall digging is advisable. In fact it is better to do all possible work in the autumn. All perennials, biennials, and shrubs should be planted or moved into position then.

Fall seeding might be practicable. I notice that nicotine, candytuft, pansies, schizanthus, produce fine plants from self-sown seeds.

Generally speaking, the hot-beds should be started by the middle of April. Then follows quickly the pricking out and the hardening off in the cold frames. It is very important indeed, that the little plants should be well hardened off. My experience is, that this *early start* in hotbed, or window garden, or small greenhouse, or for some plants (such as asters) simply in the cold frame, is the essential thing in all gardening of flowers and of many of the finer vegetables.

Along Lake Timiskaming we suffer less from unseasonable frosts than farther north and a well-protected garden suffers little. A high fence towards the north

and west or a wall of fir trees are valuable possessions. A prospective gardener is recommended to make a study of protections against frost and cold winds suitable to his plot of ground. They might, too, add much to its beauty. With intelligent planting and a proper use of protections a garden can be enjoyed from the middle of May until the end of October.

As in other parts of the Province, the cutworm has been a very serious enemy this past season. He spared nothing in June that he could reach, large tomato plants, beets, carrots, strong vigorous growths in no danger formerly, all were felled.

ANNUALS. I doubt if there is any other corner of our Dominion where annuals thrive better. I have one border 125 feet long and ten feet wide devoted entirely to hardy annuals. Nothing is planted there that the first early autumn frost will injure. At the back grow miniature sunflowers, nicotine, and early cosmos—then come tall antirrhinums, and stretches of rosy salpiglossis with an occasional amaranthus—in front of them clumps of schizanthus changing with antirrhinums of shorter growth, an odd gladiolus here and there, playing sentinel—no abrupt transitions anywhere—and salmon and buff phlox drummondii and yellow pansies, and blue ageratum, and nemesias pink and yellow, and dimorphotheticas, and mignonette, all crowding against a line of sweet alyssum.

Nowhere do the antirrhinums grow taller or heavier of bloom, nowhere are the salpiglossis more velvety or brighter of hue, nowhere are the schizanthus more literally buried in fairy blossoms—and the heights of the plants as given in the catalogues are all understated. The stocks too, will stand quite severe frost and grow taller and sturdier and sweeter with us than elsewhere. They and the asters are the last flowers in bloom in the fall.

We get wonderful results in size and height with asters. It is an easy thing to grow an aster bloom seven inches across and they need no particular care. But with fertilizers and judicious pruning and constant cultivation certain varieties of asters will rival the chrysanthemums. Asters are, perhaps, more exacting to grow than other annuals. They are oftener attacked by insects and generally lose some of their number through stem rot.

I never put zinnias in my more exposed borders for they are easily injured by frost. But grown in sunny, protected situations there is no flower that blooms more profusely, truer to form and color, absolutely *Robusta Grandiflora Plenissima Maxima*. Nor do I care for marigolds in prominent places. Provided they get an early start they certainly grow and bloom riotously.

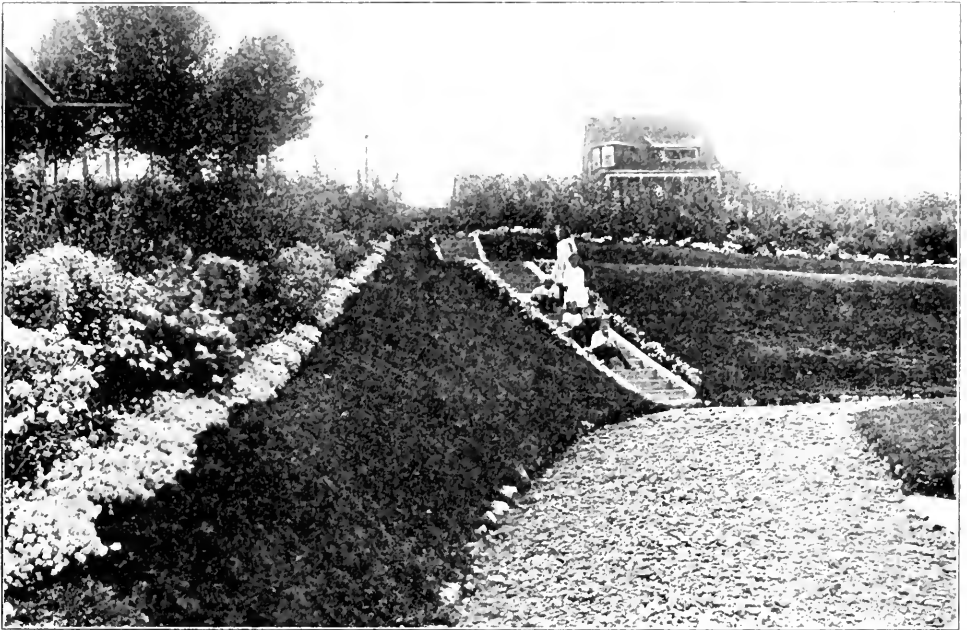
This past summer produced some extraordinary dahlias. We grew decorative dahlias as large as a dessert plate and very lovely. The Peony and Cactus Dahlias, the former almost as large of bloom, were really the queens of the garden, some of them quite ten feet high, their graceful flowers of such exquisite colors hanging over everything. Each year some one flower grows to special perfection, and this season, with us, it was the Peony Dahlia.

Sweet peas must not be forgotten. To attain good success—and the results are very fine, comparable to anywhere in the world—these things are necessary: The finest seed obtainable started in pots in the hotbed, and directly up, removed to a cold frame where they are kept until the weather is well settled, probably the first week in June, sometimes later, and then transplanted to specially prepared soil. In one of the gardens in Haileybury, that of Mrs. C. A. Foster, the sweet peas grown from Sutton's seeds in this way are very remarkable. The method of planting is unusual and worthy of imitation. The vines are set out in short rows across a long open border about eight feet wide. Each row is four feet apart

growing one variety of sweet pea. The supports made of wire netting nailed to a narrow wooden frame painted green serve from year to year.

PERENNIALS. We have had particular success with perennials and are confident that any hardy perennial will thrive. True, the thermometer goes low, but the snows come early and there is little danger of a thaw. Slight coverings are needed against the hot spring sun rather than against the frost.

The iberis is the first to appear in the border. Then when the lilacs are a fragrant blending iridescence of color come the tulips, the daffodils and the narcissus. The Iceland poppies and the pansies follow, and then, the long-spurred columbines, the pyrethrums and forget-me-nots, all such charming neighbors. Then come along the coral-red sweet williams, frosted blue and pink canterbury bells and Shasta daisies: then the oriental poppies, the peonies, the feathery astilbes,



A Haileybury Garden. Photo by Mrs. Lorne McDougall.

and in midsummer the delphiniums. We must stop to admire them. How tall they grow, with their burnished blues and lavenders, their clear brilliant blues, their dark rich black blues, their grey and silvery blues, their many different types of doubleness, their variety of centres, their long thick spikes, fairy godmothers' wands. Were I boasting of gardens, I should certainly add that nowhere out of Kelway's or Lemoine's catalogues do such delphiniums grow. The giant hollyhocks succeed them, vying in beauty with the phloxes so prodigal of bloom and color.

Roses are, similarly, of the easiest cultivation. I saw a bunch of rosebuds picked in October looking like July. But I am convinced there is no perennial, with the exception of some of the lilies, which cannot be grown with equal, often, with more gratifying success, than in milder latitudes.

VEGETABLES. The same methods used to grow flowers are applied to vegetables. The out-door seeding is accomplished usually from May 20th to the

first week of June, when all the first seeding should be finished. Lettuce, spinach, peas, carrots and beets may be grown in succession, but I do not find that sowings do well made later than the middle of July. It is possible to grow a constant supply of green peas extending from the middle of June, if the season is good, until the garden is entirely over. But to accomplish this, a planting of an extra early variety, a couple of second early varieties such as the well-known gradus, and several high varieties, each one bearing a little later than the other, give the best satisfaction. The high varieties grow to ten and eleven feet and often eleven peas to the pod. Two or three years ago we had wonderful results from the pea called the "Alderman." It started bearing about the second week in July and continued indefinitely until weather conditions conquered. Lettuce is grown with great ease, and I think to greater perfection of flavor and crispness than in Old Ontario. I have tried many different varieties and prefer the American varieties of Cabbage lettuce and the English Cos. There are few things to equal a head of Cos lettuce well bleached, with that richness of flavor the gift of our northern climate, a salad for an epicure. What is true of one vegetable is true in degree of practically all, with the exception of corn. The northern vegetables, like the northern flowers, excel in quality. When sold, they should command a higher price. The carrots are tenderer, the beets are sweeter, the cabbages are finer grained and firmer, the beans are more brittle, and richer flavored, the peas—why no one has really eaten green peas who has not tasted the first picking off a North Ontario vine. Corn is grown successfully, and if an early supply is started in the hotbed it is possible to have a crop from August first into October. But we succeed best with the early varieties and none equal the Golden Bantam.

As with flowers, you can grow any unusual or less hardy vegetable you fancy if you take the necessary forethought, and the result more than justifies the trouble. Around New Liskeard fine celery is grown. I have never seen better than exhibited at the Liskeard Fair this autumn. The onion exhibit was also noteworthy. In a large vegetable garden near mine fall strawberries are a feature. I picked a handful well on in October and found them as sweet as in their usual season.

The Haileybury Horticultural Society has done a good work with their yearly show. It is always well attended and the results are seen around the town and country in improved gardens. Each year we see finer varieties of flowers and vegetables grown. Each year we have a better choice of vegetables on the market.

I would emphasize, in conclusion, that the best results come from the best seeds obtainable. It is amazing sometimes what results the very fine seeds brought from other parts of the world will bring, planted in the richly productive soil of our Northern Country.

Moved by R. W. BROOKS, seconded by W. B. ROADHOUSE, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, that a very hearty vote of thanks be tendered Mrs. McDougall for her very interesting paper read. Carried.

Mr. R. WHORLEY then showed various vegetables and some strawberries just gathered from the plants. A turnip was shown weighing 18¼ pounds grown from Carter's seed. Also a carrot, Early Nantes, Mr. Whorley saying he had an acre of carrots from which 604 bags to the acre were taken. Also he showed some onions grown from Ailsa Craig seed, remarking that Mr. Hunt, from Guelph, had told him they had had difficulty at the College in ripening onion seed; some fine samples from Carter's Renown, from Set Onions and from the Red Wethersfield, also a fine sample of Twin Parsnips. He repeated that there could be grown in the North Country anything from strawberries to turnips.

NOTES ON NEW PLANTS AND PLANTS NOT WELL KNOWN.

WM. HUNT, ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH.

The ever-increasing demand for something new in the floral world is perhaps more intense at the present time than at any period in the history of floriculture. This sometimes leads to the introduction of varieties that are often introduced with a great flourish of trumpets in the way of advertising; varieties which, on actual test, under ordinary every-day conditions, disclose some point of weakness either in habit of growth, color, or perhaps in the constitution or endurance of the plants, that make them worthless to the general plant grower. Taking these facts into consideration, I shall first endeavor to give a brief review of some of the newer or less known plants that have been tested in the College flower borders and grounds during the past five years, most of which have been noted in the reports of the Ontario Horticultural Association during the period mentioned. Those that have shown special suitability for the amateur's garden only will be noted, with date of year when reported on.

ANNUALS.

1910. *Calendula Trianon* and *Calendula Meteor*. Height 1 ft.; are still considered improvements on the older types of these easily grown, enduring annuals. The rich coloring of the flowers and the extremely late-flowering habit of these plants in the border make them very acceptable at this late season of the year when almost all other flowers are past and gone.

Coreopsis marmorata. 1½ ft. The bronzy-brown flowers of this variety give it a place among these useful border plants. It is a distinct addition and relief to the yellow-flowering varieties in a collection of these flowers.

Hyacinth Flowered Candytuft. The large and enduring spikes of flowers of this new type of candytuft still holds its superiority over the older type of these flowers.

Sunflower. Starlight. 3 to 4 ft. This miniature and free-flowering type of sunflower is very acceptable as a decorative plant in the border, and will furnish a bountiful supply of its lemon-yellow blooms, that are so effective for cut-flower decorations.

Dimorphotheca aurantiaca. 6 inches. This pretty orange-colored daisy, originally introduced from South Africa, makes a very pretty, showy border plant, more especially during the hot summer weather when sunshine is abundant. It is a sun-loving plant, closing up its flowers in dull weather, which makes it almost useless as a cut flower. As a border plant, especially on rather light sandy land, it is very effective.

1911. *Diascia Barbarae*. 1 ft. Can be recommended only to those who would delight in its pretty, odd-looking flowers. It is not robust enough for the average flower grower.

Eschscholtzia Thorburni. 1 ft. A beautiful form of the Californian poppy, but often reverts more or less to the older types. When produced in perfection, the rich, bronzy-crimson coloring of its flowers is indescribably beautiful.

1912. *Rainbow Corn*. 3 to 4 ft. The highly-colored foliage of this decorative maize still gives it a place as a background for a border. Care must be taken in the selection of the seed to secure the best results.

1913. *Centaurea cyanus flore pleno*. 3 ft. This double variety of cornflower can still be recommended as superior to the well-known single types of these flowers, especially as a cut flower.

Red Sunflower. 4 to 5 ft. This variety of sunflower, first introduced by Messrs. Sutton & Sons, England, is growing in popularity where an easily grown, effective border plant is required, its rich bronzy-red and gold flowers of medium size making it conspicuous as a border plant, and also acceptable for decorative purposes as a cut flower, where large quantities of flowers are required.

TENDER PERENNIALS GROWN AS ANNUALS.

Brilliant Rose Petunia. 1 ft. This variety, also a production of Sutton & Sons, is very effective in masses in the border or as an edging plant. There are several different colors of this compact, dwarf-growing type of petunia, that are now catalogued by almost all of our seedsmen.

Pentstemon gloxinoides. 2 ft. The newer types of these make excellent summer bedding plants. They grow from 18 inches to 2 feet in height and are something of the same habit as the tall-growing snapdragons. The seed requires to be sown early in March indoors, to get the best flowering results.

HARDY BORDER PERENNIALS.

1910. *Anchusa Italica*. 4 ft. Although a plant of a rather coarse nature in growth, its showy, deep indigo-blue flowers, produced in profusion from mid-summer until quite late in the autumn, make this plant a conspicuous object in the border. For large perennial borders or in the foreground of shrubberies it is very useful. It is self-seeding and reproduces itself from seed readily; it requires to be kept within bounds on this account.

Dianthus latifolius flore pleno. (Ever-blooming Sweet William.) This double-flowering type of the Dianthus makes a very showy border plant. It succeeds best treated as a biennial.

Primula cortesoides Sieboldii. 8 inches. (*Primula Sieboldii*.) Planted in a rather light soil rich in humus, in a partially shaded part of the border, this pretty little hardy dwarf primula will give splendid results. It reproduces itself from seed quite readily in the border. Its white and carmine flowers produced in successive whorls or tiers are a source of delight to all flower lovers in early summer.

GREENHOUSE PERENNIAL.

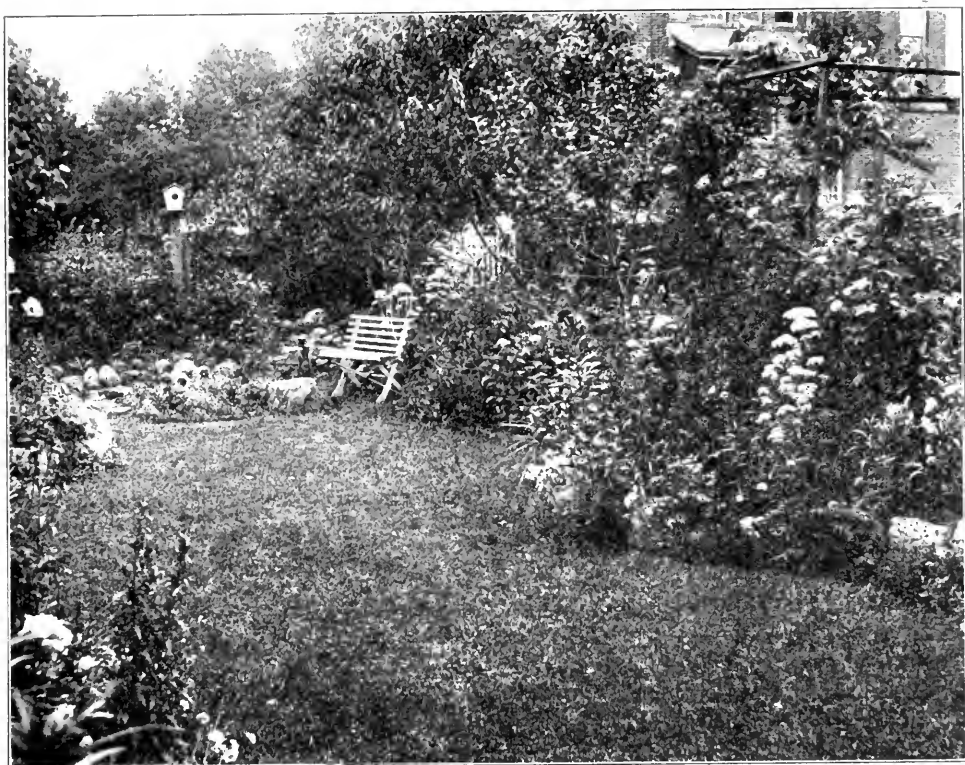
Primula malacoides. 12 inches. One of the best new flowering greenhouse and window plants introduced for several years. Both the white and pink types—the latter in various shades of pink—are very dainty, graceful-looking, decorative pot plants.

HARDY BORDER PERENNIALS.

1913. *Chrysanthemum Arcticum*. 3 to 4 ft. One of our best autumn-flowering hardy ox-eye, daisy-like chrysanthemums. A plant of this covered with its white flowers helps to brighten the border very materially in early autumn. It propagates readily from seed or divisions, and is of a hardy, enduring nature. Not a new plant, but not as well known as it deserves to be.

Pentstemon laevigatus digitalis. 3 ft. Given a good rich garden soil, this hardy Pentstemon makes a good showing with its foxglove-like flowers. The dwarf type, often sold as *Pentstemon gracilis*, that grows about a foot in height and gives a profusion of white and purple flowers in late summer and autumn, is a very free-flowering, attractive little border plant.

Scabiosa Caucasica. 18 inches. This perennial type of the well-known "Pin Cushion" plants (taking the common name from the similarity the flower heads bear to a pin cushion) gives to flower lovers its lavender-blue flowers late in the season, when few blue flowers are to be seen in the garden.



In a Hamilton Garden.

Photo. by G. Barton.

1913. *Dictamnus* or Gas Plant. 2 ft. A good, hardy border plant with attractive deep green foliage that makes it a decorative feature, even when not surmounted with its sweetly perfumed spikes of white or purple flowers. It is also suitable for forming a lawn hedge.

Salvia globosa. A specimen plant of this *Salvia* makes a great showing in the border in early summer. Its silvery, pubescent foliage, surmounted by its profuse branches of creamy-white flowers, together with its globular habit of growth, make it a very noticeable plant among the more sombre green foliage of most occupants of the border. To get the best results, this plant should be treated as a biennial, as the old plants do not flower so well the second year, and often-times get weakened down, if not killed out altogether. A light protection of garden trimmings such as old flower stems is advisable during winter. Avoid covering it up with heavy, close, protective material.

GARDEN IRIS (FLEUR DE LIS).

About one hundred varieties of these favorite hardy perennial plants have been under observation in the College gardens for two years past. The stock was obtained from Mr. Bertrand H. Farr's nursery at Wyomissing, Penn., and contained most of the newer varieties introduced up to that time, so that we are reasonably sure of their being true to name. Mr. Farr, it will be remembered, gave us a very interesting and instructive paper on "Pæonies and Perennials" at our last Convention.

The following list of twenty-five of the varieties grown that will make a good list for an amateur's garden, is herewith submitted. A few notes on the height, habit of growth, color of flowers, etc., of the different varieties is also given. The list also includes varieties that will give a succession of bloom, so as to cover the flowering season from about the middle of May until the middle of June.

Name	Height of Flower Stem	Date of Flowering	Main Colors	Remarks
Kochii.....	15 inches	May 26th	Dark purple	Showy
Florentina	2 feet	" 26th	Creamy white, shaded lavender ...	Dainty
Tinnæ	3 ft. 6 in.	" 28th	Lavender blue	Robust. Lasting
Souvenir	18 inches	" 28th	"	Large flowers
Græchus	2½ feet	" 30th	Bronzy-crimson and white.....	Distinct
Mrs. Neubronner	18 inch s	June 1st	Rich golden.....	Effective
Lady Seymour ..	2 feet	" 1st	Lavender, violet and white.....	Desirable variety
Idion	18 inches	" 3rd	Golden yellow.....	Bright
Mrs. H. Darwin .	2 feet	" 3rd	Almost pure white	Distinct
Ardenta	"	" 5th	Lavender blue, shaded darker	Showy
Rigoletto	"	" 5th	Bronzy-brown and white.....	Handsome
Honorabilis	"	" 5th	Old gold and bronze.....	Beautiful
Neglecta	"	" 5th	Lavender, blue, purple and white..	Effective
Arnols	18 inches	" 5th	Rosy bronze purple.....	Showy
Dr. Bernice	2 feet	" 7th	Coppery bronze and crimson	Large flowers
Innocenza	"	" 7th	Very white and gold	Beautiful
Mme. Pacquette ..	3 feet	" 7th	Rosy claret	Handsome
Mme. Chereau...	40 inches	" 7th	White and blue.....	Very showy
Othello	3 feet	" 8th	Blue and dark velvet purple	Robust. Showy
Pameron	40 inches	" 8th	Yellow, rose and white.....	Free flowering
Darius	2 feet	" 8th	Pale yellow, lilac and white	Showy
Penelope	"	" 8th	White and violet, yellow beard ...	Very effective
Mexicana	18 inches	" 8th	Chocolate and gold	Pretty
Australis	40 inches	" 8th	Pale lavender blue	Free flowering
Jacquésiana.....	2½ feet	" 10th	Rich maroon and bronzy crimson ..	Very showy
				Very beautiful

To get the best results from this type of iris, they should be planted where they can have a good supply of moisture at the roots, and, if possible, planted where they are shaded from the hot sun for a few hours in the middle of the day. Hence they are useful for city gardens, for planting in the shade of buildings. Avoid planting iris too deeply, the fleshy rhizome roots should be on or near the surface of the soil. September is the best time to plant iris. They may be planted in early spring, but do not give as good flowering results the first year as when planted in the autumn.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

A number of these plants have been under test for several years and have given very good flowering results, especially during the past season. The greatest obstacle

to success with them is on account of the attacks made on them in June and July by the small Tarnished Plant Bug (*Lygus pretensis*). This pest punctures and destroys the terminal point of growth of the plant, destroying the buds when they are in an embryo condition, causing the growth to produce blind or flowerless growth. The best partial remedy for these pests is to dust the terminal points of growth every few days in hot weather with pyrethrum powder.

Asters and dahlias are also badly injured in the same way by this pest. A good remedy for the attacks of this insect is badly needed by flower growers.

The following is a list of ten good varieties for planting in the garden. Early spring is the best time to plant.

<i>Carrie</i> (Also sold as <i>Glory of Seven Oaks</i>).	<i>La Pactole</i> . Bronzy gold.
Golden yellow.	<i>La Somme</i> . Mauve pink.
<i>Hermine</i> (Pompon). White.	<i>Eden</i> . Rose red.
<i>Cactus</i> . Bronzy red.	<i>October Gold</i> . Old gold.
<i>Champagne</i> . Ruby red.	<i>Queen of Earlies</i> . Pure white.
<i>Champ D'or</i> . Golden yellow.	

Plants of these hardy varieties have given good flowering results this season from August to the second week in November. There should be more of them seen in our perennial borders, brightening up as they do their whole surroundings at a time of the year when the garden usually looks forlorn and desolate.

SPRING FLOWERING BULBS.

An interesting test has been started at the College this fall with Early Flowering Tulips and the Darwin type of tulip. A consignment of seven different varieties of early flowering tulips was received recently from the Dominion Experimental Station at Sydney, Vancouver Island, B.C., with a request that a test of these Canadian grown bulbs be made with imported stock of the same varieties. As far as the appearance, solidity and size of the bulbs are concerned, they compare very favorably indeed with imported stock of the same varieties. It is to be hoped that the matter of growing bulbs in Canada may be made a success, as the amount of money sent out of the country every year for bulbs amounts to several hundred thousand dollars. The cost of production under different economic conditions, mainly cost of labor, may militate somewhat against the success of the undertaking, but with the help of the Dominion and Provincial Governments to start the project, it may be quite possible to make a success of the undertaking, both from a commercial and cultural point of view. We have also planted eleven different varieties of the popular Darwin type of tulip grown by Dr. D. Clarke, of Grimsby, Ont., who has for several years past been growing these bulbs from offsets or bulbils as an experiment. These Grimsby grown bulbs, like the B. C. grown kinds, were, if anything, superior in solidity, size and general appearance to the imported bulbs.

We shall watch with more than ordinary interest the comparative value of these Canadian grown bulbs compared with imported stock of the same varieties.

A list of twelve good varieties of Darwin and Rembrandt tulips will be found in the following varieties for the amateur's garden. These two types and the May flowering; or Cottage Garden tulips, as well as the Bizaire and By-bloemen tulips, are too seldom seen in our gardens. They are well suited for permanent planting in perennial borders, where they can be left undisturbed for several years, and will

give good results. They are not as well suited for flower beds or borders where summer decorative plants are grown, as they do not like to be dug up or disturbed very frequently when planted. The early flowering tulips are best for the last named purpose, but these are not nearly as effective for permanent planting as the Darwins, Rembrandts, etc., first mentioned. These last named are rapidly coming into prominence and are very beautiful.

TWELVE DARWIN TULIPS.

Andre Dorian,
Anthony Roozen,
Charles H. Marot,
Clara Butt,
Dante,
Dream,

Europe,
Fra Angelico,
Gretchen,
Harry Veitch,
Mr. Farncombe Saunders,
Wedding Veil.

TWELVE REMBRANDT TULIPS.

Alladin,
Bellona,
Candida,
Diana,
Esopus,
Gretchen,

Le Printemps,
Marco Spado,
Purity,
Red Prince,
Sirene,
Undine.

TEST OF HARDY BORDER PERENNIALS.

In addition to the tests mentioned, over 200 different varieties of hardy border perennials, most of them new or not common varieties, were planted in the trial grounds last spring. They have not, however, been planted long enough to give any very definite information on them. These will be subjected to the severest winter test possible, as they are planted on a very exposed piece of ground and will not be given any artificial protection during the coming winter.

The following varieties have shown points of merit that will doubtless give them a place among the better known older types and varieties of these plants.

LIST OF PERENNIAL ASTERS (MICHAELMAS DAISIES) TESTED.

Anglica Rosea, 4 ft.
A. L. Fardell, 4 ft.
Beauty of Colwill, 4 ft.
Baldur, 4 ft.
Cordifolia elegans, 3 ft.
Dorwrochren, 4 ft.

Ericoides Enchantress, 2 ft.
Finchley White, 4 ft.
Mrs. E. N. Raynor, 4 ft.
Snowflake, 3 ft.
Thompsonii Dwarf, 18 in.
White Queen, 3 ft.

OTHER PERENNIALS TESTED.

Alyssum prostratum. Height, 10 inches. A somewhat similar plant in form and color to the spring-flowering type *Alyssum saxatile*. Flowers late in the summer and is more continuous in its flowering habit than *A. Saxatile*.

Caryopteris mastaeanthus. (Blue Spirea) 2 to 3 ft. Produces rich lavender blue flowers profusely along the branches from about the end of August until very sharp frosts.

Callirhoe involucrata (Poppy Mallow). 8 to 10 inches. A mallow-like trailing plant with flowers of a bright rosy crimson with white centre. The flowers are about 1½ inches in diameter. It flowers all the summer until late autumn.

Liatris (Blazing Star or Gay Feather). 3 ft. A very showy, attractive, late summer and autumn flowering plant, bearing purplish-blue flowers in profusion on its tall spire-like growth from July until October.

Scabiosa japonica. 18 inches. A decided improvement on the *Scabiosa caucasica*, being of a much freer and continuous flowering habit, producing its lavender blue flowers profusely from July until quite late in the autumn. At this late date, November 10th, there are about twenty flowers on one plant. The habit of growth is more straggling than *S. caucasica*.

Silene Schafta. 4 inches. This plant might almost be taken at a glance for a summer flowering *Phlox subulata* or Moss Pink that brightens up the perennial border in early spring. This will prove to be quite an addition to late flowering dwarf perennials if it proves to be hardy. It flowers from July until October.



Photo. by F. T. Shutt.
Preparing the Rose Garden for Winter, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Tying down the bushes to stakes before covering them with evergreen boughs.

Other tests of hardy perennial *Phlox*, *Paeonies*, *Gladioli*, *Roses*, and other plants have been made, but time will not permit of mention of these at the present time.

REV. A. H. SCOTT: A gardener from Toronto who is a member of this Convention desires to ask a question in connection with this subject. "Towards the end of June, and in the beginning of July, one of the most superb of all hardy perennials, *Ostrowskia Magnifica* is in flower. It is a native of Bokhara. In the north of England it succeeds to perfection, growing to a height of seven feet. The *Ostrowskia* is so splendid a perennial that every effort should be made to provide for its requirements, for when in full bloom it is the glory of the garden. And no one who has once grown it would remain without it." Can you give us any information about it?

WM. HUNT: I cannot. It has never come under my notice, and we have no plant of that kind at our College. We will try to get it in our collection. I am not in the habit of making any excuses regarding any of our work at the College, but we have been handicapped in our work a little by the very extensive building on the grounds. At the same time we have endeavored to keep track of something that I hope will be useful to the general public in that way.

A MEMBER: I know the plant, but I have never succeeded in getting the seed to germinate.

J. H. BENNETT: I have a friend who had some different *Campanulas* to anything I have ever seen, and he has sent me over a blue and white one and I planted it, and probably I can give you some report on the results of it next year.

EVENING SESSION.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: Before Mr. Adams speaks, I was in Washington at the American Civic Association's Convention last year, and Mr. Thomas Adams was one of the speakers at that Convention. I was sitting at the back of the hall, and heard remarks of the members of the Convention, and it was the consensus of opinion that Mr. Adams's address was the best ever given on Town Planning, in Washington. He is loaned to us by the British Government, and is working with the Conservation Commission for the improvement of Town Planning in this country, and I know that Mr. Adams has a treat in store for the members of the Horticultural Association.

TOWN PLANNING FROM A HORTICULTURAL STANDPOINT.

THOS. ADAMS, CONSERVATION COMMISSION, OTTAWA.

I will endeavor to show you the relation which exists between the Garden and Town Planning. I hope I will not disappoint you by not touching more upon the social aspect of the question than upon the aspect which is perhaps more interesting—our own gardens. I want to try and deal with this matter in a somewhat comprehensive way, to show the importance of gardening and gardening association to the life of the people, and how much a society such as this can do to influence public opinion and assist in the development of art and the beautiful in relation to the home life of the people.

Town Planning is a somewhat elusive term, and perhaps it is hardly descriptive of the meaning which is given to it nowadays by people who are trying to apply more foresight and more intelligence to the laying out of our towns. It is a comprehensive term that is capable of application to the large city, to the small town and to the small village, even to the individual agricultural homestead.

In the large city we want to plan more for the future, in order to get healthier conditions of living for the people, in order to promote better facilities for carrying on our industries, and in order to make these industries themselves more attractive places to work in and more beneficial to our people than they sometimes are.

It deeply applies to the small town which in Canada is one of the most interesting phases of our community life. Since I came out to Canada I have been going about from Vancouver to Halifax, through the different provinces, visiting the different cities and small towns, and it is really very inspiring to

go to small cities like St. Catharines, Simcoe, St. Thomas, and Stratford, of which there are hundreds, and see the healthy community life we have in the small towns of from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, and there you see the opportunity for gardening at its best. And as I go along I hope I may be able to carry you with me in the argument which I will try to bring forward, that what we want in Canada is to develop the small town with its gardens and its boulevards all over our Dominion rather than go on creating great conglomerations of population in the large cities like Montreal and Toronto, not necessarily to detract from the importance of our great centres, but to develop rather the small healthy community life, and thereby on the one hand to prevent the unnecessary large cities which we have in some places and the depopulated rural country in the other.

Better Town Planning, especially as it gets in touch with gardening and gardens, affects not only the large city and small town, but it also gets us in touch with the village and with the farm. We need planning in our villages and we need better planning in our agricultural districts. One of the things which every observer of social conditions knows, is that one of the principal causes of rural depopulation is the absence of proper social facilities, proper education facilities in connection with our agricultural development. Our farms are laid out, owing to our system of survey, remote one from the other—there is no effort to have them radiating towards centres where some sort of community life can be created, with the result that on the Western prairies you have women eating their heart out because of the loneliness and men fighting against conditions because they have no social intercourse. You have tremendous difficulties created in connection with education, etc. We want to plan our agricultural districts so that there should be that community life taken to the prairie, and to Northern Ontario.

I have another point which shows you how comprehensive that question of Town Planning is. We want to plan for a healthier Canada, whether in the city, in the town, in the village, or on the farm, and if we want to take people back to the land we have got to take some of the town facilities, some of the town interests with these people, if we want to keep them there. This touches us very intimately in connection with the question which is outside of my subject, and that is when we come to deal with the increased immigration, with the returned soldiers and with the people who are coming back to us with small incomes, we will have an opportunity of creating colonies for these men to get back to the land, but we will not succeed in attracting them back to the isolated farm country, cut off from social communication with their fellows and cut off from all markets where they can get rid of their products in an economical way. We must endeavor to apply to our agricultural areas some principle of development which will enable us to make the agricultural life as interesting and as socially attractive to them as we can, and it certainly means that we ought to apply every possible amount of intelligence to that problem in the future. I mention this because it is one of the phases of national life at the moment, which has a peculiar interest to all of us who are interested in the struggle in which we are engaged.

Now, before putting some of the illustrations which I have on the screen, I should like to impress once more the comprehensive character of this subject. I mention that the subject covers all phases of community life, and I would like to indicate to you the different aspects of community life which constitute the basis on which the town and the city exist and which show us what we have to deal with when we come to plan.

In the first place, whether it is the large city or the town, industry must be the first consideration. We have to plan our great city so that great industries can be carried on with such facility and with such advantages as to enable us to compete in the markets of the world. We don't do that at present. We dump our industries here and there without proper regard to the man, without proper regard to the transportation. In our smaller towns we do not have the quality of street that we might have to enable transportation to be carried on on our roads as well as it should be. Some of our streets are as deep as they are wide, and some of our manufacturers have great difficulty in getting to and fro. We want to plan on lines which will enable the smaller towns to carry on with greater economy their street improvements, and in connection with our villages and our provinces as a whole we need to consider this question of good roads. I will later touch on how this bears on gardening.

Then there is the question of living conditions of the people. We are becoming more and more convinced that there can be no satisfactory home life for our social conditions to divorce the people from nature; there can be no satisfactory home life in the tenement if the people who live and work in the city have no means of coming in contact with mother nature. It is a sort of compromise, a sort of means of existence in the midst of conditions which are beyond their control, but it is not the sort of home life, the kind of home life we want to aim at. However difficult it may be to obtain in practice, it will give us the combined home, the combined fireside, the affections of the family coupled with the beauty of nature outside, and the home life which will represent the castle of the family as distinct from the general community life as a whole. That is the aim which we ought to try and rise to. The family is the unit of the city rather than the individual, and our aim is to try and reach the stage where each individual family can have a garden their own, which they can have under proper conditions.

Now, I have mentioned living conditions and industries. There is also the question of recreation and education. How intimately these are associated. How much more interesting our children's playgrounds could be made with a little garden! How much do we want to cultivate that love of the beautiful, that love of natural things among the children! How little do we really do in that connection! I spent part of the day in visiting the new technical school in Toronto. I asked the question, and was disappointed to hear that Natural History and Horticulture had no connection with that institution. That school was a disappointment to me from another standpoint, that is the surroundings among which it stands. To find a building which cost such a large sum of money in the planning of which no garden architect had any part seems like a part of the building is lacking. This applies to all our public buildings. There seems to be so little effort employed to let nature beautify them. Large sums of money are spent on buildings situated on crowded streets, without the garnishing which nature adds. We find these beautiful buildings erected at a great cost without the surroundings which we as gardeners would like to see.

Now, I do not want to speak on this subject from a sentimental point of view, because I think we can persuade ourselves that these things are not only things to be loved and enjoyed in life but things that mean wealth to us from the point of dollars and cents.

Just one other aspect, and that is the civic spirit that we might impart to our people by improving the city park, and city parkways connected with our community life as a whole. There are the two main aspects, the public street

and the public buildings, the gardening connected with these things. And then there is the home gardening. These are the two aspects we want to keep in mind. Gardening in relation to administrative buildings and in relation to our educational centres. We see some effort in this direction around our educational centres, for instance, the University of Toronto. We see the absence of this—for instance with our station, or at least we could not imagine the presence of it in relation to the great new Union Station in Toronto. Then gardening in connection with the small home, cut off from anything but an ugly little back yard and divorced entirely from nature except such as can be reached by a long walk or a trolley ride—the garden attached to the small suburban home and the garden which has come to be fashionable, the beautiful gardens which surround the homes away out ten or fifteen miles at Port Credit. People who love gardens have to go ten and twelve miles away in order to cultivate them to advantage and to get the beauty which they desire, and that is because of speculative interests in our lands to which I will refer later.

I just wanted to refer to the general introduction of this comprehensive subject and to the community life as a whole, and the individual life in the home. We see then this is really a social question as well as one of personal interest to us in connection with our home life, and I hope I will be able to demonstrate that more clearly as I go along.

ILLUSTRATIONS SHOWN ON SCREEN.

Illustrations showing Princess Street Gardens in the City of Edinburgh, Scotland, the city garden as distinct from the home garden, the City of Edinburgh showing the monument of Robert Burns, and the station in the midst of extensive gardens. Edinburgh planned in the seventeenth century, Toronto built up in 1834, showing marked contrast between a planned city and one built helter skelter.

Illustrating new cities in the West, showing the sky scraper in all its unloveliness. From our point of view there is something very depressing in the sky scraper—you have it here in Winnipeg in the midst of the great prairies where land is so scarce! we can't get enough to put up our buildings on and have to erect the big sky scrapers, side by side with vacant lots. The same with Toronto. True, you have the University gardens, but even these buildings are approached by that magnificent boulevard called Teraulay Street! I venture that as one of the reasons why Teraulay Street is, is due to the fact that for the next twelve years the whole demand for office accommodation in this city has been accounted for owing to the sky scrapers that have been erected, consequently instead of developing outwards you develop upwards. There is one economical result—the fact is used as an argument why you should pay high taxes on that, because that building has doubled and trebled the value of its ground, the surrounding ground taxed just as high, notwithstanding the fact that that building has destroyed the market for the surrounding property.

Fine building in Ottawa—facing the Parliament Buildings. You look down upon this from the Parliament Buildings. The gardeners and architects joined together and made a very nice site and nice approach to that building, and then someone erected a skyscraper on the other side. There is a water tank. I don't know whether it is supposed to inspire the citizen with any particular feeling regarding past history or literature or art. This destroys the former building, and the whole outlook from the Parliament Buildings.

As I said, there are cases in New York where you get a sort of beauty out of these high buildings, but even the artist who regards this as a beautiful picture, especially the picture of New York as you come up the harbor, cannot but acknowledge the fact that you have to look behind the building for the soul of the city which lives in that crowded place, and there people have to work and exist with artificial light day by day and night by night, and all the close contact with nature which is so essential to a healthy life is lost to them, because of the crowded way in which the city is built. I think there are aspects of this question which we should bear in mind.

View of Cheltenham in England, showing how trees were protected in building its main shop street. I want to show just a few illustrations to show how business streets can be made beautiful. These large residences in the centre of



Civic Improvement in St. Thomas.

Cheltenham can only be retained as residences, because of the charm of that street. On the other side there are the principal shops of Cheltenham. Cheltenham has 70,000 inhabitants. If you walk along that street you will find beds of carnations and roses in the summertime, and trees.

The same is the case with Edinburgh, the principal business centre of Edinburgh on one side and the great public gardens on the other. There is no reason why you should plan your business centre as you do at present without regard to beauty and nature.

Berlin, even the Germans with their claim to great intellectual attainments rather than to the beautiful, which are associated with social developments, make an attempt to make their streets beautiful by planting trees, and beds of flowers. Now that is very nice, and sometimes it is carried to extremes by hanging festoons of flowers from lamp-post to lamp-post, and one would imagine that that sort of thing would be rather too expensive, but it is done in Germany

because everything there is done under official domination, and yet it is a fact that that street in the last picture is cheaper than one covered over with asphalt or with macadam. The city engineer of Liverpool proved that it was cheaper to build a road of 120 feet wide than 80 feet.

In Berlin a great deal of these fine boulevards are counter-balanced by the dingy courts and the miserable homes of the people, and if the price of these fine boulevards is to be dingy living conditions for the poor, then no one wishes to advocate them. No one wants ostentatious highways and the dingy street for the people to live in.

Then, too, in regard to our water fronts. We want a little more care taken even in the centres of our cities and a little more gardening applied along the sides of our waters. Here is a view of a river front at Dusseldorf. You will see that even these Germans have done a good deal to try and improve the appearance.

This is a view taken in our own delightful Canada, showing the efforts we make to improve our river fronts. This is a dumping ground for the refuse of the City of Ottawa. This is the home of the Premier of Canada, and this is the home of the Chairman of the Local Board of Public Health. They look down on this place which is full of decomposing material. This shows you our endeavor to do things in a city like Ottawa. We do not want to spend money to get these beautiful things, but we want to use common sense. We will probably spend a lot of money to get rid of it afterwards, but we should have prevented this being placed beside the River Rideau.

Here is a view a little further north from Ottawa of the River Bonne Chere. This is one of the most charming river valleys we have. In Ontario there is an opportunity of acquiring open space, and I don't think those of us who have lived here all the time appreciate the beautiful trees, with the tints you get in the autumn, and here you have an opportunity of preserving your river banks and an open space which would be of great beauty and of great value to them as a city. I think they will likely do something in that direction, but, unfortunately, land is so scarce in Canada that it is somewhat difficult to get those who own it to give it up for such a purpose!

The River Ottawa from the driveway across to the Gatineau—a very charming piece of country, and I don't think there is anything that can surpass Ottawa as a city, and one hopes that the things that have been done in the way of disfiguration will gradually be got rid of, so that the site may be developed into a capital worthy of this great nation.

Laying out the banks of the canal, and a good deal of money has been spent in laying out pathways and gardens which help to improve the surroundings. Occasionally they make such a mess of things as you get here. I would rather have nature running wild than this great contortion of paths and roads, and one feels we want a little more intelligence applied for public gardening. One really does not like to see so much money spent and a failure made, but we should select our open spaces, leaving the beauty of nature.

Even in a little public playground for the poor at Bourneville you get a charm which is not possible in the great formal garden such as you saw in the previous picture. There are, of course, places like Washington where the formal treatment in connection with formal buildings gives us a very charming garden effect, but we want to consider not necessarily the formal treatment of gardens as suitable in all cases, but to apply our intelligence in every case and consider it on its merits.

Those who are interested in preserving natural effects in trees are sometimes

called cranks, because it is assumed it is not worth anything in dollars to do it. I am showing you this view to strengthen your conviction that trees are worth money. In the City of Baltimore there is an estate called "Rowland Park" just outside the city, and they regard every tree worth \$200 to \$300.

And you will see them building a retaining wall in order to preserve those trees and here you see the results of that wall and the trees, and the effect it has upon the surroundings. The saving of trees is not desirable alone on account of the beauty they give us, but because they are really worth money.

The view of snow upon the trees in Canada is just as valuable as a means of educating us as in the summer.

Here at the same place in Baltimore you see the actual building of a house around a tree instead of planting trees around the house, and the efforts which are made to preserve trees from a commercial standpoint, showing us how stupid it is to go on destroying them.

I have been touching on some of the business aspects of gardening and I want to touch upon the question as it affects the social life of the people in their home, and the first question is the question of transportation. It is not very remote from that of the garden. If you want to get people to have gardens and to appreciate gardens, you must have your system of transportation so arranged that the people can be spread out over the country instead of being packed too closely together. Here is a diagram of the City of Liverpool showing the radial roads running from the centre out into the country which enables the population to circulate out through the country. This enables us to get a sufficient amount of land applied to the home to encourage gardening. Of course, people are apt to consider the cost of going to and from their homes and the time it takes as being rather too big a price for the advantage of a garden. I think that all depends on the garden.

I want to indicate to you that the finishing of streets and roads is not only a means from our standpoint as interested in gardening and in nature, but it really is a question which affects us from a financial point of view—those of us who are taxpayers. At the present time we have a by-law in Ontario which says that every street shall not be less than 66 feet wide. Now you might as well say that every garden path shall be the same width. It is the same intelligence applied to fix the width of a road, as would be applied to fix the diameter of a water main, say nine inches in every case. The width of a street ought to be whatever is required. In Birmingham they vary from fifty feet to twenty feet. We want it in Canada so that the little private home can have the private carriage way that they want, and the privacy which is really necessary to have in city home life. And you take away the dust to the main arteries where it should be. About 75 per cent. of our streets are too wide, and about 25 per cent. of them are too narrow. In order to vary the width of street you must have a minimum width between buildings. In most cases in Birmingham in future, buildings cannot be erected nearer to each other than 72 feet, notwithstanding the fact that the street is 20 feet wide. Now that means that a great deal of land which is at present wasted in streets is to be given up to gardens.

Now we see the effect of a simple form of residential street in one of the garden suburbs that I refer to in Baltimore. You get a nice front garden, a comparatively narrow street. What could be more charming! That street would not be wide enough for your factory district. Now, if you have Town Planned your cities you will have provided for this, and you can reduce the cost of your streets. You see the effect of that in one or two of the plans of Lord Salisbury's

Estate outside of Liverpool. They have a large football ground behind the houses. No street improvements have to be borne, because it is behind these houses, and the houses are all set back 70 to 80 feet. In some cases a little private road leads up to a square. Now this development means eight houses to the acre on land where formerly no less than forty houses to the acre would be effected.

This garden shows our ordinary method of development and what might be done under better conditions. We proceed at the present time by straight lines for streets, with comparatively small gardens.

This one shows 340 houses. The cost of the roads in this case was £9,947, the average size of the plot is 83 square yards. Now we have a more open system of development and there are only 143 houses, the average size plot is 261 yards as against 80, but the cost of roads is only £4,480. In other words, the cost of roads is half as against the other case. But the cost of land in each case is the same. We did not get away from that, although there is a point there which is very important. In my past experience I had to advise some landowners in the old country on a sale. I persuaded them that it would be better to sell from 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper, because they would sell so much more quickly, and the land would turn over quicker, as the compound interest makes up for the difference. That would apply all around Toronto. There are thousands of acres of land, that if the owner of that land had sold five years ago at from 25 to 50 per cent. less he would have been better off than holding at the high prices. Land in this country doubles itself in every ten years, and I had a case in Minneapolis where a man had paid in 1848 \$1,500 for some ground. Now he said he would take \$5,000, and I estimated what that land cost him. It had cost him \$25,000 because of the compound interest.

But the point that is of real interest to us is that whereas this man for a total cost of 8d.—16 cents—a week gets the large amount of garden shown here, this man for 22 cents as against 16 cents, gets three times as much land. In other words, for 22 cents you get three times as much land, you pay a little more and you get much more land, the reason being the saving in roads.

This plan shows us a plan prepared for a private estate in England, where they had the main arteries 70 to 80 feet wide and the little roads 30 feet wide running through the woods. Instead of running straight roads, we ran little drives through in between the trees, preserving the trees, and we got one-quarter acre plots to each house instead of one-eighth, because the street improvement was reduced.

Garden scheme in Thorncroft Lane, showing how to use a large amount of frontage. Behind houses there are vegetable gardens, behind that there is a large playground for the children, then there are pathways running across this triangle. Those who wished extra gardening space could get an allotment by paying about 12 cents a week. A man has a lawn tennis court in front of his house in common with nine families, behind he has his vegetable garden, beyond that he has the playground for his children. In that way you can develop in triangular in a much more interesting way than you can in rectangular blocks. That is within two miles of a city of 20,000 inhabitants, where ground costs \$1,200 an acre with all the local improvements put in, as against probably \$5,000 or \$6,000 which you have to pay in similar position in some of our towns here.

Showing Hampstead Gardens. I am showing you these views of English garden suburbs because there is no place where this is carried out like it is in England, and we want in Canada to see how we can develop to the best advantage.

Birds' eye view which shows interesting character in the small class of house just being erected, and in the next view the little narrow roadway which is regarded as being sufficient. You don't get the paved street, but the straight asphalt road.

You see in the next view a photograph I took in Quebec for the purpose of showing a street 14 feet wide. Even where you want to curb it, there is no reason why a street like that should not be sufficiently wide in residential neighborhoods. Now, at present we have to make all our streets the one width because we do not plan our towns, and we cannot get the effect as we have it in the Garden City in Letchworth. The houses are set back behind a large playground. They have to walk back in order to get to their houses, but they get away from the motor dust. These small houses rent at about \$6 a month, and to show what can be done in the way of encouraging gardening among poor people, we want to



Barnsdale Boulevard, Hamilton.

realize the advantage of encouraging Horticulture among the poor, and we see here how the poor people from the very heart of London, who have never seen gardens, have been attracted out to Letchworth, and they take to the spade as a duck takes to the water, and they soon realize the advantage of the garden as a means of making home life more attractive.

In the City of York. Take here the kind of streets and the kind of houses in which the people live. Now they are laying out these little gardens with little small houses for the very poor people. You cannot do that with 66 foot streets and all the necessities of modern civilization which we understand. You can only do it if you accommodate the cost of our street improvement to the class of house that street contains. These big gardens were built the second year after these working men had moved out from the midst of a city.

Now as to gardening in Canada as compared with England, I would like gardening here because the growth is so rapid that it is so much more interesting. You can grow roses, true, like they can in England, but you can grow many things

more cheaply than in England. It is merely a case of developing the gardening instinct in this country, and I think we can in Canada have as successful gardens attached to the homes of the working classes as anywhere else.

Town planning scheme, Ruslip, Northwood, planned 100 years in advance, 128 acres. They have building lines 15 to 35 feet back from the street. It means that they have been able to preserve trees, so that all the timber on 5,900 acres will be preserved without any loss to anyone.

Other advantages from the point of view of gardening. Formerly you could put 30 to 40 houses on the acre to that land, now by a land Act no more than four can be put on that part, no more than six to that part, no more than eight to that part, no more than twelve to the acre on that part. The result of that is that you prevent the possibility of slums and you give everybody a garden. Now the encouragement thus given to the development of gardening within fifteen miles of the centre of London is here illustrated. This is a sort of bird's eye view of what it will be like when developed.

Now here is a diagram to remove the fallacy of "If you spread your cities too wide out, how are you going to get people to and from work?" As a matter of fact, Toronto covers as large an area as some of the cities with fewer houses to the acre because of the waste. You get large cities growing out in patches. This diagram illustrates this point. Whereas you can accommodate only 160,000 people in that small circle, if you go out only five miles you can accommodate twice as many people, that is to say as you develop along the radius, your circle becomes very much wider. Between this circle and that point is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles and that point and circle, three miles. Now the distance between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 is very much smaller. In other words, as your city grows and your circumference increases, your area extends.

We proceed in building cities by calling attention to conversion of peaceful farms to new and thriving Pittsburg. In this advertisement it says, "No longer will Canada point to Saskatoon—Ojibway will be the centre of attraction." Now the real estate question is one that really affects the interests of those who want to get a healthy development, who want to encourage gardening. You first of all get these advertisements attracting people to the investment in lands. We believe in individuals owning their own sites and we allow them to build on marshes. (Illustration.) This land was sold in lots within two miles of the centre of Ottawa. I took this photograph when there was two feet of ice underneath that house, and I had to put a plank down in order to stand and take that view. Now in order that that man can garden, he has to raise the whole of his garden three or four feet, and he has to get material for that purpose. He raises the level of the ground with dumped refuse, and yet we argue that that man must cultivate his garden.

We see Winnipeg here in 1884, and as it develops we get views such as these in the City of Toronto—places where gardening is impossible, where people's lives are neither good nor beautiful, where instead of nature and trees, we get advertisements of King Edward VII Scotch Whiskey. It is only when we want to raise pigs that we really get land in a decent place. There are cases in Canada where we may say the contrary.

Here is Mr. Whyte's garden in Ottawa. I want to see not only Mr. Whyte's daughter enjoying beautiful gardens, but daughters of the poor as well. Mr. Spencer. I believe, is the owner of a house in Ottawa which is very attractively laid out. I am showing you what kind of citizens of Ottawa these men are, and

they are showing how we may have our front gardens, and also how we ought to keep our back gardens. I have visited back gardens in Ottawa which are attached to houses, and they are so untidy about the beginning of October. I asked them why they did not clean them up, and was answered, "Oh the snow will soon be here and cover it all up." I went to one house which was to be rented furnished for \$125 a month, but when I saw the back garden, even though the price had been within range for my purpose, I would have had no wish to live there.

Now the half of the value of a house is in the garden, and we want to educate the people as a whole to this effect. Even out in the prairie you get some farmers who take a delight in their gardens, and you want to encourage the farmers to get their homesteads as attractive as this one is. How often we see farms without any attractive buildings, where there are no shrubs or hedges of any description. People say it is almost impossible to grow hedges on the prairie. These hedges were grown within the last few years, and we can carry this garden into our agricultural planning, even to the extent of encouraging intensive cultivation in the field. Here is a large farmer's garden cultivated by the plow, and we want to encourage more of that. If we don't do it for the sake of the old folks, we should do it for the sake of the children.

And we want to make the child's playground interesting as well as useful. Here you see them away in the northern part of Sweden collecting wild flowers in the woods. One of the great things we have here in Canada are our wild flowers. Our children want from us the lead in the matter of loving art and loving the beautiful. I was told that the erection of the Technical School in Toronto was regarded as an extravagance, and yet before the school properly opened there was a waiting list of a large number for the arts which are taught there. There are, I think, 1,700 day students in that school, 4,000 night students all learning some art, and all these 5,000 girls and boys going out into Toronto homes will inculcate the spirit which is taught to them by their masters in that great school. Now we want to get the young people loving art and beauty for its own sake, but not for that alone, so that they may make art and beauty the parent of virtue, and unless the little ones grow up to love the beautiful things we will never be able to raise a healthy citizenship and build up a great nation.

I showed a picture of Edinburgh showing the statue of Robert Burns. He made use of a sentiment which I think we ought always to bear in mind, and that is that we really want to get down to the question of the home, when we are considering the question of family life, "To make the happy fireside bright."

And we also want the little garden around the home, and the beauties of nature around our cities, and even with our cosmopolitan population, as we have all over Canada, we will be able to inculcate ideas of beauty and enable us to have a noble manhood and womanhood in this great Dominion.

After speaking a few words of deep appreciation of Professor Adams' lecture and illustrations, the Chairman called on Mr. Frank Yeigh for his views on the part Canadians were playing in the great overseas drama of war.

The election of officers resulted as on page 6.

THE HISTORY, DEVELOPMENT AND PROPAGATION OF THE
LILAC.

JOHN DUNBAR, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF PARKS, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

The lilac seems a very common and stale subject to talk about, nevertheless, it interests a great many people in Canada and the United States. About five or six months ago I received a postal card from a Japanese near Tokio, Japan. It was the ordinary size of postal card, but it was written in very, very fine writing, perfectly legible. I was astonished to see how much could be put upon a postcard. He began in this way: "I am very much interested in reading an address printed in the annual report of the Horticultural Association of Ontario, Canada, delivered by you before the Association." I could not think for the moment what he was referring to, and then I remembered my address before your Association a year ago. I could not think of the subject, but it was something along the lines of the educational features of the public parks. He then asked me questions about Horticultural Statistics in the United States, about the Rochester Park, about the Horticultural Library of that country, and for some literature to be forwarded to him. What I was very much interested in was the fact that your literature seemed to be pretty well disseminated around the globe.

The lilac, *Syringa vulgaris*, is the queen of hardy garden shrubs. No other garden shrub approaches it in popularity. The showy, prominent, fragrant flower clusters which are always produced abundantly, its adaptability to adverse soils, provided they are well drained, and its absolute hardihood, all these qualities combine to make it a popular favorite. It appears to flower much more abundantly in the gardens and parks of the north and north-eastern United States and Canada than it does in Europe. The result of this is seen in the remarkable popularity the lilac has attained, judging by the enormous multitude of people that go to see different public collections of lilacs in flower in this country.

The home of the common lilac is supposed to be in the mountains of south-east Europe, and along the rocky banks of the Danube. About ten years since it was found growing on the higher mountains of Bulgaria, and it had all the appearance of being there in native conditions. Seedlings raised from seed collected from these plants on the Bulgarian mountains show primitive conditions in flower. That is, in the small individual flowers, and small clusters, there are all the appearances of a wild type.

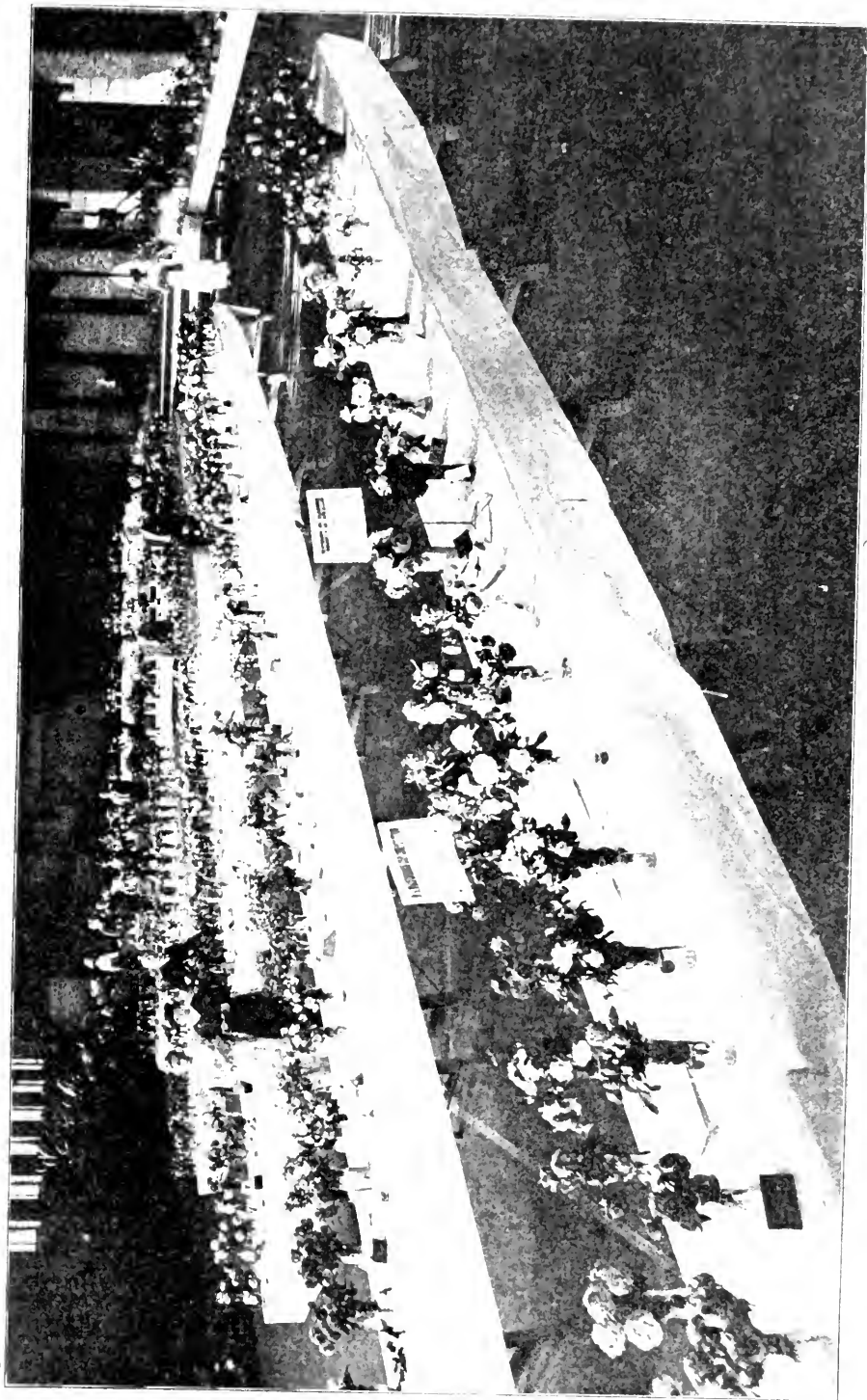
It is said to have been introduced into the gardens of Great Britain about 1597. London, in his *Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum*, published in 1842, gives descriptions of seven varieties, and states: "A number of plants have been raised from seed by Mr. Williams, of Pitmaston, of which there are six sorts tolerably distinct in the Horticultural Society's Garden. The French nurserymen are also in possession of new seedlings, but none of them that we have seen are so well deserving of culture as the common blue, the violet, the red, and the white." This then was about the status of the lilac in Europe about seventy years since. During the previous nearly two hundred and fifty years of its cultivation in British gardens nothing particularly noticeable in the improvement of the lilac seems to have been accomplished, at least so far as any records show.

There are some excellent varieties of the common lilac that have been in cultivation in American nurseries and gardens for twenty-five to thirty years, and they, probably, appeared in Europe forty years since, but I cannot find any record of their first appearance in cultivation, or the sources from which they came. Jacques

Callot is one of them, and has single, silvery lilac flowers about one inch in diameter, and is a most beautiful variety. Aline Moequery, sometimes spelled Moequeris, has single, bright, purplish-red flowers, and is a most free bloomer and an excellent red-flowering form. Judging by the names these two are of French origin. Dr. Lindley has single flowers distinguished by a deep red bud when opening, which fades to a deep dark lilac later, a most beautiful lilac and probably of British origin: Louis Van Houtte has single flowers and might be described as light violet red, changing to very dark lilac, a very ornamental variety and likely originated in Holland. There are a number of others of uncertain origin, but we mention the above four because of their meritorious qualities.

Over thirty years since, Ellwanger and Barry, of Rochester, N.Y., purchased the stock of three varieties of lilacs from James Dougall, Windsor, Ontario. I understand that these were raised by Mr. Dougall, and were named Princess Alexandra, Prince of Wales, and Albert the Good. Albert the Good has single deep-purple-red flowers, and perhaps was the best lilac raised in that color until Ludwig Spath appeared. Albert the Good has always been a shy bloomer and has a very poor constitution. Prince of Wales was only remarkable for its peculiarly twisted petals, and, outside that, has nothing to recommend it. Princess Alexandra was by far the best of the trio, and with its upright, bold, compound single white clusters of flowers, is to-day one of the best of the single white-flowering lilacs.

The development of the most beautiful and showy lilacs we have in gardens and parks to-day commenced about forty years since in the nursery of Victor Lemoine, of Nancy, France. A very odd variety of the common lilac has existed for many years in European gardens, and it is in the collection at Rochester, known under the name of *Azurea plena*. It produces small clusters of bluish double flowers. It is somewhat of a curiosity, but has no ornamental value as the small flowers are usually hidden by the leaves. The flowers have no stamens and the pistils are either abortive or so hidden amongst the corolla lobes as to be beyond the reach of insects, and therefore it does not produce seeds naturally. To produce seeds it must have artificial aid. About forty years since, Victor Lemoine took some of the best varieties at that time, such as *Ville de Troyes* and *Sanguinea*, and the Chinese species *Syringa oblata*, which he used as pollen parents and fertilized the few pistils he was able to find on *Azurea plena*. Amongst the seedlings raised from this cross was one that was intermediate between *Azurea plena* and *Syringa oblata*, which he named *Hyacinthiflora plena*. This has very early flowers and the foliage turns reddish in the fall like the pistillate parent. Lemoinei fl. pl. was another double variety he named, with lilac blue flowers, amongst these seedlings. Other varieties amongst these seedlings that were named were *Renoneule*, *Rubella plena*, *Mathieu de Dombasle*, and *Le Gaulois*. Victor Lemoine discarded *Azurea plena* as a seed parent and used the new double varieties he obtained as seed-bearers. The best single-flowered varieties were again used as pollen parents. From this second cross a new set of seedlings was obtained, and amongst them were some beautiful forms. *Alphonse Lavalle*, *Michael Buckner*, *President Grevy*, *Pyramidal*, *Maxime Cornu*, etc., were some of those named in the second group of seedlings. *Alphonse Lavalle* and *President Grevy* are still standard varieties at the present time. This, then, represents the start, break, or beginning of the numerous varieties of lilacs of the present day in our parks and gardens. A few years since the Lemoines introduced a distinct race of lilacs by crossing the early flowering lilac from Northern China, *Syringa Giraldi*, with some of the earlier forms of the common lilac. The progeny resulting from this cross were intermediate between the parents in characters, and are beautiful, early-flowering lilacs. *Lamartine* and



Rose Exhibition, St. Catharines Horticultural Society, 1915.

Mirabeau are single-flowering forms; Berreyer and Vauban are double-flowering varieties, and they show various shades of rosy-mauve and rosy-lilac. The above four were the results of this cross. Victor Lemoine brought out new varieties until his death, and the firm still appears to be keeping up the good work. The Lemoines have done more for the improvement of the common lilac than any other firm or individuals in the world.

About eight years since, I sowed the seeds of some good single flowering lilacs, such as *Virginalis*, white; *Princess Alexandra*, white; *Marie Legraye*, white; *President Massant*, purple red; *Aline Mocquery*, deep purple red; *Scipion Cochet*, violet purple red. These have all flowered during the past two or three years. There was no artificial fertilization of the flowers. No doubt a good deal of that must have occurred haphazard in a collection of nearly three hundred varieties. It may appear strange that out of one hundred and fifty seedlings of *Marie Legraye*, white, only two or three occurred with white flowers, and these blossoms were miserably small and showed no character. One good seedling, with semi-double, reddish lilac flowers appeared, and two or three others of rich lilac shades that seem to be worth preserving. The best varieties came from the dark-flowered kinds. One seedling from *Aline Mocquery* was semi-double, with almost maroon flowers. Two other seedlings with semi-double to double flowers, bluish-lavender shading to a tinge of reddish-lavender were detected. A few good single reddish-flowered varieties with compact habit, appeared to be worth saving. From *Virginalis*, white, I procured a good seedling with single bright porcelain-blue flowers, and from *Princess Alexandra* a good double white was procured. A few good forms were procured from *President Massant* and *Scipion Cochet*. We may, perhaps, name some of them, but if not we will grow them under seedling numbers. *Aline Mocquery* appeared to be superior to the others in producing good progeny. A large number of the seedlings, however, were worthless and were destroyed.

There are about twenty-five species of lilacs known to science at the present time. A number of new species were discovered since the past fourteen years in Western China by the Chinese botanist and explorer, E. H. Wilson. The range of all of the species of the genus is from south and south-eastern Europe through central Asia and the Himalayas to Mongolia, Northern and Western China, and Japan. It may appear remarkable that no species of lilac has ever been found native on this continent.

Some of the species are remarkably handsome garden plants, and all of them are worthy of cultivation. *Syringa Amurensis*, from Manchuria, has large white, fragrant, loose clusters of showy flowers about the middle of June. It has very slender branches and grows eight to ten feet high. *Syringa chinensis* was supposed at one time to be a species, but is now known to be a hybrid between the common and Persian lilacs, and originated at Rouen, France, many years since, and is sometimes known as the Rouen lilac. It has large, lax flower clusters and varies from deep lilac, reddish lilac, to white. *Syringa Giraldi* comes from Northern China and has pale lavender flowers in long clusters, at the end of April and the first of May. It grows six to eight feet tall. *Syringa Persica*, Persian Lilac, comes from Persia and Afghanistan, and is a most dainty, beautiful shrub, with flowers lilac and white. *Syringa pubescens* comes from Northern China, and has loose clusters of pale rose-colored, fragrant flowers, at the end of May. This is a most beautiful shrub and grows six to eight feet high. *Syringa reflexa* is one of the new lilacs from Western China, and flowered with us last spring for the first time. It has curving panicles of rosy-red flowers and is most distinct and pretty. *Syringa*

Sweginzowni is a new lilac from some part of Eastern Asia, with dainty clusters of white flowers shading to pink, and flowered with us for the first time last spring. *Syringa villosa* is another lilac from Northern China, and grows wild in the neighborhood of Peking. It is one of the handsomest of the species and produces erect, showy clusters of pale, rose-colored flowers during the first week in June. The foliage is beautiful and characteristic. *Syringa japonica* is from Japan, and approaches more nearly to the size of a tree than any other lilac. It has enormous, white flower clusters about the end of June, and is the latest of all lilacs to flower. *Syringa oblata* comes from Northern China and is about the earliest of the lilacs to bloom, and is sometimes in flower about April 26th. It is the only one that has handsomely colored foliage in the fall, and turns to a deep scarlet-red. *Syringa Wolfii* is another new lilac from Western China, and flowered with us for the first time last spring, and is of a deep shade of lilac, with flowers produced in great profusion.

All of the species of lilacs can be easily raised from seed, which should be sowed as soon as ripe. Varieties can be budded, grafted, raised from green cuttings, layers, or suckers (provided the suckers are taken from varieties that are upon their own roots). It is always preferable to have varieties upon their own roots, but they are usually hard to obtain. Green cuttings should be taken as soon as the wood has made its full growth, about the first or second week in June, and placed in four to five inches of sharp sand in a hot-bed in which sufficient stable manure has been packed to create good bottom heat. The sashes should be kept closed for several weeks and shaded from sunshine at all times of the day by cotton-cloth three feet away from the glass. The cuttings should never be allowed to become dry. They should be well-rooted by August or September, and they can either be potted and kept in a cool greenhouse or planted in a frame and protected throughout the first winter. The next best method of propagation is to wedge graft on the roots of the California Privet, using two-year-old privet stock; the roots need not be more than three inches long. This should be done about the first of February. The grafts should be placed in "flats" about four inches deep, deep enough for the unions to be covered with soil. If the "flats" are placed on a greenhouse bench with bottom heat and a moderate temperature overhead, not to exceed fifty-five to sixty degrees, they will soon unite and root. They can be planted out in the nursery about the middle of May. If this stock is planted sufficiently deep it invariably gets on its own roots, and the privet ultimately disappears and dies. Budding on to the California Privet is often practised in many nurseries. They grow with tremendous vigour for a few years, but according to our observations they are short-lived. Budding on to the common lilac stock is often resorted to, but in this case there has been a constant repression of suckers, and if ordinary vigilance is neglected the graft will soon be overpowered. Layering is an easy method, but requires patience. This should be done in spring, and it takes about two years before the layer is fit to be disturbed.

A selection of the most distinct varieties of lilacs, including some of the newer ones and some older standard kinds would be as follows: Single-flowered, in shades of purple-red, violet-red, and carmine-red; Danton, Cavour, Pasteur, Milton, Beaumur, Negro, Congo, Toussaint L'Overture, and Uncle Tom. Single-flowered, in shades of blue to bluish-mauve; Beautre, Gilbert, Crampel, *Cœrulea superba*, and *Colmariensis*. Single-flowered, in shades of bright lilac-pink; *macrostachia*, *lilac-rosa*, *amœna*, *Schermerhornii*, and *Lovaniensis*. Single-flowered, white; Vestale, Madame Florent Stepman, *Virginalis*, Kate Harlin, Princess Alexandra, Marie Le-Graye, and Frau Bertha Dammann. Double-flowered, in shades of purple-red,

violet-red, and carmine-red; Charles Joly, Paul Harriot, Stadtgartner Rothpletz, De Saussure, La Tour d'Auvergne, and Marechal de Bassompierre. Double-flowered, in shades of blue to bluish-mauve; Mare Micheli, Maurice de Vilmorin, President Viger, Condorcet, Godroy, Viviani Morel, Abel Carriere, Olivier de Serres, and Victor Lemoine. Double-flowered, in shades of light pink; Louis Henry, Edouard Andre, Comte de Kerchove, Waldeck Rosseau, and Madame Jules Finger. Double-flowered white; Madame Lemoine, Miss Ellen Willmott, Jeanne d'Arc, Dame Blanche, Obelisque, Madame de Miller, and Madame Casimir Perier.

Arrangements were made for an excursion to Rochester on May 24th, to visit Highland Park.

PROF. MACOUN: Mr. Dunbar's paper is a very complete one. All should try and grow more lilacs than we have been doing in the past. It is one of the easiest shrubs to grow, and every garden should have some of those newer varieties spoken of by Mr. Dunbar. Some of our bushes are twenty-five years of age, among which are some of Lemoine's Hybrids. There are a great many beautiful varieties, but you can get all the combinations of shapes and colours in fifteen or twenty. In speaking of the hardiness of the lilac, it is very interesting to know that we are growing lilacs now a little more than 1,000 miles north of Toronto, in the Peace River District. For one travelling from Eastern to Western Canada, it is most interesting to find the long range of the lilac season in Canada. I was, for instance, in Vancouver Island early in April, where you get lilacs in bloom then, and in Prince Edward Island, on the 21st of July, the Common Lilac was still in bloom and the Japanese Lilac was still in buds, so that we have a lilac season in Canada from early April until August.

Mr. Dunbar referred to the propagation of lilacs on the California privet. That may be all right in the vicinity of Toronto and the milder climate, but we had a large collection of lilacs which were propagated on the privet which were winter killed, because the California privet kills out at Ottawa, so that anyone buying lilacs to be propagated in the colder parts, should avoid any chance of failure, and I think it would be better to use the Amur privet. It is not as vigorous a grower as the California, but we have some in Ottawa and they are doing very well. It is certainly desirable to propagate lilacs on the privet, provided it is hardy enough. We find that our older lilacs are getting weaker every year. In pruning one naturally cuts away all the suckers, and, when they are propagated on the lilac, if you cut away all the suckers, the plant gets weaker every year. I have propagated on the privet by planting the lilac deep; you get it on its own roots, and then you can prune the same.

A MEMBER: Mr. Dunbar, has the Princess Alexandra any perfume?

JNO. DUNBAR: Very little.

A MEMBER: Where can the Princess Alexandra Lilac be bought?

JNO. DUNBAR: From Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester.

MRS. CADWELL: What kind of lilac would be best to use for backyard hedges?

JNO. DUNBAR: Just the common purple lilac.

A MEMBER: Does the Persian Lilac ever grow more than three to five feet high?

JNO. DUNBAR: It gets to five feet sometimes, never over six.

PROF. MACOUN: Four or five feet is the limit; it kills out in the colder parts of Ontario.

A MEMBER: Does white Japanese Lilac grow in tree form?

JNO. DUNBAR: Yes.

JNO. DUNBAR: Another name for the *Rotho Magensis* is the Rouen Lilac, the large Persian Lilac as distinguished from the small Persian one. The correct name of the *Rotho Magensis* is the *Syringa Chinensis*. Has anyone ever raised a lilac from hard wood cutting? I have tried it time and again, but I never yet have succeeded in raising a lilac in this way. The late Prof. Jno. A. Carroll, Buffalo, who died last spring, use to propagate a few of them.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Dunbar for his excellent paper.

COMMON SENSE IN CITY BEAUTIFYING.

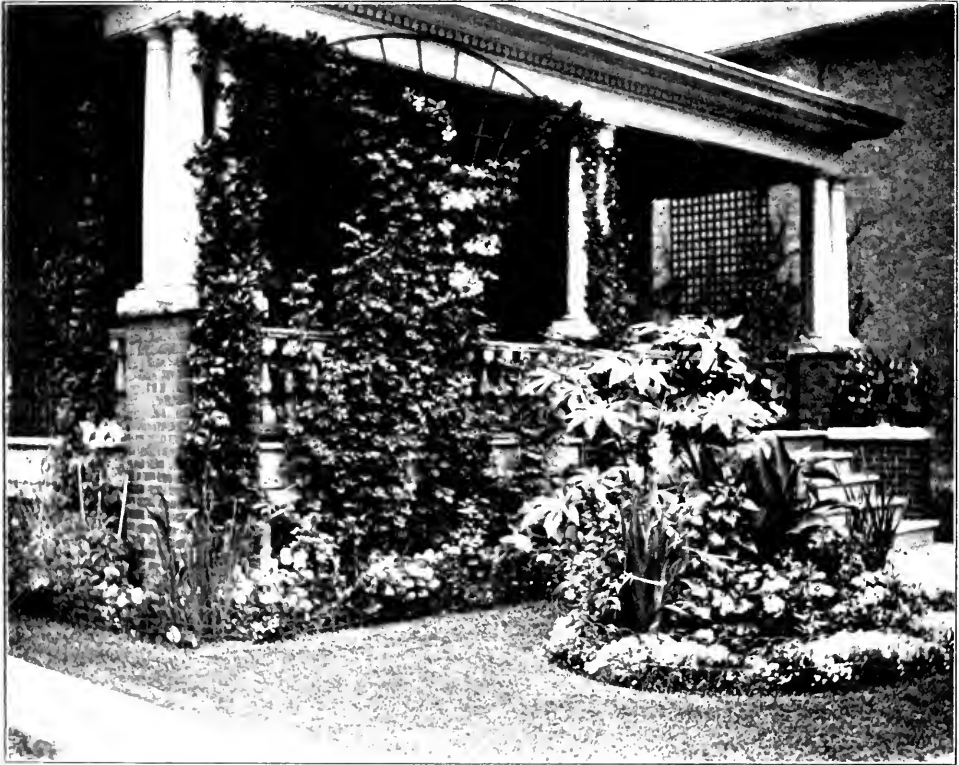
G. WRAY LEMON, SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, OIL CITY, PA.

Mr. Watrous, Secretary of the American Civic Association, called me by telephone from Washington, D.C., and asked me to come to Toronto on Wednesday and Thursday. I could not be here yesterday, and I find that I missed a splendid address by Professor Adams on "Town Planning." As I spent two years as secretary of the City Planning Commission at Calgary, Alberta, I feel that I missed a great deal by not hearing this address.

Perhaps even Mr. Watrous hardly knew why he picked me to come here bearing the greetings of the American Civic Association to this body. I do not know that he knows that I was born in Canada. I have a mother living in Toronto, and she likes your city so well that I find it exceedingly hard to persuade her that she ought to come and live with me on the other side of the border. Another thing puzzles me. Why am I sent to you when Mr. Wilson, your Secretary, and Rev. Mr. Scott, are both members of the Executive Board of the American Civic Association? Bringing greetings to you seems almost like bringing coals to Newcastle.

The American Civic Association is, in some respects, an international body, and I should not be surprised to see its name changed some day. I look to see that Association holding a session over here. I would not be surprised, either, if the National Association of City Planning did likewise. I am not authorized to say this at all—it is just an idea of my own. Anyway, there are two Canadians now serving on the executive board of the American Civic Association. I do not know that there is a civic body in America better known or more serviceable than the American Civic Association. When I became secretary of the City Planning Commission in Calgary, I wanted some information quickly. We were having trouble with billboards. These were disfiguring some of our principal corners and some of our best buildings, and I wanted to know what could be done to keep these boards away from our public buildings and the entrances to our parks. I sent a night lettergram to the American Civic Association, and, although we were not members of that body, I received within five days a budget of data which took me days to go through, covering the subject from beginning to end. When I went to Oil City, I got mixed up with the smoke nuisance problem, and again I sought the assistance of Mr. Watrous. Once more I received some valuable help. Of course, we paid for the pamphlets sent us; but the thing is this: you get prompt attention and what they send you is official. Apparently every request is very carefully answered by some one who knows. I am giving you these instances to show you that if you are up against any problem whatever and will wire or write the American Civic Association, they will help you out whether you are a member or not. I showed our people in Oil City that we ought to be members, and we are now affiliated.

I would like to say a few words which, perhaps, may prove helpful to you from the practical standpoint. I am interested in city beautifying and city development, and I would like to give you a few ideas gleaned from a talk given by Henry Turner Bailey, the well known artist and lecturer of Boston, Mass., at a luncheon meeting recently in Oil City. He said that we should always remember in city improvement work that praise will do a lot more than censure. He suggested that the nicest embossed stationery should be selected by a horticultural society or a civic improvement club, and that personal letters should be written on this stationery to the men in the town or city who have done well with their lawns



Tasteful Decoration of Home.

Photo. by Geo. Baldwin.

and gardens. Tell them that you are pleased that the town contains a citizen who takes such pride in his home surroundings, and that you want him to know that he is helping to beautify the town and make it known as a fine place to live in. Now, as Mr. Bailey remarked, those letters are never shown to anybody! Of course, they are passed from man to man and the citizen on Cherry Street who did not get one of those letters is going to get one next year—at least he is going to work hard for one. Here is another suggestion: have an exhibit of photographs of both beautiful and ugly subjects. Most of our photographs show only beautiful things. Out there in your hall among the exhibits of St. Thomas, Ont., is a very nice picture showing what can be done to brighten up a neglected corner of an office building. But what I would like to see is a picture alongside of that one, showing how the building looked before the flowers were put there.

You will find that most people will appreciate something when seeing it with the eye, which they never would do by simply hearing about it. In other words, whenever possible, show the bad thing as it was alongside of the good thing as it is now, so that the transformation will sink into everyone's mind. If you want something to be done to your river bank, to your bridge approach, show the situation as it is. Have a picture taken of it in all its ugliness, and then have some clever artist show what it would look like after the improvement has been made. Do everything by pictures that you possibly can—it is worth the expense.' Before leaving this point, I should like to quote the following lines to you by Mr. Bailey:—

“ Little beds of flowers,
Little coats of paint,
Make a pleasant cottage
Out of one that ain't.”

This is not poetry: it is not even good English, but if you will impress that thought upon the minds of your school children—have them learn it by heart—I think it would have a very good influence. Sometimes you can get a little verse impressed upon people who would never read Browning.

There is just one other phase of this subject which I would like to touch on, and that is Common Sense in Beautification. There are a lot of people who get in wrong with practical, every-day business men, and you don't get them as members of your various improvement associations, and you don't get their support, because some horticulturists and city beautifiers are the most impracticable dreamers you ever heard of. They want to beautify spots in a way that will interfere with legitimate business. I think I can illustrate this. I feel sure that before this audience one does not have to apologize for anything good one may say about the Germans; I think you are all broad-minded to appreciate the good in that nation. When I was in Leipzig I saw a square in the centre of the city, which was so situated that vast numbers of people were crossing it every hour of the day. It was planted with flowers and shrubs, and it had nice curved walks and all that—no, not a bit of it! There was no grass, no flowers, no shrubs. They had it all covered over with clean gravel from curb to curb, and this raked every day. They had flowers and shrubs in many other places, but at that special spot, where people are going across at every possible angle, at every hour of the day, they used gravel. And right along this line, in how many towns and cities you see them trying to make grass grow on a narrow little strip eight or ten inches wide between the curbing and the sidewalk. You can't run a lawn mower over so small a space, and people are bound to walk on it. In so many places one sees an attempt made to have a little green grass, whereas gravel or cement would be the better and cleaner treatment of it.

In closing, may I say a word about the coming convention of the American Civic Association, which is to be held in Washington, D.C., December 28 to 31. It will meet jointly with the Pan-American Congress, which meets there to consider subjects closely related to the objects of the American Civic Association. I know that you will send official delegates to this convention, but I am hoping that some of you will go on your own account. They are to have among their distinguished guests Lord and Lady Aberdeen.

I am sorry that Mr. Watrous was unable to be here. I have tried to bring you his and the Association's greetings. We, on the other side of the border, feel that your activities in these horticultural societies are making for the betterment of every municipality in which you are at work.

REV. A. H. SCOTT: As one who has been interested for a number of years with the workings of the American Civic Association, I desire to say this, bearing upon the visit of our friend from Pennsylvania. The American people with whom we have had to deal as representing the Ontario Horticultural Association have dealt very kindly with us. It was my pleasure and privilege, along with Mr. Lockie Wilson, to become members of the executive board of that Association when Ambassador Bryce was at Washington, and it is a great pleasure to look forward to that meeting again with the once Governor-General of Canada, who is to be present with his lady. I regret the absence of Mr. Watrous, the secretary, but we are pleased to welcome his substitute and representative in the person of the gentleman who has just spoken to us, and I beg to move that the best wishes of this Association be extended to the American Civic Association, and that Mr. Lemon be tendered from the Ontario Horticultural Association to-day the warmest of welcomes.

R. B. WHYTE: I have very great pleasure indeed in seconding that motion. The American Civic Association and our Ottawa Society are employed in very much the same work, and we can each of us learn something from the other.

REPORT AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON NAMES AND VARIETIES.

Your committee begs to make the following report and to submit for publication the following contributions from several of its members.

During the several years that it has had the honour to be entrusted with the work for which it was first appointed it has not been possible at any time to get together all the ten members forming this committee. This is due to several reasons, the chief being the impossibility of fixing upon any date when all could conveniently meet at some central place. This year the only occasion when it was possible for several members of the committee to meet was at the convention of the Canadian Horticultural Association, held at London in July last.

As in former years individual members have contributed to four distinct lines of work.

First, brief notes on newer introductions or novelties among flowers, together with notes on other flowers not yet well known in Canadian flower gardens.

Second, lists of the best varieties amongst certain groups of flowers. This year lists of the best Paeonies, of the best Irises, of the best perennial Phloxes, and of new or novel bedding plants, are contributed as part of this report.

Third, a list of popular flowers with the correct pronunciation of their names indicated by a system of accents and signs.

Fourth, a list giving the most suitable or best known common name for seventy-five of the best annual flowers.

Your committee has pleasure also in reporting that the matter of establishing a National Plant Register for the registration of new varieties or strains of plants in Canada, by those who are fortunate to originate such, has been definitely undertaken by the Canadian National Horticultural Association. That Association, however, will be glad to receive the co-operation of this Association in pushing forward such a work.

Your committee now reporting is constituted as follows: Mr. H. J. Moore, Chairman; Miss M. E. Blacklock, Mr. J. Cavers, Mr. R. Cameron, Mr. W. Hunt, Prof. L. H. Hutt, Mr. W. T. Macoun, Mr. Ed. Mepstead, Mr. Thomas Delworth, Mr. F. E. Buck.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed on behalf of the committee,

H. J. MOORE, *Chairman*.

F. E. BUCK, *Secretary*.

NOTES ON NOVELTIES AND PLANTS NOT WELL KNOWN.

F. E. BUCK, CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA.

Under this heading brief notes are given each year on a number of annual flowers which make their appearance for the first or second time in the test plots of annual flowers grown at the Central Farm at Ottawa. Several hundred varieties are grown for trial purposes. Each year all the large seedsmen offer "novelties" or new strains, and the seeds of these are obtained and the plants grown in the trial plots for comparison with the ordinary varieties. This year rather fewer than usual were of special note. Altogether about three dozen flowers, which were either novelties or only recently offered to the Canadian public, were tested. Those, however, which are not mentioned here were not considered worthy of a place amongst those which follow:—

Carnation: Improved Marguerite. Plants about 18 inches high, producing an abundance of fringed double flowers. Various colours. In bloom from August 19 till late October. Attractive in the border and most useful for table decoration.

Carnation: Perpetual Early Flowering. Very similar in most respects to the Marguerite variety mentioned above, and as highly recommended. In bloom from August 16 till late October.

Dianthus Heddewigii (Japan Pink). Superb single varieties. Plants 9 to 12 inches. Free flowering habit. Flowers large size, brilliantly coloured. In bloom from August 1 till late October. Useful for bedding and the flowers suitable for bouquets.

Datura chlorantha flore pleno (Datura, Horn of Plenty). Plants from 2 to 3 feet high with large leaves and making rather rank growth, with slightly fragrant yellow double trumpet shaped flowers. Rather attractive. In flower from August 20 until October 11. Useful for the border or in a position where a strong foliage plant can be used.

Datura Wrightii. This variety is much larger than the former, growing from 3 to 4 feet high. The flowers are trumpet shaped, single and pure white. A large plant with a sub-tropical appearance and can be used to advantage in the back of the border or in the centre of a bed. In bloom from July 19 until October 11.

Lobelia. During the past few years the Farm has tested about twenty-four different varieties of bedding Lobelias. Of these the following are considered the best: *Ramosa (Tenuior)*, pale blue; height 9 to 12 inches. *Ramosa (Tenuior)*, blue; height 9 to 12 inches. *Spreading Basket*: blue. *Compact Lustrous*, dark blue; height 6 inches. The *Ramosa* types are somewhat new and on account of the

size of their individual flowers, together with the brilliancy of the blue, these *Lobelias* are very attractive strains.

Maurandya purpurea grandiflora. This is a slender climber which is very useful for window boxes, although it is frequently used for conservatory purposes. It blooms continuously, although not very profusely. In bloom from August 1 till late October.

Nycteria selaginoides. Plants about 9 inches high, with an appearance very similar to Sweet Alyssum. Flowers borne in profusion and sweet-scented, pale blue and white in colour. In bloom from July 6 until August 22. Useful for edging, or in the front of the border.

Pentstemon, Giant Mixed Colours. Plants 1 to 2 feet high, producing long flower spikes on which are contained very attractive bell-shaped flowers of varied colours. Grown as annuals they make very useful flowers for cutting or for border effects towards the end of the season. In bloom from July 29 until late October.



Barrie Aster Show.

Sanvitalia procumbens. Plants about 6 inches high of a very spreading habit of growth, so as to form in a sandy type of soil a carpet of from two to three feet wide, which is covered with small, yellow flowers that are produced in considerable quantities during most of the summer. In bloom from June 27 until October 11. Useful for rock gardening or for edging where space is not a consideration.

Sunflower. Plants 3 to 4 feet high, of very branching character, producing a large quantity of flower heads from side branches. During the past few years several novelties have been put on the market under various horticultural names. The New Red and Unique are two of the varieties that have been tested. Grown side by side, however, there is very little difference noticed in the character of the plant, and hardly sufficient difference in the colour of the flowers to make it worth while growing more than one of these varieties. The Red Sunflower was perhaps the most attractive this year. Useful where large flowers are required and for the back of the border. In bloom from July 4 until October 11.

Thunbergia alata. Plants much used as a greenhouse climber and for suspended baskets. It does well also when grown outside. It spreads in a thick, compact mass and its canary-yellow flowers are rather attractive. In bloom from July 6 until October 11.

Zinnia, Curled and Crested, Double. Plants very similar to the ordinary well-known Zinnia. Height about 18 inches. Flowers, however, are as the name suggests, curled and crested. A novelty of the past few years, not very attractive, but still a good addition to the easily grown annuals. Colour, various. In bloom from July 1 until October 11.

Dianthus Lucifer. A novelty of 1915. Plants about 12 inches high. A very fine addition to the Japanese Pinks. Free flowering with bright scarlet flowers. Early in coming into bloom. In bloom from July 20 till late October.

AN ENGLISH NOMENCLATURE FOR POPULAR FLOWERS.

(Revised List of Annuals.)

F. E. BUCK, CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA.

<i>Acroclinium roseum</i> .	Everlasting Flower.
<i>Adonis</i> .	Adonis Flower.
<i>Ageratum mexicana</i> .	Floss Flower.
<i>Agrostemma coela rosea</i> .	Rose of Heaven.
<i>Alonsoa</i> .	Mask Flower.
<i>Alyssum</i> .	Sweet Alyssum.
<i>Amaranthus caudatus</i> .	Love-lies Bleeding.
<i>Amaranthus tricolor</i> .	Joseph's Coat.
<i>Arctotis grandis</i> .	African Daisy.
<i>Arnebia cornuta</i> .	Prophet Flower.
<i>Asters</i> (see <i>Callistephus</i>).	
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> .	Snapdragon.
<i>Balsam</i> (see <i>Impatiens</i>).	
<i>Bartonia aurea</i> .	Barton's Golden Flower.
<i>Brachycome iberidifolia</i> .	Swan River Daisy.
<i>Browallia</i> .	Amethyst Plant.
<i>Cleome speciosa</i> .	Spider Flower.
<i>Cobaea scandens</i> .	Cup and Sancer Vine.
<i>Calandrinia</i> .	Rock Purslane.
<i>Calendula officinalis</i> .	Pot Marigold.
<i>Callistephus chinensis</i> .	China Aster.
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i> .	Corn Flower.
<i>Centaurea moschata</i> or <i>imperialis</i> .	Sweet Sultan.
<i>Chrysanthemum carinatum</i> or <i>tricolor</i> .	Annual Chrysanthemum.
<i>Chrysanthemum, Japanese</i> .	Japanese Chrysanthemum.
<i>Clarkia elegans</i> and <i>pulchella</i> .	Clarkia.
<i>Collinsia</i> .	Collins' Flower.
<i>Coreopsis Drummondii</i> and <i>tinctoria</i> .	Annual Coreopsis (or Calliopsis).
<i>Cosmos</i> .	Cosmos.
<i>Celosia cristata</i> .	Cockscomb.

<i>Celosia plumosa.</i>	Feathered Cockscomb.
<i>Datura cornucopia.</i>	Horn of Plenty.
<i>Datura arborea</i> (<i>Brugmansia</i>).	Angel's Trumpet.
<i>Delphinium</i> Annual.	Larkspur.
<i>Dianthus</i> Annual.	Pinks.
<i>Diascia barbarae.</i>	Bonnet Plant.
<i>Dimorphotheca.</i>	Cape Daisy.
<i>Dahlia.</i>	Dahlia.
<i>Eccremocarpus scaber.</i>	Eccremocarpus.
<i>Eschscholzia</i> or <i>Eschscholtzia.</i>	California Poppy.
<i>Gomphrena globosa.</i>	Globe Amaranth.
<i>Gaillardia pulchella.</i>	Annual Gaillardia.
<i>Godetia.</i>	Godetia.
<i>Helianthus.</i>	Sunflower.
<i>Helichrysum bracteatum.</i>	Everlasting Flower.
<i>Hunnemannia fumariaefolia.</i>	Tulip Poppy.
<i>Iberis umbellata.</i>	Candytuft.
<i>Impatiens Balsaminea.</i>	Balsam.
<i>Ipomoeas.</i>	Morning Glories.
<i>Ipomoeas Quamoclit.</i>	Cardinal Climber.
<i>Jacobaea elegans.</i>	Jacobaea.
<i>Kochia trichophila.</i>	Summer Cypress.
<i>Lathyrus odoratus.</i>	Sweet Pea.
<i>Lavatera splendens</i> or <i>trimestris.</i>	Lavatera.
<i>Limnanthes Douglasii.</i>	Limnanthes.
<i>Linaria.</i>	Toad-flax.
<i>Linum grandiflorum.</i>	Scarlet Flax.
<i>Lupinus hybridus.</i>	Lupine.
<i>Lychnis</i> (see <i>Agrostemma</i>).	
<i>Lobelia erinus.</i>	Lobelia.
<i>Malcomia.</i>	Virginian Stock.
<i>Malope trifida.</i>	Mallow-Wort.
<i>Martynia fragrans.</i>	Elephant's Trunk.
<i>Matricaria hybridus.</i>	Snowball Chrysanthemum.
<i>Matthiola.</i>	Ten Week Stocks.
<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallium.</i>	Ice Plant.
<i>Mentzelia Lindleyi</i> (see <i>Bartonia</i>).	
<i>Mimulus cardinalis.</i>	Monkey Flower.
<i>Nasturtium.</i>	Nasturtium.
<i>Nemesia.</i>	Nemesia.
<i>Nemophila insignis.</i>	Californian Bluebell.
<i>Nicotiana.</i>	Ornamental Tobacco.
<i>Nigella.</i>	Love-in-a-Mist.
<i>Petunia violacea hybrida.</i>	Petunia.
<i>Papaver</i> Annual.	Poppy.
<i>Perilla.</i>	Perilla.
<i>Phacelia campanularia.</i>	Phacelia.
<i>Phlox Drummondii.</i>	Annual Phlox.
<i>Portulaca.</i>	Portulaca.
<i>Reseda.</i>	Mignonette.
<i>Rhodanthe.</i>	Swan River Everlasting.

<i>Ricinus.</i>	Castor-Oil Plant.
<i>Salpiglossis.</i>	Painted Tube Tongue.
<i>Scabiosa.</i>	Pin Cushion Flower.
<i>Schizanthus.</i>	Butterfly Flower.
<i>Salvia splendens.</i>	Scarlet Sage.
<i>Sedum caeruleum.</i>	Stonecrop.
<i>Tagetes.</i>	Marigolds (African and French).
<i>Thunbergia alata.</i>	Thunbergia.
<i>Tropaeolum.</i>	Nasturtium.
<i>Tropaeolum canariense.</i>	Canary-bird Vine.
<i>Viscaria.</i>	Viscaria.
<i>Verbena hybrida.</i>	Verbena.
<i>Whitlavia grandiflora.</i>	Whitlavia.
<i>Viola.</i>	Pansy.
<i>Xeranthemum.</i>	Immortelle.
<i>Zinnia.</i>	Youth and Age.

PLANT NAMES OF ANNUALS FREQUENTLY MISPRONOUNCED.

WM. HUNT, GUELPH.

Malope	mal'-ō-pē	not	māy'-lope.
Mina	mī'-na	not	min'-a.
Nasturtium	nas-tūr'-shi-um	not	na-stur'-tion.
Nemesia	nē-mē'si-a	not	nēm-e-si'-a.
Nemophila	nē-mof'-il-a	not	nē-mo-fil'-a.
Nicotiana	nī-kō-shi-ā'-na	not	nie-o ti-an'-a.
Nierembergia	nē-rem-ber'-gi-a	not	ner-em-burgh'-ia.
Nigella	nī-gel'-la	not	nig'-ella.
Papaver	pa-pā'-ver	not	pap'-a-ver.
Perilla	per-il'-la	not	pe-rill'-a.
Phacelia	fa-se'-li-a	not	pa ce'-lia.
Phaseolus	fa-sē'-o-lus	not	pa-se o'-lus.
Phlox	flox	not	p'-lox.
Platystemon	plāt-i-stē'-mon	not	plat-is'-tē-mon.
Rhodanthe	rho'-dan-thē	not	rod'-an-thē.
Ricinus	ris'-in-us	not	ri-si'-nus.
Rudbeckia	rūd-bek'-i-a	not	rude-be' ki-a.
Sanvitalia	san vi-tā'-li-a	not	san-vi-tay'-li-a.
Saponaria	sā-pō-nār'-i-a	not	sap-ō-nay'-ri-a.
Sphenogyne	sfe nōg'-in e	not	spen'-o gine.
Statice	stāt' i- se	not	stat'-ice.
Scabiosa	skā-b-iō'-sa	not	scab' i osa.
Schizanthus	skīz-an'-thus	not	sky'-zan-thus.
Senecio	sen-ē'-si-o	not	se-nek'-io.
Silene	si-lē'-ne	not	si'-lene.

BEST TWENTY-FIVE PÆONIES.

W. T. MACOUN, OTTAWA.

Next to the rose the pæony is, perhaps, the most popular garden flower in Canada to-day, and pæony enthusiasts would be tempted to place it before the queen of flowers.

It seems desirable, therefore, to submit to the Ontario Horticultural Association a List of Best Pæonies, a list which should be revised from year to year. The names presented are based on the experience with varieties in the collection at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and with the varieties grown by private individuals who are making a specialty of the pæony, and on the best additional information that could be obtained. It has been very difficult to select a list of the best twenty-five pæonies, as there are so many varieties of almost equal merit, and the tastes of pæony lovers differ, but the following list is submitted to the Association and criticism will be welcomed. In this list will be found some of the most expensive and some of the moderate-priced varieties. The list is sufficiently long, so that those who do not wish to buy the dearer varieties can find a sufficient number of the cheaper ones to make a good collection:—

BEST TWENTY-FIVE PÆONIES.

Pure White:

Duchesse de Nemours (Calot).
Le Cygne.

Marie Lemoine.

White, edged or flecked with crimson or carmine; and flesh white:

Avalanche or Albatre.
Baroness Schroeder.
Couronne d'Or.

Festiva maxima.
Marie Jacquin.
Mons. Dupont.

Pale Pink and pale pink fading to white or edged with white:

Asa Gray.
Eugene Verdier.
Grandiflora (Richardson's).

Mademoiselle Leonie Calot.
Marguerite Gerard.
Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille.

Pink:

Claire Dubois.
Livingstone.
Madame Auguste Dessert.
Madame Geissler.

Modeste Guerin.
Monsieur Jules Elie.
Therese.

Red:

Felix Crousse.

Dark Red:

Adolphe Rousseau.

Monsieur Martin Cahusac

THE BEST IRISES.

J. CAVERS, OAKVILLE.

TALL BEARDED IRISES.

1. *Black Prince* (neglecta), s. purplish blue; f. blackish purple; late.
2. *Caprice* (pallida), s. and f. reddish purple; one of the best "reds."
3. *Caterina* (Foster hybrid), s. light blue; f. soft lilac-blue; fragrant.
4. *Darius* (variegata), s. rich canary yellow; f. lilac-blue; margined white.
5. *Farr Anna* (Farr seedling) (plicata), s. and f. white with pale blue markings.
6. *Her Majesty* (pallida), s. rose-pink; f. bright crimson, shaded darker.
7. *Innocenza* (variegata), s. and f. ivory white.
8. *Iris Koenig* (variegata), s. old gold; f. rich maroon, bordered yellow.
9. *Juniata* (Farr seedling) (pallida), s. and f. clear blue; very tall.
10. *Loveley* (variegata), s. light yellow; f. ultra-marine blue, bordered cream.
11. *Lohengrin* (pallida), s. creamy white; f. pink, bordered lighter.
12. *Maori King* (variegata), s. golden yellow; f. deep purple-maroon.
13. *Monsieur* (neglecta), s. pale violet; f. velvety purple crimson, lighter markings.
14. *Pfauenauge* (squalens), s. olive-gold; f. bluish plum color with gold borders.
15. *Purple King*, s. and f. full purple.
16. *Pallida Dalmatica* (Princess Beatrice), s. lavender; f. deep.
17. *Piou, Mme. Blanche* (squalens), s. orange-yellow; f. lavender-blue.
18. *Princess Victoria Louise* (variegated), s. sulphur yellow; f. plum, bordered cream.
19. *Prosper Laugier* (squalens), s. bronze-red; f. velvety ruby purple.
20. *Oriflamme*, s. light blue; f. rich violet purple.
21. *Rhein rixe* (amoena), s. white; f. violet-blue with white edge.
22. *Reuthe, Mrs. G.* (plicata), s. white shaded blue-gray; f. white, frilled blue.
23. *Trautlieb* (pallida), a self-colour, uniform soft rose.
24. *Wyomissing* (amoena), s. creamy white; f. deep rose-tinted flesh colour.
25. *Wyndham* (pallida) (Farr), s. lavender pink; f. veined darker shade.

INTERREGNA.

26. *Dorothea*, s. and f. milky white, tinged lilac.
27. *Fritjof*, s. soft lavender; f. soft purple, shaded lavender.
28. *Halfdar*, s. and f. creamy white.
29. *Helge*, s. and f. lemon yellow.
30. *Ingeborg*, s. and f. white; large flowers.
31. *Walhall*, s. lavender; f. wine-red.

PUMILA HYBRIDS.

32. *Canari*, canary yellow.
33. *Cyanea*, purple.
34. *La Pactole*, deep yellow.

FOSTER'S HYBRIDS.

- 35. *Mrs. Alan Gray*, pinkish lilac.
- 36. *Parvur*, deep blackish violet.
- 37. *Miss Willmott*, white, sometimes shaded lavender.

SPURIA SECTION.

- 38. *Monnieri*, yellow.
- 39. *Monspur*, violet blue.
- 40. *Orientalis gigantea*, white with orange-yellow blotch.

SIBIRICA.

- 41. *Blue King*, blue.
- 42. *Orientalis*, violet.
- 43. *Snow Queen*, white with yellow blotch.

SAMBUCINA.

- 44. *Beethoven*, s. rose-lilac; f. purple.
- 45. *La Vesuve*, s. lavender flushed bronze; f. violet.
- 46. *Mephistopheles*, s. lavender; f. rich purple.

JAPANESE.

- 47. *Osho-Kun*, tyrian blue with yellow blotches.
- 48. *Sano-Watashi*, white with primrose blotches.
- 49. *Shirathi*, silvery white with golden band.

LURIDA.

- 50. *Redouteana*, mahogany-red, very distinct.

THE BEST HARDY PHLOXES (*Phlox paniculata*).

MISS M. E. BLACKLOCK, TORONTO.

Frau Antoine Buchner. Very large, early, white.

Von Lassburg. Equally good white, a few days later.

La Cygne. A very beautiful late creamy white, changing to pure white as it ages.

Europe. White with a small rose eye, very fine flower and panicle.

Harry Pfleiderer. White with a deep rose eye, which seems to suffuse the flower as it ages: a beautiful variety.

Bridesmaid. White with a very large rose centre, flowers medium size, panicles large.

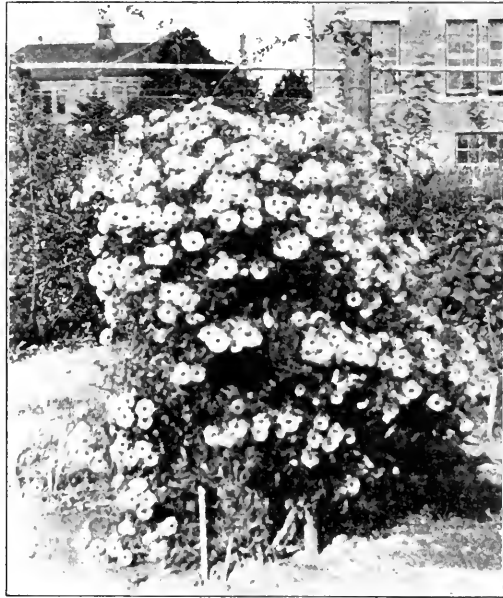
Elizabeth Campbell. This is still the best salmon pink, with large white halo, large flower, large panicle.

Gefiou. A lovely variety, pure soft pink with a small bright rose eye; large flower and panicle.

W. C. Egan. Panicles and flowers both immense, colour pink, but with a lilac shade to it that makes it less pleasing than Gefiou, when placed near it; but indispensable on account of its size; it has a well developed crimson eye.

Rheinlander. A darker salmon pink than Elizabeth Campbell, with medium-sized crimson eye; large flowers and panicles; a beautiful phlox.

Selma. In spite of several beautiful new pinks with crimson centres, Selma is still an outstanding phlox, on account of its height, large flowers and panicles, and the richness of its large crimson eye, but being a rosy pink it must be kept away from the salmon shades; Selma and Elizabeth Campbell fight, like the proverbial cat and dog.



Aster, Michaelmas Daisy, *Novae Anglae Roseus.*

Madame Paul Dutrie.—Though it has medium-sized flowers and rather small panicles, no other pink quite takes the place of this variety in its softness of tint, it seems to be white with a delicate wash of lilac pink.

Mauzelbrunnen. A beautiful shade of Tyrian rose with a large, radiating centre of white, large flowers and panicles.

Jules Cambon. Supposed to be eclipsed by Mauzelbrunnen, but being a rich magenta rose, with large, clear white eye, it is so different in colour as to be indispensable as ever for those whose "colour schemes" run in that direction: it has large flowers and panicles.

Thor. The description, "orange scarlet, overlaid salmon pink with deep claret red eye," is perhaps a trifle misleading, as one expects more scarlet than this beautiful variety shows; it is really a lively carmine rose with dark eye, large flowers and panicles.

Goliath. A giant in truth, being very tall with huge heads of large crimson-carmine flowers, with darker eye; indispensable.

Dr. Königschoffer, Baron von Dedem, G. A. Strohlein. A trio of very handsome scarlet-carmine varieties; all are larger in flower and panicle than the old favourite Coquelicot, which still holds its own for brilliance, though there is not very much choice on that score. With me, G. A. Strohlein has the largest individual flowers, but it fades in the sun (and rain) worse than any of them, though supposed to be sun-proof—in partial shade it is very fine. Each one of the trees has its own virtues, and as scarlet is a popular colour all three would not come amiss.

Tragedie. If one can judge properly in one season I should feel inclined to put this phlox at the head of the list of scarlet-carmines. It is more brilliant in colour (a pure Geranium Lake) and more velvety in texture than any of the others, and it appears to stand sun and rain better: it is certainly a wonderful colour.

General von Hentz. A scarlet-rose of great brilliance with a small lilac eye which seems, strangely enough, to intensify the colour.

Rynstrom. Supposed to be an improvement on the old variety Pantheon, but the latter can still hold its own; both are excellent deep rose pinks.

R. P. Struthers. Still to the fore in its colour—brilliant salmon rose.

Rosenberg. Huge flowers (and truss) of rich magenta crimson with a vivid blood-red eye. This is supposed to be an improvement on the old variety Bertha, but Bertha declines to be shelved, being, though small in flower, such a wonderfully rich colour, so tall, and such a profuse bloomer, that she is still to be reckoned with as a landscape variety.

* *Von Hochberg, Blanche Compte.* Both are magnificent deep wine-crimsons, with odds in favour of Von Hochberg, perhaps; it being the taller of the two.

Le Mahdi. As nearly a pure violet-purple as you can expect in a phlox; A1 of its colour, and that a very beautiful one.

Crepuscle. An indescribable shade of mauve, with a large crimson eye, radiating into a light halo; large in flower and panicle, a very fine phlox, if the shade is weird.

Widar. A beautiful shade of mauve, with large starry white centre; flower and panicle large.

Antonin Mercie. A soft blue mauve with very large white eye, large flower and panicle; a wonderful bloomer.

Wanadis. A mottled mauve and white, large flower and panicle, good for those who do not object to mottled flowers.

LIST OF NEW OR NOVEL BEDDING PLANTS, ALL OF WHICH HAVE QUALITIES TO COMMEND THEM FOR USE IN BEDS AND BORDERS.

H. J. MOORE, QUEEN VICTORIA NIAGARA FALLS PARK.

Canna, Mrs. Alfred F. Conard. A beautiful salmon pink flower borne in very large trusses. During the seasons 1914, 1915, this exceptional flower attracted more attention than any other of the thousands which are grown in the Queen Victoria Park. Its habit is erect and vigorous, growing to a height of five feet. It flowers perpetually throughout the season if planted in a light humic soil capable of retaining moisture, and not less than two feet apart. Where crowded with other plants its great beauty is somewhat marred.

Canna, Gustave Gumpfer. The flowers of this plant are golden yellow and are borne in trusses of large size. The plant is of uniform growth, and very vigorous. It attains a height of four feet and is ideal for bedding. It may well be recommended for all positions where a light soil and full sunshine are available.

Canna, Hungaria. The medium-sized trusses, the individual flowers of which are large, are a deep pink in color. They are delicately marked and blotched with yellow at the base of the petals. These markings, however, are so subdued as to be unnoticeable at a distance of twenty or thirty feet. The plant makes an ideal companion for, and may be associated with, Mrs. Alfred F. Conard in any color scheme on account of the similarity of color. The plant attains a height of only three and a half feet, so that when planted with other Cannas it should be alternated, otherwise the more vigorous plants may outgrow it and so detract from its qualities.

Canna, Maros. This beautiful creamy white flower deserves a place in every flower garden. It is very free flowering and has trusses of large size and of good appearance, although slightly suffused with cream it associates splendidly with the pink varieties. In combination with Hungaria and Mrs. Alfred F. Conard it is superb. It grows very tall, five feet or more, and being very vigorous should not be crowded in planting.

Canna, Meteor. A strong and robust plant with bright blood-red flowers, the truss is large and is borne on erect stems. The foliage is light green and contrasts with the flowers, which are borne well above it. It is a valuable bedding plant and may be used freely in any bedding scheme where a good red is desired.

Canna, William Bates. This Canna possesses large trusses of pure yellow flowers. It is very free-flowering and grows to a height of at least five feet. As a distinctly yellow canna it is hard to surpass, and will rapidly supersede the old varieties of this colour.

Canna, Beacon. Those who desire a good bedding canna should try Beacon. Its flowers are a rich cardinal red, and as it rarely exceeds three and a half feet in height it is excellent for planting in beds or borders with exposed positions, as it is not liable to damage through wind storms.

Larkspur, Blue Butterfly. A floriferous plant, not distinctly an annual, but usually catalogued as one. It is very bushy and branching, and attains a height of twelve to eighteen inches. Its flowers are deep blue and the inflorescences compact. There is probably no better larkspur for bedding, as in type it is quite distinct from the rest of the class. The seed should be sown in March indoors, plants from which will flower about the first or second week in July, and continue until mid-September. A light soil is apparently most suited to the needs of the plant: it is well, therefore, to manure the ground and dig it during fall to receive the seedlings in spring. Fifteen to eighteen inches is a good distance apart, as the plants will rapidly fill the intervening spaces.

Calceolaria, mexicana. This dainty annual attracts attention wherever planted. It supplies a color very rare in bedding plants, namely, pale yellow. Being free-growing, floriferous, and of dwarf spreading habit, it quickly covers large areas. It is a very prolific seeder, and self-sown plants occur regularly where the parents were previously planted. In all probability this beautiful plant will become acclimatized in many parts of the Dominion. Being so well adapted to either sunny or shady positions it is not fastidious as to locality. It grows equally as well on the rockery as in the best prepared bed or border, and as its flowering period extends from July until mid-October very few bedding plants, annual or otherwise, excel it in this respect. It is the most satisfactory bedding Calceolaria, and is also the most distinct, as its deeply cut and fernlike foliage differs so materially from that of the others. The plant attains at times a height of two feet.

Begonia, Lafayette. This *Begonia* belongs to the tuberous-rooted section. It is of a somewhat spreading habit and its leaves are pointed. The flowers are double and a brilliant crimson scarlet. The plant does not attain a height of more than one foot. A semi-shady position, or the north side of a wall are excellent for its successful culture. A sunny position, apparently, is not conducive to its welfare. A heavy soil is harmful, therefore a light one containing plenty of leaf soil and capable of holding moisture should be chosen.

Begonia, Bertini. A tuberous *Begonia* of free-flowering habit. The flowers are single and are in color vermilion. The petals are long and pointed. In height and other characters it partly resembles Lafayette, and requires the same cultural treatment.

Begonia, Worthiana. The flowers of this plant are single, and like those of *B. Bertini* are vermilion. It is, however, of much dwarfer habit than either of the forementioned ones, rarely exceeding nine inches in height. In appearance the flowers are somewhat like those of the fuchsia, and in this respect it is quite distinct from other types. The culture as advised for the previously mentioned kinds is recommended.

Begonia, Fairy Queen, Pink. A fibrous-rooted variety with flowers of a deep pink color. It is readily raised from seeds or cuttings, the former should be sown during January and February to ensure plants of a satisfactory bedding size by the first of June. Cuttings may be taken from the plants in the beds in September, or from potted plants in spring. Plants removed from beds and potted make excellent flowering stock during the early spring months indoors. This variety, as well as *Fairy Queen*, white, another excellent variety, require the same treatment as regards soil and general culture. A light humic soil is necessary, as apparently clay is deleterious; the plants refuse to grow to perfection when more than one-fifth of the soil is clay. The forementioned varieties appear to succeed even under the powerful rays of the sun, they should, however, not be watered or sprayed overhead upon a bright day. The plants attain a height of nearly one foot when planted out of doors, and are somewhat taller under glass.

Begonia, Fairy Queen, White. A replica of *Fairy Queen*, pink, except in color, which, as the name implies, is white. The habit is graceful and very desirable.

Begonia, Miniature, Crimson. A fibrous-rooted *begonia* of compact habit, which attains a height of not more than six inches. This variety is excellent as an edging to beds where formal bedding is practised. Its culture is identical with that advised for *Fairy Queen*.

Begonia, Miniature, White. In habit and size like *Miniature Crimson*, and may be used for the same purpose. There is probably no better *begonia* of the *semperflorens* type than this one. Its flowers are pure white, and are produced in abundance either out of doors or when used as a potted plant.

REPORTS OF DELEGATES TO THE AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATIONS' CONVENTION.

REV. A. H. SCOTT: As far as I am concerned, I will report to you in a very few sentences. The present friendly feelings and intercourse between the American Civic and the Ontario Horticultural Associations are explained on the grounds of relationship and identity of purpose. I have had persons ask me: "What is the sense of keeping up these exchanges between the people to the south of us and ourselves, when we are dealing with two things that have no connection?" That is

a very great mistake, because the two organizations are dealing with the same thing. The United States of America is a larger place in square miles than the Province from which we draw our representatives to this Convention. The delegates to the Baltimore Convention came from greater distances to the capital of Maryland for the Civic Improvement Convention than our delegates required to come when they left their Horticultural Society homes—east and west, north and south—for the convention we attended a short time ago in the City of Toronto. But while these two things are so, the idea in "Horticulture" is larger than the idea in "Civic Improvement." "Civic improvement is one branch of horticulture." Horticulture in the large sense covers four distinct departments—the department of fruits, large fruits such as apples, etc., small fruits such as strawberries, etc.; the department of vegetables; the department of flowers, annuals, biennials, perennials; and the fourth department of ornamental gardening, which covers garden designing, nature architecture, civic improvement, and such like.



Peony Bed in Hamilton, Bordered with Iris and Early Spring Flowering Bulbs.

The Americans are ahead of us in that branch of horticulture that deals with civic improvement or nature architecture. They are older. More compulsion has been cast upon them to look after the civic improvement than upon us in Canada up to the present time. The Americans know that we in Canada have things in horticulture that are superior to theirs, and many of them are not unwilling to speak of this. We, on the other hand, have much to learn from the Americans in the particular department of horticulture that goes by the name of ornamental architecture, nature designing, landscape gardening, or civic improvement. Hence, the propriety of their sending representatives to us, and our sending representatives to them on the convention occasions.

So far as the last convention is concerned that was held in the City of Washington, the proceedings there were a good deal like those that mark our conventions here. They had a programme, the Convention had the social side, it had its distinguished representatives from a distance. It had its contribution from the Province of Ontario, and your Superintendent was honored by being elected vice-president of that great national association, and they did me the honor of electing me director.

These conventions of a Civic Improvement Association are really very important. They deal with very large things; and while the convention itself, perhaps, has in its regular sessions not any greater number of persons in attendance than we have in our own Association at a Horticultural Convention, yet they deal with things that relate to the sister nation to the south of us, and they relate to ourselves here in the north land. We deal with matters there that have reference to the city, the town, the country, and the morals of the people, which is really the largest feature in the whole matter which appeals to me—the morals of the country, the well being of society, the housing of the poor, the residential places of the rich, and that keeping of equilibrium of classes which under a kindly Providence in those Western Provinces should always be sought after. These are the things at the American Civic Association which appeal most to me. It is not going to that convention for a holiday, it is not going there to have one's expenses paid, but it is going to that place as representatives of one of the most favored places of the world, this Province of Ontario, and going to a people who are friendly to the British Empire, and who have problems to solve the same as we are trying to solve up here. And we learn from them because they have made numerous and tremendous blunders, and we will not make them here because we will run along the lines of prevention rather than on those of cure.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: It has been my privilege to attend the meetings at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Baltimore and Washington, and at those conventions your delegates took a reasonably active part at their meeting.

Our American friends were more than pleased to learn of the magnificent organization we had in Ontario. Our organization, I am bound to say, is on a much firmer basis than theirs is. Ours is receiving assistance from the Government of this country. None of theirs in the United States receive any assistance from the Departments of the Government. They were much surprised to learn of the manner in which our organization was being managed. Ours is a quasi-Government Association in so far as the Horticultural Societies have a member of the Department of Agriculture to edit the reports and act as your Superintendent and Secretary, with the able assistance of the Board of Directors. It is a tribute to our people that the American Civic Association in its excellent judgment selected a Canadian to be their representative here.

The work that was performed at the last American Convention was of value to our Association in so far as it gave us some insight into the best methods of working the Institution. I think, perhaps, that on the whole, the American Civic Association could learn a great deal more from us so far as organization is concerned than we from them. But they are progressing. One thing was worthy of note, and that is that the newspapers of Washington took perhaps fully more interest in the work of the American Civic Association than ours do. I notice in some of our papers eight or ten lines have been given to this Association's work, others are giving a fuller report. But this institution is of such vital importance that we should at least have a column in every newspaper in the City of Toronto.

This Association may say, what are we getting for the trips that we are paying for the delegates every year? I will tell you what you got out of that last year. We had our Vegetable Growers' Convention here the day before yours started, and had with us one of the men foremost in the work of the American Vegetable Growers' Association, and his address was of exceedingly great value to those who were fortunate enough to hear him. Our Association is indebted to the delegates who attended conventions in different parts of this continent for securing so many of the brilliant men we have each year. It is a great thing for this Institution to have the men of the whole continent to draw from. If it had not been for the good offices of our delegates we would not have had the benefit of addresses from such speakers as John Dunbar, of Rochester, J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Miss Louise Klein Miller, Cleveland, and last, but not least, Thos. Adams, the town-planning expert, who comes, I understand, from Auld Reekie. Having all these prominent people with us reminds me of the story of the Scottish farmer's son who held a leading commercial position in his native land. On his return from a visit to London his father asked him what he thought of the English. He replied, "I did not see any of them. My business was with the heads of the departments."

W. B. BURGOYNE: You already have had such a good report of the American Civic Association meeting that it is not necessary that I take up much of your time. I have enjoyed four sessions of the American Civic Association—one in Cincinnati, one in Baltimore, two in Washington. At the last one in Washington I was in physically bad condition. That prevented me, perhaps, from enjoying it as much as I would otherwise have done. These Conventions are addressed by very able speakers, and are very much along the same lines as our own conventions. On the whole they do very good work. I have often thought if they would visit Canada not merely with a representative, but in a body, they could learn some lessons here that we could impart to them and they could broaden out their organizations. All these are doing good work. It is hard for them to keep up to the standard sometimes on which they are first organized, and the American Civic Association would benefit by going around more. Even coming to Toronto, seeing what we do and how we do it would help them all in their work.

The President then read an invitation from Mr. Thomas Adams, as follows:—

"On behalf of the Commission of Conservation, we would welcome a delegate from the Ontario Horticultural Association at a Conference to be held in Ottawa on Friday, the 19th inst., at ten a.m. Sir John Willis will take the chair, and the object is to form a Civic Improvement League for the whole of Canada."

W. B. BURGOYNE: If there is a little time to spare, I think further reference to the matter introduced by Mr. Adams in his invitation would be worth while. For some years we have regretted the lack of money forthcoming from the American Government for the American Civic Association. I think we would be very poor in Ontario if we did not have the Government at our back in the grant of \$12,000. The American Civic Association, although meeting at Washington, and sometimes addressed by members of the Government, even the President of the United States, gets no support or pecuniary aid under their system of Government. We have always desired that we might have something like the American Civic Association in Canada, and it is coming about in this way through the Conservation Commission, and through Mr. Adams' advent to Canada, and if the time is given to this, owing to the support it will receive from the Dominion Government, which is paying all the expenses of this Conservation Commission, this new organization will succeed as the American Civic Association never did on the other side, because of the fact

that it has behind it the Dominion Government. I think the finest work ever done in any democratic country is going to be done in the Dominion of Canada in this connection.

Moved by A. H. SCOTT, seconded by C. A. HESSON: "That as the Ontario Horticultural Association depends in great measure for the dissemination of its principles and the carrying out of its purposes upon the literature which has been the outcome of its Annual Convention, it is hereby recorded as the particular wish of the Tenth Annual Convention, that the next issue of the Report from the Horticultural Societies of the Province of Ontario should number at least 14,000 copies, and that the following be a committee to wait on the Hon. Mr. Duff in this regard:—

Mr. T. D. DOCKRAY, Toronto.

Mr. W. B. BURGOWNE, St. Catharines.

Rev. A. H. SCOTT, Perth.

Rev. G. W. TEBBS, Hamilton. Carried.

Moved by J. H. BENNETT, seconded by J. LOCKIE WILSON: "That this Association nominate or elect a representative to attend the Convention of the Commission of Conservation, to be held in Ottawa on Friday, the 19th inst., at 10 a.m., and that Mr. R. B. Whyte, Ottawa, and Rev. A. H. Scott, of Perth, be delegates to attend."

Moved by Dr. F. E. BENNETT, seconded by W. B. BURGOWNE: "That the incoming President name a committee to arrange for an excursion, either to Rochester or Ottawa, or both, during the month of May or June, whenever is the best season to see the different shrubs of flowers in bloom at that period." Carried.

A Committee for the above purpose was appointed, namely: J. Lockie Wilson, F. E. Bennett, of St. Thomas, W. B. Burgoyne, St. Catharines.

Mover by W. B. BURGOWNE, seconded by Rev. A. H. SCOTT: "Having regard to the desirability of having legislation in Ontario to enable cities, towns, and municipalities to prepare town-planning schemes in order to secure the improved layout of towns, more spacious surroundings to buildings and healthier conditions of home life, we, the Ontario Horticultural Association in Annual Convention assembled, resolve to petition the Legislature of the Province to consider the desirability of passing a Town-Planning Act, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Premier and the Provincial Secretary of Ontario."

C. A. HESSON: I find that we have representatives from thirty-nine societies at this Convention, out of a total eighty-six societies in the Province. Also I have a total of 139 delegates. You will permit me to emphasize the matter of the card system which we are trying to work up, because by the use of those cards we are going to know just exactly who visits the Convention and what Societies are affiliated and paying attention to our Convention.

After considerable discussion as to whether the Ontario Horticultural Association should be represented by one of their members at the National Council of Women, a motion favoring this was defeated.

CALIFORNIA IN SUMMER FROM A HORTICULTURAL STANDPOINT.

BY W. T. MACOUN, DOMINION HORTICULTURIST.

Comparatively few Canadians visit California during the summer months. It is when the frost and snow of winter make life, for some, less enjoyable in Canada than at other seasons of the year that their thoughts are turned to the

sunny south and those who can afford to do so, or who can arrange to do so, go to California, there to find a genial contrast to the cold which they have left behind and a greenness and wealth of bloom which they would have to wait for months to see if they remained at home.

It was the writer's privilege and pleasure to visit California this year in summer and to motor for hundreds of miles over those perfect roads for which California is noted, and to see many of the interesting places there, including the Panama Pacific Exposition at San Francisco and the Panama California Exposition at San Diego.

Coming down from Oregon by the Union Pacific Railroad one awakens in the morning to find oneself in the great Sacramento Valley of California, some 300 miles in length and 50 to 60 in breadth. The land is apparently quite level and if it were not for the large oak trees scattered over the valley which give a very park-like effect one would be much reminded of the level prairies of the drier parts of southern Alberta. Grain growing and stock raising appear to be the principal occupations of the settlers and in the month of August, with the exception of the large native oak trees already mentioned, there was little of interest for the horticulturist. There is little irrigation in this part of the Sacramento Valley, the grain being grown without it, and in the latter part of August after the grain had been cut and threshed and after several months of dry weather the country looked very brown. As one approaches Sacramento, about ninety miles north-east of San Francisco, orchards of various kinds of fruit become more numerous, but the land continued level and the scenery not particularly attractive. Berkeley, which is across the bay eastward from San Francisco is a university city and the home of many people whose business is in San Francisco. It was here that the meeting of the American Pomological Society was held and the writer made this his headquarters for nearly a week. I had often heard of the beauty of Berkeley, but in the first week of September when I was there there was little bloom in the gardens and some of our own Ontario towns with their maple or elm avenues, green lawns, and well-kept flower gardens are, in my judgment, much more attractive than was Berkeley at that season of the year. It is so dry there and water is so scarce that few persons attempt to have lawns. It is necessary to water continuously, I was told, to keep the grass green and the absence of grass is the thing that is most noticeable to an easterner. The result is that what flowers there are have not the green setting which is so essential if one is to get the most pleasing effects. The scarcity of grass and lawns in California is well brought out in a few words in a story in a recent number of one of the American magazines.

"Two young people were sitting conversing on a bench near Pasadena in southern California.

"He—'It's one of my favorite loafing places and its unique. I am always happy up here.'

"She—'Why there's grass!'

"He—'I said it's unique. You can rate a Californian as closely by the size of his lawn as you can from a commercial agency. Grass costs a lot of money.'

"'I never thought' she mused, 'that I'd be so pleased at a tiny tuft of grass under a hedge; how different our points of view are.'

Owing to the absence of rain and the absence of street watering, and few of the streets seemed to be oiled at Berkeley, the shrubs, trees and herbaceous plants were very dusty. I never realized what a drought resistant plant the geranium is until I saw it in California. It is the commonest flower in the gardens there, the plants being large and shrub-like, hedges in many places being made of them, but

even geraniums, showy as they are, do not look very well growing in dust and unrelieved by grass, and the individual flowers at this time of year were not of very good quality.

One would expect to find grass on the university grounds, if anywhere, but green lawns in summer are not attempted even there. They have some good plants for covering the ground which are used instead of grass. One plant which is very effective is the English Ivy, which forms a close mat of green and is very refreshing when in contrast with dry grass or simply earth. Then the wild strawberry of the west coast (*Fragaria chilensis*) stands the drought well and makes a good ground cover. This is used about one of the university buildings. Other thick leaved plants such as *Sedum* and *Mesembryanthemum* are also employed in places on the boulevards in front of residences to take the place of grass. The principal flowers in the gardens were geraniums, dahlias and gladioli. In places where people could afford to use sufficient water, most of the annuals grown in eastern Canada were found and it was a surprise to me to find so few plants in bloom in September that are not found in our own gardens. It is in winter, in spring, and in early summer when one sees the largest number of flowers in California that one does not have at home. Among climbing plants in bloom at this season the *bougainvillea* and morning glory are the two most generally seen. The morning glory grows to a great height and is very effective as is the *bougainvillea*, which one sees in two shades of color. A climbing species of *solanum* with bluish potato-like flowers was very attractive in southern California.

Most of the interesting trees and shrubs used for ornamental purposes in California are introduced species. The eucalyptus in several species is the most outstanding tree, the Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*) being, perhaps, the commonest. One sees it everywhere as it seems to thrive even in the driest places, without irrigation. It grows rapidly, making, when young, from twelve to fifteen feet or more of growth in a year. The trees are more ornamental when young than when they get to be tall trees as the latter, though striking, are rather ragged in appearance. The bark drops off the trunks of the trees making the ground about them untidy, unless the bark is kept removed. Next to the eucalyptus, the Pepper Tree (*Schinus molle*) is perhaps the commonest tree. It is used very freely as a shade tree and is quite attractive in appearance, but is not so popular as it once was as scale insects affect it badly. It is of a pendulous habit with acacia-like foliage. The acacia, of which there are many species, is used very much as a street tree, the Black Acacia, which is of a rather upright habit of growth, being most met with. Palms are, of course, in evidence nearly everywhere, but are in greatest abundance in southern California. Two types of palms which are more common than others are the Date Palms of which *Phoenix canariensis* is the most planted for ornament, and the Fan-leaved Palms or *Washingtonias*. It is unfortunate that in many places in California these palms are used on grounds where the architecture of the buildings is distinctly northern or east American, with the result that they, or the house, look out of place. Associated with southern architecture or when planted in avenues or when grown as single specimens not associated with buildings of an architecture which seems foreign to them these palms are very stately and impressive.

Grevillea robusta, which in the east we grow as a pot plant in the conservatory, is a good sized tree when grown in the open in California. The Monterey Cypress (*Cypressus macrocarpa*) is a picturesque native evergreen which is frequently met with. In the dry valleys, except along the rivers where poplars, willows and box elder resemble somewhat the trees found in Western Canada, one sees an almost

entirely different vegetation from at home. The big Tree (*Sequoia gigantea*) of the Sierra Nevada Mountains and the Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) of the coast regions are among the most noted native trees on account of their great size. Great areas in California now covered with orchards were little more than deserts with few if any trees before the irrigation water came to entirely change the face of the earth. Go to the top of a hill as we did in a number of places and see the miles upon miles of orchards with dry and barren places in contrast and you will realize what wonders water has wrought. The irrigation water is carried in pipes below ground with upright pipes at intervals from which the water is led through the orchards in open ditches.

The variety of crops which can be grown in California is wonderful, in the cooler districts and higher elevations the apple is grown in large quantities and in addition to the other fruits which we are familiar with in Canada there are oranges, lemons, grape fruit, avocados, pomegranates, figs, dates, walnuts, almonds, olives, grapes for raisins and grapes for eating fresh, and what not. One may even eat the fruit of Burbank's Spineless Cactus. Most of the fruits above mentioned were ripe when we were there.

While California was visited at a season of the year when there was perhaps less to attract the lover of horticulture, especially the lover of flowers, than at any other time, the greatness of the resources and the variety of the climate in different parts of the State was impressed upon us. California is about 800 miles in length and from 150 to 350 miles in breadth, being the second largest State. In the north the average rainfall at the coast is about forty inches while in the south it is, perhaps, one fourth of this. There is a range of mountains near the coast and east of this are the great dry interior valleys in which most of the fruit is grown. The Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, two of the largest, are together about 500 miles long and reach a width of sixty miles. It is very hot and dry in these valleys in summer while at San Francisco and other places at the coast the temperature is moderate and the nights cool. Owing to the great amount of moisture the country is more wooded along the coast in the northern part of the State than in the south.

One cannot give in a short paper a very good idea of the horticulture at the San Diego and Panama Pacific Expositions. In planning and producing the landscape effects which were so marked a feature of both of these expositions, there was a great variety of material to work with and it was used in a most skilful manner. This was more apparent at San Diego where the smaller size of the buildings did not seem so much out of proportion to the size of the trees and shrubs as in San Francisco, but at both the effects were very fine. The flower gardens were rather disappointing at the exhibition in San Francisco, but it was early September when they were seen and doubtless they were better earlier in the season. Dahlias, gladioli, roses, sweet peas, and begonias were the principal flowers in bloom, and the individual flowers were, on the whole, not of exceptional merit. In the Palace of Horticulture, under the great dome, there was a lack of plants. The exhibits of fruit were not large at that time, except from California and Canada and the Canadian exhibit, on the whole, and the Canadian apples in particular, were unsurpassed.

It was our pleasure to spend between two and three hours with Luther Burbank at his house and trial grounds at Santa Rosa, where he very courteously showed us some of his new things. Throughout the visit to California the greatest courtesy was shown by all horticulturists and everything possible done to entertain us.

Coming home to Ontario in the latter part of September and finding abundance of green lawns and beautiful flowers, finer, we thought, than those of the same kind seen in California, Canada looked good to us, but we shall have to visit California in winter or spring before making final comparisons.

VACANT LOT GARDENING.

GEO. BALDWIN, TORONTO.

In writing a paper on Vacant Lot Gardening one must go back a few years and see where and how it originated.

At the time of the Egyptian War in 1883-4-5, the British Isles were suffering from a great trade depression, factories all over the country were closing down and throwing men out of employment. It was at this time that the late Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the inventor of the improved screw-nail, and an authority on the growing of orchids, advocated the back to the land movement, and startled rural England with the problem of giving every man, "Three Acres and a Cow." No question was probably held up to more ridicule than this. The idea of providing every rustic with three acres and a cow, unfortunately for its author, fell to the ground, but it produced one good result, viz.; the passing of the Allotments Act in 1887 (the late Queen Victoria's Jubilee year) by means of which country, town, and city dwellers are enabled to obtain plots of land for gardening purposes. It is needless for me to explain the workings of the allotment system in England, suffice it to say that there are many allotment gardens under cultivation in cities, towns and hamlets, which are most successful. The gardeners have to pay a shilling per statute rod per annum; several of the large land owners subdivide parts of their estates for this purpose. Seventeen years ago the idea was first introduced to the City of Philadelphia, and has met with unqualified success, starting off with sixty-seven gardens the first year, and considerably over 600 gardens last year, with a total aggregate value of the crops raised of over \$30,000. Minneapolis, Detroit and other cities in the United States also have their vacant lot gardens, and a few years ago the movement established itself in Canada, Calgary, Fort William, Hamilton, and finally Ottawa, and Toronto falling into line, and being the Superintendent of The Toronto Vacant Lots Cultivation Association, I will give you an idea of how the work is carried on here.

Mr. H. J. Dingman is the father of the movement in Toronto, and through his untiring energies and after a six months' campaign, he was successful in getting it started, and it is at present working under two heads, first the Rotary Club, and then the Toronto Vacant Lots Association, the latter getting started on May 27th, 1915, with the following officers and directors:

SIR WM. R. MEREDITH, President.

NOEL MARSHALL, Vice-President.

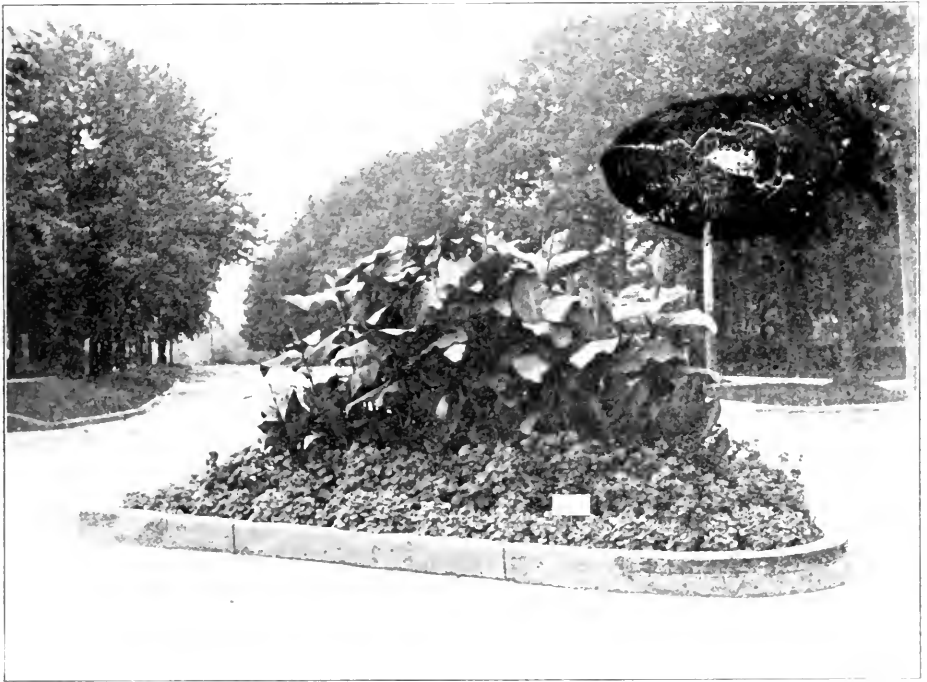
D. A. DUNLAP, Treasurer.

GEO. BALDWIN, Secretary and Superintendent.

DIRECTORS: DR. C. C. JAMES, SIR JOHN WILLISON, FRANK RODEN, DR. C. J. O. HASTINGS, H. J. DINGMAN, J. LOCKIE WILSON.

The first purpose for which our work was organized was the opening of an opportunity for those in need to acquire material supplies by their own efforts in cultivating tracts of City land which were otherwise lying in waste, and to improve

the lives of those to whom we assign gardens. This will continue to be our main purpose, it will improve the health, and the material welfare of its beneficiaries, in a more practical and far-reaching way, without pauperizing them, than any other organized philanthropic work which is being carried on in our fair City. The initial proceedings consist in obtaining the use of vacant land, plowing and harrowing the soil, and providing seeds, for which a nominal charge is made of \$1 from the tenants who do their own planting, cultivating, and gather the matured products. After supplying their family needs they sell any surplus that remains. While acquiring health and happiness, and receiving valuable training and experience, the men, women, and children join in increasing their material supplies. As their own work produces the results they are not pauperized but encouraged

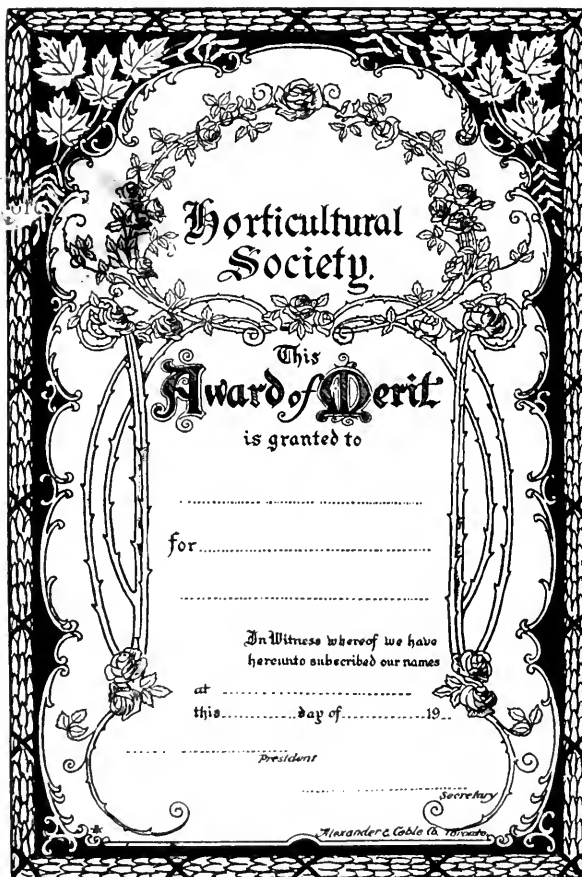


Cannas and Geraniums at Street Intersection, St. Thomas.

to be more industrious and self dependent and acquire greater ability and self respect. In the centre of the districts, as near as possible, a demonstrating plot is situated, where on Saturday afternoon and evenings the Superintendent instructs the gardeners in the proper methods of sowing seeds, showing the proper depth to sow in drills, the proper distance between rows, and special instructions in the growing, cultivating and spraying of potatoes, the staple vegetable.

It was very edifying to find the interest that was manifested, especially by those who had had very little practical experience before. The Association was also good enough to provide for the free spraying of potatoes, which was very much appreciated, and was instrumental in keeping the potato bug from doing any material damage. Each gardener is given a blank form, to be filled in by him at the close of the season, showing when seeds were planted, amount of ground used for each kind, and results, giving an approximate value of the total crop. These blank forms have been in the majority of cases returned filled in, and considering

the lateness in starting and the very inclement weather, the results were as good as anticipated. The gardeners have to remove all stakes and burn rubbish by October 20th, on which date the Association make preparations for the next season by hauling and spreading manure (which was this year given free by The Union Stock Yards), then plowing and staking the ground into lots, so that all that it will be necessary to do in the spring will be to harrow the land and allot the gardens to applicants; consequently, we look forward to a more successful year. Let me offer a few words in praise of the work accomplished by the Rotary Club, which is a body of business and professional men, banded together for the purpose



Neat Form of Diploma for Horticultural Societies

of benefiting mankind in general. Out of their own pockets they carried on the work this year, of taking care of over 19 acres comprising 130 gardens, and they estimate the total value of the year's crop at \$5,700, and when you consider this amount goes into the pockets of the deserving poor, I think you will agree with me that they have done remarkably well and deserve great credit.

They have certainly convinced our City Fathers that the undertaking can be carried to a successful issue, and that it is worthy of the City's support, and should not be left to a few to bear the expense. The Rotary Club, like our own Association, have decided to carry on the work again next year, our two committee's

have met together and discussed ways and means whereby the City will be divided up between us, and both work in harmony for the general good of the community and avoid overlapping. Our Association is indebted to the Rotary Club for the splendid spirit which they have shown towards our branch. We also have to thank the Agricultural Department for the distribution to our gardeners of a small book on gardening, edited by Mr. S. C. Johnston. We are also indebted to the City and other generous persons for the loan of vacant land. And as The Toronto Vacant Lots Cultivation Association is kept up by voluntary contributions we have to thank, on behalf of the beneficiaries, those who kindly contributed and made it possible to carry on the work. It is the intention of the Association to try to double their efforts for 1916, and to offer prizes for the best kept and most productive gardens. A series of lectures to be given by the Superintendent during the winter on gardening is being arranged. It is not my intention of giving details of gardening now, and my main object in complying with Mr. Lockie Wilson's request to read a paper on Vacant Lot Gardens was to try to induce the delegates of this convention to take the matter up in their own towns and districts. I may add that I shall be only too pleased to give any further information now or by letter to any one desiring same. I omitted to state that the size of the lots we assign to the gardeners is about 5,000 square feet, and that the front three feet of every garden must be planted with dwarf nasturtiums, and as one of our blocks of land was three-quarters of a mile long you can imagine what a blaze of bloom we had.

After singing the National Anthem the Convention for 1915 was brought to a close.

ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN 1915.

Societies.	Members' fees.	Legislative grant.	Municipal grants and donations.	Gate receipts at exhibitions.	Total actual receipts.	For exhibitions.	For seeds, bulbs and plants and Civic Improvement.	Lectures and periodicals.	Officers' salaries.	Total actual expenditure.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Amherstburg	90	121	85	.....	384	.....	333	.....	15	380
Barrie	115	234	180	35	643	178	227	7	35	637
Belleville	103	95	50	.....	251	.....	193	13	25	293
Berlin	208	363	200	152	1,086	454	243	23	75	1,127
Bowmanville	95	66	.....	.....	161	.....	140	.....	15	163
Brampton	223	174	.....	.....	414	.....	283	112	.....	427
Brantford	249	266	100	.....	615	*206	233	57	100	669
Cardinal	52	49	.....	.....	109	.....	101	.....	.....	113
Carleton Place.....	188	90	30	45	353	*10	222	9	.....	318
Cayuga.....	50	54	114	.....	218	.....	152	27	.....	231
Chatham	208	75	108	.....	393	.....	231	.....	.....	302
Chesterville	56	37	.....	.....	94	.....	73	.....	15	103
Clifford	99	190	20	230	727	293	40	.....	30	616
Clinton	190	133	31	.....	375	.....	202	.....	10	375
Cobourg	83	71	.....	.....	168	.....	93	43	2	168
Dryden	55	54	37	19	282	63	93	*22	25	281
Dundalk	42	50	6	.....	122	32	62	6	10	139
Dundas	106	75	.....	76	400	37	119	54	25	286
Durham	56	74	10	19	197	59	68	1	30	189
Elmira	74	110	.....	24	208	68	68	42	.....	199
Essex.....	114	75	20	.....	216	.....	135	.....	.....	147
Fergus	70	52	10	12	148	80	20	.....	15	172
Fort William.....	99	101	30	.....	249	96	82	3	.....	256
Galt	221	223	114	46	613	244	164	72	75	697
Goderich	139	97	45	.....	281	.....	205	73	20	315
Grimsby	72	68	.....	.....	141	.....	41	48	.....	106
Guelpb	166	215	100	60	668	.....	207	124	.....	649
Haileybury	65	106	54	29	286	240	.....	.....	35	371
Hamilton	457	474	50	.....	1,041	.....	449	96	100	920
Hanover	141	116	36	13	335	.....	201	16	20	285
Hespeler	85	64	.....	.....	241	.....	173	45	10	241
High Park	125	90	.....	.....	218	83	.....	.....	20	196
Kingston	190	77	.....	54	352	296	.....	.....	50	563
Kingsville	97	109	60	.....	315	.....	185	.....	20	286
Lindsay	75	57	.....	.....	138	122	41	.....	25	200
London	400	383	.....	.....	811	73	249	226	110	801
Markdale	40	66	10	.....	177	51	73	.....	.....	165
Midland	78	82	.....	4	166	30	115	2	5	178
Millbrook	69	52	.....	.....	121	.....	64	33	.....	119
Milton	107	75	.....	17	200	49	68	.....	.....	191
Mitchell	112	85	6	.....	212	.....	124	54	15	217
Napanee	60	51	20	.....	145	.....	138	31	25	197
Newcastle	78	60	.....	.....	138	5	131	2	.....	164
Oakville	105	83	.....	.....	201	.....	162	6	.....	185
Orangeville	127	143	.....	16	447	61	333	.....	.....	468
Oshawa	180	106	.....	.....	287	.....	224	.....	.....	255
Ottawa	614	470	257	.....	1,350	156	654	.....	150	1,364
Owen Sound.....	116	145	29	36	576	159	101	8	30	372
Paris	133	138	125	54	514	141	162	79	.....	493
Perth	186	178	31	.....	500	.....	268	93	25	545
Peterborough	348	228	100	.....	688	12	421	96	50	690
Pictou	74	68	.....	.....	142	.....	96	13	20	144
Port Credit	78	75	10	.....	164	35	19	56	.....	159
Port Dover	87	135	136	22	422	219	95	57	40	444
Port Hope	136	103	.....	.....	239	.....	139	70	10	226
Richmond Hill	85	75	36	.....	196	61	64	.....	.....	189

* For lawns and gardens, etc.

ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES
IN 1915.—Continued.

Societies.	Members' fees.	Legislative grant.	Municipal grants and donations.	Gate receipts at exhibitions.	Total actual receipts.	For exhibitions.	For seeds, bulbs and plants and Civic Improvement.	Lectures and periodicals.	Officers' salaries.	Total actual expenditure.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
St. Catharines	772	800	417	330	2,460	445	732	26	200	2,113
St. Thomas	1,339	800	872	.....	4,176	.....	3,369	69	426	4,164
Sandwich	213	167	554	.....	1,185	44	581	4	50	1,308
Sault Ste. Marie	69	67	.....	.....	149	43	*23	.....	25	139
Seaforth	87	106	25	.....	384	.....	248	18	25	383
Smith's Falls	103	162	200	17	482	60	438	13	.....	573
Sterling	67	62	2	.....	142	6	101	34	.....	175
Stratford	501	343	15	.....	939	.....	713	11	60	950
Strathroy	211	113	.....	.....	324	54	165	37	25	324
Streetsville	96	69	.....	.....	165	10	98	48	5	168
Tillsonburg	143	102	45	18	487	70	190	7	25	439
Toronto	1,503	500	467	44	2,806	451	279	28	100	2,456
Walkerton	75	67	.....	42	192	25	91	39	22	242
Walkerville	362	250	250	.....	882	.....	660	.....	50	848
Waterloo	111	140	25	33	317	53	135	24	40	306
Westboro	92	61	.....	.....	154	6	74	.....	.....	109
Weston	145	108	10	.....	299	124	118	.....	14	340
Whitby	109	60	.....	.....	234	.....	154	51	.....	248
Winchester	112	127	55	.....	356	22	201	.....	60	342
Windsor	537	549	500	.....	1,735	.....	1,564	39	75	2,131
Woodstock	102	74	100	43	333	67	76	6	35	277
Totals	24,420	11,833	5,787	1,490	38,139	5,093	18,899	2,173	2,519	48,021

* For lawns and gardens, etc.

STATEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP AND LEGISLATIVE GRANTS FOR 1914-15.

Societies.	Expenditure in 1914, on which grant for 1915 is based.	Membership.		Legislative grants.		
		1914	1915	1914	1915	1916
	\$ c.					
Amherstburg	363 14	122	90	157	121	108
Barrie	727 81	212	175	236	234	188
Belleville	271 74	104	103	90	95	93
Berlin	1,142 87	315	266	325	363	320
Bowmanville	150 19	104	95	83	66	62
Brampton	436 84	238	223	166	174	156
Brantford	656 67	372	249	224	266	216
Cardinal	123 76	70	52	68	49	40
Carleton Place	218 42	132	188	75	90	122
Cayuga (organized in 1915) .....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	64
Chatham (organized in 1915) .....	.....	.....	208	.....	.....	125
Chesterville	93 75	51	56	46	37	38
Clifford	676 67	104	151	240	190	176
Clinton	338 85	180	190	137	133	135
Cobourg	189 00	93	83	96	71	61
Dryden	139 41	71	55	75	54	77
Dundalk	140 73	57	63	62	50	48
Dundas (organized in 1915) .....	.....	.....	106	.....	.....	92
Durham	235 43	65	56	74	74	57
Elmira	343 56	100	86	126	110	67

STATEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP AND LEGISLATIVE GRANTS FOR 1914-15.—Continued.

Societies.	Expenditure in 1914, on which grant for 1915 is based	Membership.		Legislative grants.		
		1914	1915	1914	1915	1916
	\$ c.			\$	\$	
Essex (organized in 1915)			114			64
Fergus	142 50	62	70	57	52	57
Fort William	253 69	137	123	108	101	91
Galt	640 34	241	221	225	223	214
Goderich	254 68	125	139	116	97	104
Grimsby	183 67	84	69	93	68	43
Guelph	610 09	238	166	277	215	188
Haileybury	332 54	96	91	101	106	107
Hamilton	1,226 83	618	457	495	474	329
Hanover	318 43	139	141	100	116	102
Hespeler	182 97	71	85	73	64	76
High Park	220 75	130	125	134	90	78
Kincardine	166 41	74		84	61	
Kingston	177 65	120	190	254	77	176
Kingsville	350 10	91	97	104	109	89
Lindsay	138 80	83	75	59	57	65
London	1,078 83	431	400	433	383	288
Markdale	207 90	59	60	72	66	53
Midland	223 06	103	78	92	82	61
Millbrook	133 35	73	69	61	52	46
Milton (Re-organized in 1915)			105			71
Mitchell	227 35	109	112	98	85	79
Napanee	139 09	61	60	66	51	60
Newcastle	157 32	77	78	75	60	58
Oakville	203 23	120	105	79	83	70
Orangeville	439 84	132	127	158	143	138
Oshawa	266 01	146	180	102	106	106
Ottawa	1,331 26	525	614	494	470	470
Owen Sound	454 98	130	140	152	145	121
Paris	416 87	136	133	106	138	145
Perth	512 06	196	186	212	178	171
Peterborough	628 70	270	360	305	228	251
Pictou	179 46	90	74	89	68	52
Port Credit (organized in 1915)			78			57
Port Dover	458 26	91	87	121	135	121
Port Hope	253 64	145	136	118	103	88
Richmond Hill (organized in 1915)			85			65
St. Catharines	2,560 37	957	772	800	800	677
St. Thomas	2,415 01	1,070	1,370	614	800	800
Sandwich	498 38	169	213	80	167	344
Sault Ste. Marie	178 45	85	90	99	67	56
Seaforth	343 59	84	87	84	106	108
Smith's Falls	542 04	114	103	202	162	153
Stirling	168 37	75	67	61	62	57
Stratford	825 03	500	501	159	343	349
Strathroy	293 96	150	211	142	113	130
Streetsville	168 13	100	96	75	69	64
Thornbury	124 34	65		73	48	
Tillsonburg	288 54	115	143	114	102	136
Toronto	2,140 21	630	1,179	500	500	500
Walkerton	179 25	84	75	80	67	54
Walkerville	718 84	273	362	305	250	287
Waterloo	389 94	162	111	123	140	98
Westboro	153 76	84	92	75	61	50
Weston	268 83	151	158	128	108	119
Whitby	163 50	75	109	67	60	85
Winchester	363 50	139	112	103	127	106
Windsor	1,817 38	406	537	433	549	614
Woodstock	215 70	79	102	129	74	89
Totals	33,576 62	13,160	14,465	11,839	11,438	11,475

PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES OF HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Societies.	Presidents.	Secretaries.	Address.
Amherstburg	O. Teeter	Rev. F. O. Nichol	Amherstburg.
Aylmer	F. L. Wagner	A. J. Elliott	Aylmer.
Barrie	J. F. D. Norman	T. T. Young	Barrie.
Belleville	A. R. Walker	W. Jeffers Diamond ..	Belleville.
Berlin	J. A. Hallman	Wm. Downing	Berlin.
Bowmanville	R. Jarvis	Jas. Deyman	Bowmanville.
Brampton	T. Thauburn	F. T. Jennings	Brampton.
Brantford	E. E. C. Kilmer	H. S. Tapscott	Brantford.
Cardinal	J. F. Carr	J. F. Harries	Cardinal.
Carleton Place	Wm. Findlay	J. A. McDiarmid	Carleton Place.
Cayuga	M. McConnell	Geo. L. Woltz	Cayuga.
Chatham	Jno. Glassford	W. McK. Ross	Chatham.
Chesterville	Miss H. Moad	A. E. Bolster	Chesterville.
Clifford	R. M. Hazlewood	Jno. R. Scott	Clifford.
Clinton	M. D. McTaggart	Thos. Cottle	Clinton.
Cobourg	E. W. Hayden	C. R. Gummow	Cobourg.
Dryden	Dr. Dingwall	Alex. Kennedy	Dryden.
Dundalk	Dr. F. Martin	W. T. Rundle	Dundalk.
Dundas	F. E. Lennard	Jas. A. Kyle	Dundas.
Durham	Jno. Morrison	Chris. Firth	Durham.
Elmira	C. P. Ruppel	C. W. Schierholtz	Elmira.
Elora & Salem	Wm. McPhee	W. O. Mendell	Elora.
Essex	L. L. Barber	Rev. H. Millar	Essex.
Fergus	Jno. Malcolm	J. C. Templin	Fergus.
Ford City	Jos. L. Reaume	Ulysses G. Reaume ..	Ford City.
Fort William	Paul Vanderkaa	Chas. W. Wilson	Fort William.
Galt	Edward Lane	R. S. Hood	Galt.
Goderich	Jno. Stratton	W. Lane	Goderich.
Grimsby	T. P. Jenkinson	W. B. Calder	Grimsby.
Guelph	R. E. Nelson	J. E. Britton	Guelph.
Haileybury	A. B. Cox	A. B. Iliffe	Haileybury.
Hamilton	Jno. A. Webber	Mrs. R. B. Potts, 15 Bruce St.	Hamilton.
Hanover	D. Luesing	Miss F. Kirchner	Hanover.
Hespeler	Theo. Buck	E. H. Birkin	Hespeler.
High Park	Albert Chamberlain ..	A. E. Whatmough	491 Keele St., Toronto.
Hillsburg	Mrs. Alex. Orr	Miss Z. Barbour	Hillsburg, R.R. 2.
Kingston	Lieut.-Col. A. E. Kent..	A. W. McLean	Kingston.
Kingsville	W. E. Delany	J. E. Brown	Kingsville.
Lindsay	A. M. Fulton	Jas. Keith	Lindsay.
Listowel	J. M. Campbell	A. St. G. Hawkins	Listowel.
London	Wm. Hayden	A. M. Hunt	London.
Markdale	R. W. Ennis	Miss Florence Lemon..	Markdale.
Midland	R. G. Nesbitt	Mrs. A. F. Bryant	Midland.
Millbrook	A. T. Armstrong	W. S. Given	Millbrook.
Milton	Robt. Stewart	Mrs. Thos. Dale	Milton.
Mitchell	Jos. Goforth	A. J. Blowes	Mitchell.
Napanee	E. J. Pollard	W. S. Herrington	Napanee.
Newcastle	Dr. McIntosh	Mrs. J. E. Matchett ..	Newcastle.
Oakville	W. S. Savage	L. V. Cote	Oakville.
Orangeville	Dr. R. N. Kyles	H. F. Tuck	Orangeville.
Orillia	Dr. A. P. Ardagh	Isaac Day	Orillia.
Oshawa	D. A. Valteau	Mrs. E. J. Jacobl	Oshawa.
Ottawa	R. J. Farrell	H. W. Jackson	195 Wallace St., Ottawa.
Owen Sound	Arthur Burt	Miss J. S. Maughan ..	Owen Sound.
Paris	W. N. Bell	Wm. Young	Paris.
Perth	Hy. Taylor	N. G. Dickson	Perth.
Peterborough	Walter Stocker	C. H. Williamson	Peterborough.
Pictou	Jno. L. Graydon	Walter T. Ross	Pictou.

PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES OF HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—Continued.

Societies.	Presidents.	Secretaries.	Address.
Port Credit	A. W. Briggs	W. H. Arms	Port Credit.
Port Dover	Jno. Aldredge	Jno. Aldredge	Port Dover.
Port Hope	A. G. Aldrich, M.D.	W. T. Greenaway	Port Hope.
Richmond Hill	J. H. Dunlop	Walter H. Watson	Richmond Hill.
St. Catharines	W. B. Burgoyne	Mrs. Pirie Blain	St. Catharines.
St. Thomas	Dr. F. E. Bennett	R. W. Johnson	St. Thomas.
Sandwich	Dr. W. J. Beasley	A. R. Marentette	Sandwich.
Sault Ste. Marie	J. W. LeB. Ross	W. B. Culbert	Sault Ste. Marie.
Seaforth	A. F. Cluff	A. D. Sutherland	Seaforth.
Smith's Falls	W. T. Ferguson	H. S. Hunter	Smith's Falls.
Stirling	Mrs. Bissonnette	Mrs. T. H. Matthews	Stirling.
Stratford	D. R. McPherson	S. R. McConkey	Stratford.
Strathroy	J. R. Smith	R. F. Richardson	Strathroy.
Streetsville	W. J. Graydon	Jno. Keir	Streetsville.
Thornhill	R. A. Nisbet	Miss M. Simpson	Thornhill.
Tillsonburg	V. A. Sinclair	H. Fairs	Tillsonburg.
Toronto	Frank Roden	O. St. Geo. Freer	59 Chelsea Ave., Toronto.
Walkerton	M. G. Dippel	Jas. Tolton	Walkerton.
Walkerville	C. D. Brown	W. H. Smith	Walkerville.
Waterloo.....	Robt. Simm	J. Uffelman	Waterloo.
Westboro	T. B. Cole	Miss B. Davidson	68 Fifth St., Ottawa.
Weston	Jno. Dickin	J. M. Pearen	Weston.
Whitby	Rev. Jos. Fletcher	R. M. Tipper	Whitby.
Winchester	J. D. Stewart	E. N. Elliott	Winchester.
Windsor	Mrs. C. W. Cadwell	H. J. McKay	Windsor.
Woodstock	Hy. Inder	Jno. Whitehead	Woodstock.

FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Fruit Growers' Association
OF
Ontario
1915

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



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1916

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TORONTO

To His Honour SIR JOHN STRATHEARN HENDRIE, C.V.O., a Lieutenant-Colonel in
the Militia of Canada, etc., etc., etc.,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the honour to present the Forty-seventh Annual Report of the Fruit
Growers' Association of Ontario.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES S. DUFF,

Minister of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
TORONTO, 1916.

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Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario

OFFICERS FOR 1916

<i>President</i>	DR. A. J. GRANT, Thedford.
<i>Vice-President</i>	F. A. J. SHEPPARD, St. Catharines.
<i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>	P. W. HODGETTS, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.
<i>Executive</i>	OFFICERS and ELMER LICK.
<i>Transportation Agent</i>	G. E. MCINTOSH, Forest.
<i>Auditor</i>	D. CASHMAN.

DIRECTORS.

DIV. 1. R. B. WHYTE, Ottawa.	DIV. 8. F. A. J. SHEPPARD, St. Catharines.
2. E. CASSELMAN, Iroquois.	9. P. ANGLE, Simcoe.
3. F. S. WALLBRIDGE, Belleville.	10. DR. A. J. GRANT, Thedford.
4. J. G. WAITE, Wicklow.	11. C. W. GURNEY, Paris.
5. ELMER LICK, Oshawa.	12. A. STEPHENSON, Longwood.
6. W. F. W. FISHER, Burlington.	13. A. BROWN, Owen Sound.
7. R. H. DEWAR, Fruitland.	

Ontario Agricultural College: PROF. J. W. CROW.

Vineland Experiment Station: F. M. CLEMENT.

REPRESENTATIVES TO FAIR BOARDS AND CONVENTIONS.

Canadian National: H. T. FOSTER, Burlington.

London: DR. A. J. GRANT, Thedford; ALBERT STEPHENSON, Longwood.

Ottawa: W. T. MACOUN, Ottawa; D. JOHNSON, Ottawa.

Ontario Horticultural Exhibition: ELMER LICK, Oshawa; R. H. DEWAR, Fruitland; H. T. FOSTER, Burlington; and P. W. HODGETTS, Toronto.

COMMITTEES.

Horticultural Publishing Company: P. W. HODGETTS, Toronto.

New Fruits: W. T. MACOUN, Ottawa; PROF. J. W. CROW, Guelph; F. M. CLEMENT, Vineland Station.

Historical: A. W. PEART, Burlington; W. T. MACOUN, Ottawa.

TREASURER'S REPORT, 1915

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, Dec. 31, 1914	\$708 25
Fees, 1915	309 10
Fruit sold	8 42
Grant	1,700 00
Miscellaneous	19 20
	<hr/>
	\$2,744 97

EXPENDITURES.

Annual meeting	\$93 75
Committees	144 52
Periodicals	728 00
Transportation	1,392 66
Printing	46 75
Miscellaneous	31 70
Balance on hand	307 59
	<hr/>
	\$2,744 97

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Reporting, Maud E. Coe	\$50 00
Printing, J. Frank Osborne ..	35 00
Expenses, W. J. Saunders	8 75
	<hr/>
Total	\$93 75

COMMITTEES.

Directors' Meeting:	
Dr. Grant	\$20 45
Geo. French	47 70
P. W. Hodgetts	4 30
Elmer Lick	56 92
C. W. Beaven	15 15
	<hr/>
Total	\$144 52

PERIODICALS.

<i>Canadian Horticulturist</i>	728 00
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TRANSPORTATION.

G. E. McIntosh, services and expenses	\$1,392 66
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PRINTING.

College Press, membership cards (post cards) \$36.00; letterheads and envelopes (directors) \$10.75	\$46 75
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Exchange	\$1 70
Audit (2 years)	20 00
Dominion of Canada guarantee	10 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$31 70

Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario

ANNUAL MEETING

The fifty-sixth annual meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario was held in the Carls-Rite Hotel, Toronto, on January 19th, 20th and 21st, 1916.

At ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, January 19th, 1916, President ELMER LICK, Oshawa, called the meeting to order.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

ELMER LICK, OSHAWA.

As President of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association I am glad to welcome you to the annual meeting of the Association.

During the past year death has removed the immediate Past-President of the Association, the late Robert Thompson, of St. Catharines. This has been a very serious loss to the Association, and to the fruit growing interests of the Province of Ontario. The late Mr. Thompson with his unselfish desire for betterment of all fruit growers was ready at all times to advise with all fruit growers of the Province of Ontario who desired his advice. His knowledge of the fruit conditions and markets was always helpful in any discussion. His confidence in co-operation as one of the main factors in the ultimate solution of marketing problems was always an encouragement to advancement. We mourn his loss as of a teacher, a friend, and a counsellor.

The late Major A. L. Kimmins, of Winona, left Ontario for the battle fields of France. He gave his life for his country. His deep interest in and business relation to the fruit industry of Ontario is so well known that it is only necessary to mention the fact to cause deep regret that another has left work here. This loss is a direct one to fruit growers, and is one that can be laid to the war.

The war in which Europe is engaged has already caused the fruit growers of Ontario a very heavy loss. The loss of life while not great as yet, is likely to be more serious in future. The interference with and increased cost of transportation, and in some cases lessened demand has interfered with the marketing of fruit to a serious extent. One feature that must be faced is the necessity of increased revenue for war purposes and the certainty of heavier taxes to raise this revenue.

The crops of fruit grown in the Province were probably never grown under such varying conditions. The returns from small fruits were variable according to location. Dry periods shortened and lessened the strawberry crop. Wet weather in many sections destroyed the last part of the raspberries. The plum crop was very large and not profitable. Peaches were never sold cheaper in the small towns of Ontario. It will be interesting to learn whether the grower received prices that were remunerative or not. A few years ago a basket of peaches worth to producer 40 to 50c. sold to consumer at \$1.00. Now when the price to consumer is 50 to 60c. what does the producer get. We hope that when these questions are considered on Thursday morning that we will be able to learn that it is possible by advertising and

co-operation to so market peaches at a price that will very greatly increase the possible number of consumers, and yet leave the producer a fair living wage.

The apple crop was very light, and the quality as bad as ever was known. In the western part of Ontario the crop was very light and scab and inkspot generally prevalent. The crop east of Toronto was larger than west of Toronto but similar conditions prevailed. The high cost of transportation rates to England and inferior service, often a month from loading to selling, has resulted in very serious injury to fruit with very low net returns. The western market was keen and took about all that was available, and at prices which were high. The crop was very much lighter in Eastern Ontario than was expected, many orchards which should have had a full crop, were light. This is to be regretted. Result will be that orchards which would in natural course of events have given a light yield will for 1916 be heavily loaded thus adding to the certainty of a very large crop for 1916. Apples for several years back have averaged about \$1.00 per barrel more in the odd years than in the even years. Thus a car of mixed varieties that was worth \$3.00 to \$3.25 f.o.b. in 1915 was worth \$2.00 or thereabouts in 1914, was worth \$3.00 in 1913, and in 1912 about \$2.15. The probability is that we may expect a \$2.00 price for 1916. What can we do as fruit growers to regulate the bearing of apples, so that we can get a more even crop year after year? That question is not on the programme but is one of the most important that can be considered. There is one phase of this that is beyond our control and that is the weather conditions. As fruit growers we are very largely dependent on the weather for our returns.

The crop of apples in 1916 is likely to be large all over America. The marketing conditions are beyond our knowledge. If European demand is small, as seems likely, then in order to get a fair price in Western Canada competition with British Columbia and Western states will be a problem. Several of the subjects for Friday have to deal with the marketing of apples.

The programme of this meeting is very largely co-operative, nearly every subject being along some line where the central thought is co-operation. It is expected that as a result of the discussions at this meeting a decided step forward will take place in the co-operative work of the fruit growers in the Province.

Fruit growing is one of the most noble callings, the returns have paid well during the past few years. It is likely that as increased supplies from large plantings come into markets that unless the expenses between the producer and consumer are very much lessened that the net results to the grower will be very small.

On the other hand, if the price to the consumer can through co-operation be kept low, and at same time transportation and distribution expenses reduced to lowest possible points; then through the larger market resulting from low prices, there can yet be returns to the grower that will pay well for the labor of production.

We have reason to thank our Ontario Government for its continued interest in fruit growing and also our Secretary, Mr. P. W. Hodgetts, for his highly valued services. We regret that the Fruit, Flower and Honey Show could not be held again this year owing to no satisfactory building being available.

We, as fruit growers, are deeply indebted to the Fruit Branch at Ottawa for services rendered. The crop reports and telegraphic reports bi-weekly have been of very great value to the fruit growers and I hope will be remembered by a suitable resolution thanking the Hon. Martin Burrill, Minister of Agriculture, for the interest taken in fruit growing, and for the means provided thus making it possible to furnish fruit growers with such practical and helpful information. I hope also that such resolution will remember the fruit Commissioner, Mr. D. Johnson, the

active, energetic head and guiding hand in the preparation of this valuable information.

One of the principal lines of work of this Association is the work of Mr. G. E. McIntosh, Transportation Agent. His work has been of very great value and when presented will speak for itself.

My final word is to plan carefully, and economize on labor and expenses. Co-operate in every way possible to lessen difference in price between producer and consumer. Pack and grade to high standard and no matter what comes as result of war we yet can as fruit growers, with the record of our past work on our minds, meet with confidence the difficulties of the fruit grower as they present year by year to us their ever varying problems. With confidence in the quality and reputation of our fruit let us demonstrate to the Canadian people and to the world that our fruit may have equals, but no superior.

TRANSPORTATION REPORT.

G. E. MCINTOSH, FOREST.

As the different grievances of the fruit growers and the grounds upon which they base their claims for improvements of transportation service have been fully presented by me at previous meetings of the Ontario Association, and also at the Dominion Conference held in Grimsby a little over a year ago, my remarks to-day will be directed more to a review of the work carried on through your transportation department for the past year only.

When I first attempted this work in your behalf a few years ago there was need of a systematic effort, Dominion-wide, to obtain proper shipping facilities for the fruit industry in Ontario, and in each of the other fruit-producing Provinces although British Columbia has probably very little reason for complaint at the present time. That need exists to-day. Here in Ontario, this work has been undertaken with some determination, and with a measure of success, nearly all which success has been beneficial to other Provinces. We have endeavored to add to our effort the past year an educational campaign: first by attendance at meetings of several of the local Associations, in the early part of 1915, particularly those not affiliated with the Ontario Association; and during the shipping season, by bulletins and circulars surrounding the shipping and marketing problems, court and commission rulings that would be helpful to the growers and shippers. These have in many instances been of great assistance to the shipper, and we also have instances reported where the circulars were the means of preventing financial loss.

The agricultural industry is to-day producing over one-third of the total freight earnings of the railways of Canada, and yet the shipping end of this industry is probably given less attention than any other branch. Boards of Trade, manufacturers, grain growers, millers, lumbermen and nearly every organized body of shippers find it necessary to continually study and interpret the transportation and marketing problems, and the longer I follow this work for the fruit growers the more thoroughly convinced I become of the fact that as shippers of a valuable, but a perishable commodity—the product of an infant industry—there will be transportation difficulties that will require constant attention for the welfare of the industry.

It is quite true that the prosperity of our country depends largely upon the railways, and Canada is still in a condition that railways and more railways are a necessity to its prosperity, but it is up to those who represent the different industries of our country just as you represent the fruit industry to see to it that commercial progress and development is not checked by the imposition of prohibitory freight or express charges, conditions or privileges by those who know little of the productive or marketing conditions; but rather that they encourage these industries to the very limit. In regards to the fruit industry here in Ontario my experience has been that the railways are willing to co-operate in some ways, but their method of proceeding is mighty slow without the aid of the Railway Commission.

The people want the railways to do well. We are interested in them, but we are opposed to those who monopolize the corporations, absorb their earnings by increased watered stock or otherwise burden them with a debt which they try to pay for out of the traffic furnished by the public, and yet we leave it in the power of these companies to fix their own rule of conduct. In other words, we are, as a people, without the reins of power for remedying many of the little details that make marketing a success, because of the limited power we give our Railway Commission. As I have before pointed out:

It has no power to award damages for delay in transit.

It cannot issue an order in reference to rough handling or pilfering.

It has no jurisdiction over the settlement of claims.

It cannot issue an order in reference to delays, jolting or rough coupling.

It has no jurisdiction over navigation companies, other than those controlled by a railway company.

It cannot issue an order for the extension of a privilege.

The Commission may mediate, report, advise, investigate, order—all good things in themselves, and sometimes very effective, but when it comes to the vital point of enforcing necessary rules of action as above, it is absolutely helpless. Let the law or let there be legislation to extend the jurisdiction of the Board whereby they can furnish the rule of conduct, and let the railroad pay the penalty if it fails. No service which the Government undertakes can be more useful, and no duty which rests upon it more imperative than to secure for the public always and everywhere equal treatment by every railway carrier. The purpose of such legislation, as I pointed out in Grimsby, briefly defined, would be as follows:

To enable shippers to secure cars in reasonable time.

To enable farmers, stockmen and fruit growers, to promptly market perishable freight.

To empower the commission, when necessary, to provide a minimum speed limit.

To enable contracts to be made and carried out on a basis of reasonable service.

To make railroads responsible for failure of such duties.

To fix reasonable penalties to ensure reasonable service.

To ensure proper handling of shipments.

To enable the Railway Commission to make rules and regulations with respect thereto.

To provide for the establishment of reasonable reciprocal demurrage charges.

To secure under proper rules the unloading and releasing of cars by shippers.

To exempt railways from penalties where compliance with the law is prevented by cause not reasonably anticipated, or from accident.

Railroads which give reasonable service need not fear such a law; those which do not give such service should be compelled to do so.

Give shippers a fair show to secure a fair service for a fair rate.

I simply point out these facts relative to the powers of the Railway Commission to show that in quite a few instances shippers cannot secure, even on application to the Commission, concessions that appear to be an absolute necessity for market extension. Therefore, many complaints have been dealt with and will have to continue so by personal discussion with representatives of the different railway and express companies, and through the Canadian Freight Association.

As I previously pointed out, the educational campaign by bulletin or circular, was inaugurated, and a limited number issued for circulation, and in this work the Dominion Fruit Division assisted. Other matters dealt with were as follows:

In February last the Canadian Freight Association on behalf of the railway companies under the jurisdiction of the Board made application for a general increase of freight rates. It was proposed to advance class rates 1c. fifth class, and to practically wipe out the Fruit Commodity rates to Western Canadian points, substituting therefore a rate advance of from 5c. to 30c. per 100 pounds. Two sittings of the Board were attended in behalf of the fruit interests, an effort being made to show:

(a) That the increase was unwarranted and would be highly prejudicial to the fruit interests generally.

(b) That an increase would hamper and deter expansion of the fruit trade.

(c) That it would minimize orchard development and lessen production.

(d) That it would create an advantage to our competitors in the western Canadian markets.

This commodity rate was first established by an order of the Board in 1904, when fresh fruits were lowered from third to fourth class rate in carlots to Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie and Brandon. Other points were added by the railways in 1908, and as late as 1914 still other points were added without request. It was pointed out that the establishing of this rate relieved for the Ontario growers a threatened condition of over-production of fresh fruits, it opened a market that not only resulted in encouraging increased planting and an extension of producing districts, but it developed a freight tonnage of from four carloads in 1904 to about 750 carloads to the western markets in 1915. The counties of Prince Edward, Northumberland and Ontario, in Eastern Ontario, and Lambton County in Western Ontario were developed as fresh fruit centres under this tariff, and with the proposed increase of about \$50 a car, Eastern Ontario would be ruined as a producing centre, because the larger producing section would have to flood their local markets, and they are not producing in sufficient quantity to compete.

With prospects of greater production and the present depressed conditions growers require greater advantages in the western markets than they at present have. Ontario has to compete in that market against the western Province, with its shorter haul, and against the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, which market these States use as a dumping ground, and thereby regulate the prices. This being the condition an increase of freight rates from Ontario could not be met by increased prices for the product, and would, therefore, create a decided advantage for our competitors. The States I have mentioned marketed last season in 47 different Western Canadian cities at a freight rate of from 80c. to 1.12½ on soft fruits and a blanket rate of 75c. on apples. In fact it is only in

the nearby markets of the West that we can successfully compete even under present conditions. The proposed increase would mean an additional charge of

\$58.00 per car to Battleford and North.

48.00 per car to Brandon.

52.00 per car to Camrose.

52.00 per car to Edmonton.

56.00 per car to Medicine Hat.

56.00 per car to Saskatoon.

30.00 per car to Winnipeg.

44.00 per car to Portage la Prairie.

The decision of the Board on this appeal has not yet been given and the old rates stand for the present.

In connection with this appeal it is interesting to note that while the Interstate Commerce Commission recently permitted an increase of freight rates to American railways having a higher average in earnings per mile of line, than the Canadian railways and this might be used in argument favoring a reduction, but their expense is also higher, and as an instance we might refer to taxation. In 1913 the earnings per mile for American railways was \$3,582.00 and taxes amounted to \$444 per mile. The same year the earnings per mile for Canadian railways was \$2,512 while their taxation was but \$83.00 per mile.

We were again threatened with an increase of freight rates by the Canadian Pacific Railway and Grand Trunk Railway filing notices that they would withdraw the concurrence filed with the Railway Commission, the effect of which was to concur in joint tariffs issued by the Canadian Northern Railway lines west. The Canadian Northern Railway retaliated by revoking its concurrence in joint tariffs issued by either the Canadian Pacific or Grand Trunk Pacific.

The board has within the past few weeks made it clear that under the railway act joint rates are obligatory, and while all the railways concerned seem at least to agree in an effort to get rid of them, in view of their action; joint rates as contemplated by the act are intended for the general convenience of the public, so as to facilitate the movement of the freight traffic, and the companies will not be allowed to destroy the system. The withdrawal of this tariff would undoubtedly have meant a very large increase in freight rates.

Our appeal for one-third rebate on L. C. L. shipments to concentration points for re-shipment in earloads was again referred to the Board, and I am advised an order covering this will be issued at the same time as the order covering the eastern freight rates case.

You will remember a recommendation made in my report and adopted at the 1913 meeting of this Association that navigation companies be placed under the jurisdiction of a bill in the House of Commons, covering the recommendation which created some excitement among the different navigation companies. The whole matter arose from the refusal of the Northern Navigation Company to accept freight shipments for Sault Ste. Marie. The past season, however, I am glad to report, the Soo service was re-established, and was of a great benefit to the Western Ontario shippers.

The other recommendations for amendment of the Railway Act adopted by this Association, whereby punishment could be meted out to rough handlers, and placing the control of privileges and concessions under the Board of Railway Commissioners were introduced in Parliament in the form of Bill 85, given one reading and referred to a joint committee of the House and Senate in which stage it has yet to be dealt with. The breaking out of the European war stopped the passage of all legislation except measures for war purposes, and we, therefore, cannot press the matter.

All shippers will more or less appreciate the establishment the past season of the L. C. L. commodity rate on apples to the principal western markets. The old rate to Winnipeg for instance for L. C. L. shipments was \$1.08 per 100 lbs. The new rate is \$1.02 in bags or boxes and 81c. in barrels. Other points are covered by similar reductions.

In regard to mixed cars of fruit and vegetables to points east of Port Arthur. An effort was made to allow the mixing of all vegetables with fruit at the fourth class rate. This, however, was not conceded, but it was generally understood that tomatoes should be classified as fruit, and I think in most instances were accepted as such.

The shippers from Queenston and Niagara-on-the-Lake were successful in having established a joint tariff covering shipments via Canada Steamship Lines and Canadian Northern Railway express, which was a decided advantage in reaching points east and north of Toronto, situated on the Canadian Northern Railway lines. I may say an effort is now under way for a still more favorable service for the shippers at the points mentioned, and covering a greater area, but at the present I cannot speak definitely enough to refer to the matter in detail.

During the year we have succeeded in having a team track and a fine fruit shelter constructed at Forest, which have been of splendid service to the shippers at that point.

The supply of refrigerator cars was a serious matter a few years ago, and while even now there are times when considerable delay is experienced yet we must agree the service has greatly improved. Realizing the importance of having cars when the fruit is ready to move, I have endeavored to impress this upon the railway representatives, and have the past two years with your assistance been able to supply them before the rush comes, with a fair estimate of the number of cars that will be required and the probable shipping period at each point. This has been appreciated by the railways, and they assure me it is a great help in arranging for an adequate supply of cars. One of the railway companies which we criticized two years ago for having gone behind in its refrigerator car equipment from 955 cars in 1908 to 941 cars in 1912, is to-day credited with having 1,990 refrigerator cars, while other lines have also made some increases, there being 4,716 refrigerator cars to-day compared with 2,466 in 1909. It requires an equivalent of say 100,000 cars to market the fruit and vegetable crop of Ontario. These cars have an average haul of 216 miles. The total box and refrigerator car equipment of all the railways operating in Canada is 151,323, so that approximately two-thirds of the entire freight car supply would be required to move the output of this great industry. In 1914 during the apple movement in Ontario my records show that more refrigerator cars were required for this commodity alone than all the Canadian railways possessed. However, we appreciate the fact that the supply is now being increased. In 1909 there was one refrigerator car for every 2,023 of the population. To-day there is one for every 1,696 of the population.

It has been a difficult matter to keep acquainted with proposed changes in the Canadian freight classification, and we, therefore, appreciate a recent order of the Board of Railway Commissioners in which the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association is included in the list of those who are to receive a copy of all proposed changes by the Canadian Freight Association, and thirty days allowed for filing objections.

It is difficult, if not impossible for the average fruit growers to become thoroughly familiar with classifications, railway or express tariffs and the many supplements and changes.

Therefore, we purpose to further the work of transportation bulletins by undertaking to keep the shippers advised of the existing privileges under these tariffs, and any changes that may effect the movement of the crop.

This covers briefly the more important matters accomplished during the year. Many complaints have been received, also several suggestions for improved service. In each instance a careful investigation was made and consideration given the different suggestions. At the present time negotiations are being carried on with a view of having several of these complaints dealt with by the carriers in a way that will be satisfactory to the shippers.

I might report that the request for a team track at Burlington Junction has been brought before the proper railway officials, and they appear to favor the construction of such; but first of all must they have permission of the council to cross the public road east of the depot, which has not up to the present time been secured. To those who may be present from that point I would suggest that there be no time lost in having their council take action so that the work, if it is granted, can be placed in the railway company's estimates for next season's improvements. It was my privilege to look over the situation at Burlington and I quite agree with shippers that their request is reasonable. Our efforts in their behalf, however, are blocked until the local matter referred to receives attention.

A request has been made for a fruit shelter at the same point. This also is being held back because of the delay in having the town council take action *re* the crossing.

Beamsville shippers require better facilities for receiving shipments at the H. G. and B. terminal. The present shed is quite inadequate for properly protecting and assorting the amount of express L. C. L. shipping that is being done. Complaint of these conditions and also the track loading facilities were forwarded to me, and are now before the superintendent of the line for consideration. He has requested that I meet him in the near future to go into the matter thoroughly. Up to the present the correspondence is not very favorable to any change being made, but we feel the H. G. and B. Co. will endeavor to remedy conditions in some manner, and avoid a reference of the complaint to the Commission.

The following requests were presented to the Canadian Freight Association:

(1) That the privilege granted previous to the season of 1914 to mix earloads fruit and vegetables shipped to Ontario and Quebec points, at 4th class rate, be continued.

(2) That the classification be amended whereby an attendant can be sent with one or more heated refrigerator cars or box cars in which stoves have been placed to protect the property, and said attendant be given free transportation both ways.

(3) That whereas shippers have been charged freight on the weight of false floors and fittings supplied for refrigerator cars on Western shipments, an allowance of at least 700 lbs. from the earload weight be made in addition to the \$3.00 now allowed for material.

Mr. Ransom, the chairman of the Association, advised me that the railways represented by the Association were not agreeable to granting application covered by items 1 and 2. In regard to item 3, dealing with an allowance in weight on false floors furnished for cars, he advises that this matter has been held open pending the result of further investigation.

These and other matters to which I will not refer to-day have not been taken before the Railway Commission because of the pending eastern rates case.

There was an intimation that one of the express companies contemplated re

fusing to accept L. C. L. shipments of fruit in leno covered baskets. Upon investigation we found the order was enforced at one point only, and was brought about by a shipper making claim for loss on shipments of this character. The incident, however, brings up a problem which the fruit growers and the express companies must face in the near future. The leno covered package is rapidly growing in public favor, and smaller markets will soon be demanding them. Many such markets will probably never be large enough to permit of carload shipments, and it will, therefore, be necessary for the express companies to devise some methods of equipping express cars on regular trains running through some of the fruit sections with collapsible racking in order to carry this package with any satisfaction. This is a matter upon which I would like to hear some discussion. The question of increased rates for leno covered baskets in L. C. L. lots will undoubtedly be brought up before very long, especially if express cars have to be racked, and I would be pleased to know the feeling of the meeting in this regard. During the past two years there has been a desire on the part of the express companies to refuse delivery of this package because of its delicate nature when loaded along with other express, but it was pointed out to company officials that the traffic was not very heavy and we would undertake to discourage L. C. L. shipments as much as possible. I believe, however, the time has about come when some permanent steps will have to be taken.

The outlet from Ontario into the western market by the opening up of the Cochrane route, giving a fifth morning delivery, and in some cases four days, will undoubtedly improve conditions in many ways. There will, for instance, be less tie-up of cars at terminals, and this will result in more prompt delivery of cars to the shippers. We cannot help but appreciate anything and everything that tends to develop transportation facilities be it ever so small, because the greatest drawback to-day to the fruit industry is the want of proper facilities and a quick service for getting into the distant markets. It is true the great wave now sweeping throughout Ontario in favor of public ownership in transportation is an important factor in solving some of the marketing problems of the fruit producer. It would be a great advantage for local marketing, but with the present rapid development of the industry we cannot afford to be tied to the local markets, and, therefore, must continue to press our demands for transportation service that will permit us to reach out for business.

In some of the newer fruit districts shippers have recently made request for a low rate on small quantities of various fruit being assembled at central points for re-shipment in carloads. The request is a just one and unless our appeal to the Railway Board for the one-third rebate on such shipments is decided in the near future, I am of opinion we should appeal for a concentration rate. Under such a tariff certain varieties of fruit, for instance early varieties of apples could be marketed much more profitably, because carload shipments could be collected where at present the apples never reach a market because of wagon hauls making it unprofitable both from cost of delivery and damage to the fruit. I have in mind two or three sections of Ontario where these circumstances exist. The average haul is 9.6 miles. Comparing this with a report from 114 fruit producing counties of the United States under similar conditions, for which statistics have been collected, it would cost \$2.79 per load of 2,300 lbs. or 12 cts. per 100 lbs. for apples; \$3.53 per load of 2,181 lbs. of fruit other than apples, or 16 cts. per 100 lbs. to make wagon delivery to the shipping point.

Niagara Peninsula shippers will remember the serious losses sustained early

in July of 1914, through delays and the supplying of improper cars for Montreal shipments via Canadian Express. The past season an effort was made to co-operate with this company by undertaking to supply them with specific data relative to quantity of shipments and probable dates for the early part of the season, particularly at certain points, to avoid if possible a recurrence of the experiences of 1914. Our efforts, however, were unsuccessful because of the actions of a certain under-official well known to the shippers of that district. It was the only instance during the past three years where our efforts to improve service were indifferently dealt with. Every other official of every other company was always ready to hear our suggestions and sought such statistical information as we were able to provide because it was in their interests to do so. We want express service—that is what you pay a high rate for. The express company wants the traffic, therefore, anything that tends to improve conditions, benefits both, and the official that cannot be big and broad enough to measure up to a mutual co-operative plan is not a valuable asset to any company. It is not so much a question of rates with the fruit growers as it is service, and we should at least have such rights and privileges as the Railway Act allows.

Railroad regulation and supervision by commission have come to stay; there can be no question of that fact. A corollary, however, of control and supervision should be protection, so that we must not be unreasonable in our demands. Let our requests be not only in the public interest, but also a matter of justice to the carriers.

Although shipping conditions via water routes have improved under our agitation to have navigation companies placed under the jurisdiction of the Railway Commission, I still urge the support of that measure by every fruit shipper. Let me remind you that since Confederation public funds equal to \$43 per capita has been spent in construction and maintenance of the water routes in Canada. The annual expenditure for improvements of harbors, rivers and canals is increasing year by year, and the charges are being silently borne by the people. The Government has a large fleet of dredges, ice breakers and tugs continually employed in assisting navigation. Our rivers are buoyed and lighted, wireless telegraphy and many other aids to navigation are maintained and operated by the people of Canada—practically all of which are free to the vessel men, and for which they are not compelled to make any sacrifice. Is it unjust or unfair to ask then that the public be surrounded by some safeguards in return for these many privileges? Is it too much for the people to ask some assurance be given them that their interests will be protected? As fruit shippers we are concerned because out of the 52,000,000 tons of freight passing through the various canals last year the products of agriculture supplied over 8,000,000 tons which was only exceeded by the products of mines. Vesselmen claim that parliament should not surround them with restrictions of any kind, but because of such conditions it is a well known fact that Ontario fruit growers have lost good markets in favor of foreign competitors.

A re-adjustment of carload express rates to branch lines in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba is desirable, as the bulk of the business to-day is on the branch lines.

A stop-in-transit privilege for unloading in the western market has been advocated, and is worthy of consideration.

There are other suggestions—many in fact—that might be mentioned and which if applied would no doubt widen the field of distribution. All that I can say, however, is to get together, and stand together in your demands. Keep

records of your shipments and be able to supply these records when occasion demands for just as sure as marketing in sharp competition with each other means disaster to the fruit industry, just as certain will neglect of the transportation problems spell ruin to this important branch of agriculture.

Ontario fruit producers cannot afford to allow either to exist any more than the North Pacific Distributors, the California Fruit Exchange, and several other large organizations that saved the situation for the growers by co-operative methods. You represent too grand and great an enterprise to permit any such calamity, and the sooner the carriers and the growers realize this the better it will be for all. Think of it—by placing a valuation of \$200 per acre for an apple orchard; \$300 for peach, pear, plum and cherry, \$350 for small fruits and \$350 for grapes, and you represent an Ontario industry with an approximate capitalization of about \$100,000,000. Twenty per cent. is said to be a fair average return. Therefore, this industry can perhaps safely be estimated to carry on an annual \$20,000,000 business. These figures may not be absolutely correct, but they are nearly so, and will serve to illustrate just why, as fruit growers, you are deeply concerned in the question of transportation.

When a dealer who holds the fruit but a few days passes it out over the counter at a profit in excess of the man who plants, cultivates, prunes, sprays, harvests the crop and maintains his skill and vigilance through years of toil; and when the transportation company receives 15c. more for carrying a barrel of apples 146 miles, than the grower does for the fruit, it is evident there is something wrong with the transportation and marketing systems.

In carrying on my work I have been impressed with the need of better selling methods for the fruit industry, more efficient organization, whereby the principles of co-operation will be more thoroughly applied in marketing, and in reducing production costs. Organizations of this kind in the United States are far in advance of those in Canada, while Ontario fruit growers in particular are making slow growth with regard to efficiency along these lines. I do not make this reference in the spirit of criticism, but simply to point out that while such conditions continue to exist and the fault lies with the individual growers—it is going to be some time before the full strength of the fruit industry of this Province will be felt by those who are to-day profiting by these conditions. Co-operative methods will span the gulf that now exists between the producer and the consumer. It will obtain the best possible transportation service, regulate distribution, and forever dispel the danger of over-production.

THE CHAIRMAN: Have the railway companies a right to make a new tariff without notice?

A.—The railway can make a new tariff and file it with the Railway Commission, and unless there is an objection it goes into effect.

MR. HODGETTS: Did you get notice of that change?

A.—No, this is a new tariff, it is not a new classification.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there not some way by which we can get notice of these changes so that we can have time to consider them?

A.—I have been striving to do that, and I have only succeeded as to classification. I am in hopes that in the near future all tariffs will be filed with the Fruit Growers' Association.

Q.—What is the reason for the change?

A.—I presume the reason is that the railways have asked for an increase in freight rates, and it does not look as though they are going to grant the increase.

But this proposed increase in charge on refrigerator cars will meet about half of the proposed increase in freight rates. The thing to decide is, is it a fair request? If you get an iced car you have to pay for the ice. If you get a heated car should you pay for the heat?

Q.—Is that a fair price for the heat?

A.—That is the question that you will have to decide. The cost of the heater should not enter into the question, because they are returned. I do not suppose the cost of the heater would be over \$15.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think it would be well to appoint a committee to take into consideration this question and report later.

Moved by MR. CLEMENT and seconded by MR. FRY, that the President select four members to act with him on a committee to consider the proposed charges for heated cars. Carried.

A. W. PEART: I have recently read that investigations have been made in the United States as to the amount of money that goes into the producers' hands as compared with the amount of money paid by the consumer. Taking the general run of farm products the result of the investigation goes to show that the producer gets 45 per cent., leaving 55 per cent. going to the various agencies. That is a most important question. I think proposed changes in the freight tariffs should be presented before the Fruit Growers' Association.

MR. McINTOSH: May I suggest that the matter should be referred to your transportation committee.

MR. FITZPATRICK: Do the fruit growers get 45c. on the dollar?

MR. PEART: I am speaking of the gross amount, not the net amount. Sometimes the net would be nil.

MR. FITZPATRICK: From my experience as a fruit grower and a farmer I do not think the fruit growers get as large percentage as the general farmer.

MR. FOSTER: Are there some other things in this report that should be discussed here? We tried to get some better accommodation, and Mr. McIntosh tried his best to help us, and I have hopes that we will yet get it. Our experience at Burlington is that we have had fair accommodation from the express companies; the only thing we lack is a little better supervision by the local agent. We are lacking in the careful handling of the fruit from the platform to the car.

MR. McINTOSH: The local agent is supposed to see that the fruit is properly handled. Is it fair to ask express companies to carry leno covered baskets in L. C. L. shipments at the same rate as baskets.

MR. ROBERTSON: Have they been doing that?

MR. McINTOSH: Yes, the same rate per 100 lbs. Do you think it is fair that they should carry that awkward package at the same rate?

MR. EDWIN SMITH: We have to put up with these packages at the Grimsby pre-cooling plant, and we hate the sight of them because we know we cannot handle them properly, or to the same advantage as we can the covered basket. I do not think it is fair to ask the express companies to handle them for the same price as the ordinary basket. I do not like to encourage the leno basket in L. C. L. shipments. I think the fruit should go to the consumer without injury and without loss.

MR. ROBERTSON: I fail to see the package that carries the fruit through the express companies without loss or injury. We ship by both Canadian and Dominion Express and the Dominion is handled by the Canadian as far as Hamilton. Unless we route them by the Dominion the Canadian will handle the

fruit as far as they go, and then hand them over to the Dominion or the Canadian Northern, making two charges when they might go right through by the Dominion. One shipment was to Parry Sound.

W. G. HORNE: Has the Canadian Express Company the right to refuse to accept leno covered baskets. The agent at Clarkson positively refused to accept them on account of a claim that was made for injury. They were accepted at Lorne Park Station the same day.

MR. MCINTOSH: That was the case to which I was referring in my report. I think the express company would be justified in refusing to accept any package that was not properly packed. There is a feeling on the part of express company officials that something should be done with regard to that package.

MR. HUBERT: I do not believe any company can carry that package as cheaply as another. If the price we are paying for leno packages is right, then we are paying too much for the other.

MR. FOSTER: A man at Grimsby has made a cover which can be placed on the top of the leno basket and they can be shipped seven or eight high from here to Montreal without injury. I am not selling the cover, but it was tried out this summer.

W. G. HORNE: We shipped from Lorne Park and nothing was said, but they refused them at Clarkson.

REPORT OF THE HISTORICAL COMMITTEE, 1915.

A. W. PEART, BURLINGTON, AND W. T. MACOUN, OTTAWA.

Owing to the report of last year being the first of the kind presented to the Association, it was, in consequence, somewhat comprehensive and discursive, in endeavoring to trace several of the leading events in the growth of the Society and the development of the fruit industry of Ontario.

This report will take up other events not yet recorded, leaving others again for a future occasion.

In 1904-05 several of the local co-operative Societies united in a central organization known as the Co-operative Fruit Growers of Ontario. It marked a distinct advance in the co-operative principle, its chief work being to furnish supplies and act as a bureau of information to its members.

Later on in 1913 the same spirit of intensive co-operation led to the formation of the Central Selling Association.

As local co-operation was a great step forward in the interests of the grower, so has been the amalgamation of the various bodies into one selling organization. The various local units are able to dispose of their apples to better advantage through the central, since the latter has wider facilities to keep in touch with the markets everywhere and is able to fill an order promptly with the varieties in the quantity and quality desired. The consumers and dealers also know where to place an order with the assurance that if there are apples it will be filled. In 1913 there were thirteen affiliated societies and in 1915 three more in addition. For a small fee it also sells apples for the private or independent shipper.

At various points in the Province since the year 1909 the Department of Agriculture of the Ontario Government has started demonstration orchards. They take an ordinary apple orchard of bearing age and sometimes a neglected one, and

give it good care with the idea of making it an object lesson to a locality as to the possibilities of an orchard.

To the uninitiated the returns from a well kept orchard when the product is sold intelligently, seem large. If, however, it costs a dollar per barrel to put the apples on the trees ready for picking, and another dollar to get them off and load them in the car, it is quite clear that over a term of say five years the profits will not be unduly heavy.

The "Fruit Marks Act," now known as the "Inspection and Sales Act," was passed by the Dominion Government in 1901. Since then from time to time it has been amended as experience would appear to warrant. For many years apple growers and shippers felt that if they required to grade and pack according to the Act there should be some official recognition of such, as in the inspection of wheat. At the Dominion Fruit Conference at Grimsby in 1911 the matter was fully discussed—the outcome being that certificates are issued by inspectors at points of shipping when desired, showing the result of the inspection so far as it had gone. This is an advantage, since it helps to protect the shipper later on in case of dispute.

On February 10th, 1911, fruit growers of Western Ontario and the Niagara Peninsula to the number of about 800, went to Ottawa and entered a strong protest before the Government of the day, in the House of Commons, against the proposed free listing of staple fruits between Canada and the United States. In the subsequent general election the protest was ratified.

The Vineland Experimental Station was started in 1907, the property being donated to the Ontario Government by the late M. F. Rittenhouse, of Chicago. Located in the heart of southern Ontario it has a distinct field of usefulness, and as the years go around it will, no doubt, evolve new varieties of fruits and vegetables of practical merit, as well as ideas of care and culture valuable to the horticulturist.

Notwithstanding the war the fruit grower has done fairly well with his product during the past year. Apples were scarce and in many districts the quality was poor owing to climatic conditions and excessive moisture, which encouraged the growth of scab. Good apples sold at fair prices and even those of indifferent quality found a ready market. Most of the crop was consumed in Canada. This is one of the signs of the times. Canadians are beginning to appreciate the fact that home grown apples are as good or better than those imported from foreign countries. The axiom, that the farther north a product can be successfully matured the better the quality, holds good of the apple.

In 1905 Prof. Reynolds of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, sent two car loads of tender fruits to our Canadian Northwest. This was followed up in the next year by the St. Catharines Cold Storage and Forwarding Company. These pioneer shipments have opened the way for an increasingly valuable trade in tender fruits with the Prairie Provinces, which is rapidly growing year by year.

THE LATE DR. WM. SAUNDERS—HIS WORK IN HORTICULTURE.

Dr. William Saunders, C.M.G., who died at London, Ont., on September 13, 1914, in his 79th year, was born in Devonshire, England, in 1836, coming to Canada, with his parents, at the age of twelve years. The family settled at London, and there he lived until he went to Ottawa in 1887 to become Director

of the Dominion Experimental Farms, which position he held with marked ability until 1911, when failing health obliged him to give up his work. He spent about a year abroad, and then went back to London where he resided until his death.

Dr. Saunders was keenly interested in many things, but we believe that in horticulture he had his greatest delight during the past thirty-five or forty years. As a diversion from the confining occupation of a chemist, he, when a young man, sought the pleasures and benefits that the culture of fruits and flowers bring to those that love them. As early as 1868 he began to plant a fruit farm near London, Ont., and a committee of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association visiting this farm in 1873 have, in their report, the following words: "The fruit farm of Mr. Saunders in the immediate vicinity of London is the most extensive in the western portion of the Province of Ontario. It consists of a hundred acres under the closest fruit culture." When the large fruit farm was just beginning to produce a considerable crop of the tree fruits, the management of it became burdensome, and Dr. Saunders, therefore, sold this farm and purchased a much smaller place nearer to the city where, without any thought of making it profitable financially, he could continue to cultivate fruits and flowers in great variety. It was on this smaller farm, especially, that he collected ornamental trees and shrubs in great variety, and obtained a knowledge of them and their culture shown by him in later years, and enabling him to intelligently supervise the work in horticulture at the Dominion Experimental Farms. The desire to originate new, and if possible, better varieties, was very strong in him. He was one of the earliest hybridizers in Canada. He believed that the best way to obtain new varieties of merit was by combining the good qualities of two in one. In 1872 he read a paper before the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association on "Experiments in Hybridizing," in which he described the methods adopted by him and the results of his work between 1868 and 1872. "For five years," he states, "I have been working more or less in this interesting field, and have experienced some successes and many failures. Beginning in 1868 he made crosses with the gooseberry, grape, raspberry and pear, during the next five years. It takes a long time to originate, thoroughly test, propagate and introduce a new variety, and while Dr. Saunders did not live to see all his best things in the hands of the nurserymen, he had the satisfaction of knowing that at least some were well and favorably known. Of his earlier work, the Pearl and Red Jacket (Josselyn) gooseberries have won for themselves a good reputation among fruit growers. His Saunders' black currant, though in the trade for a number of years, is not so well known. His Eclipse, Magnus, Clipper, Climax, Eagle, Kerry, Success and Beauty black currants, all excellent varieties, are available to anyone who desires to grow them. His work with raspberries was mostly confined to the crossing of the red with the black cap. Many of these crosses, while heavy croppers, were not attractive in color, and while excellent for home use, did not appeal to the trade because of their dark color. The Sarah is one of the best of these, and is a most excellent variety for home use, and being late, it lengthens the raspberry season. Two other early red varieties are Brighton and Count, which are very hardy and productive, the former especially being a very heavy yielding early sort. None of his grapes are offered for sale, but his Emerald, a white grape, is one of the highest quality and excellent for home use, and his Kensington is a fine white variety. At the Colonial Exhibition in 1886, the Emerald grape was considered the best of the Canadian sorts exhibited.

While Director of the Experimental Farms, his enthusiasm for the production of new things did not become less, and the many hours of hard work spent in his

garden at the Central Farm are known only to a few who were intimately associated with him. His work with gooseberries, currants, and raspberries was continued there. There he crossed the gooseberry with the black currant producing a very interesting but sterile hybrid. Some work was also done with plums. Among ornamental plants he was especially interested in roses, and his Mary Arnott and Agnes roses, two fine varieties, are the results of his efforts. He originated some very interesting and ornamental hybrids, between the Thunberg's and Purple-leaved barberries which are at present under test at Ottawa.

His most important work in hybridization has been left to the last. Visiting the prairie provinces frequently as he did, he saw the need of hardy apples there, and the success of the wild Siberian crab apple (*Pyrus baccata*), at Indian Head, Sask., gave him the hardy material with which to work. This little crab apple, smaller than a good cherry, from one half to three-quarters of an inch in diameter, was used as the female parent of many crosses with hardy Russian and American apples of good size as the male. This work was begun in 1894 and continued in succeeding years. The first fruit was produced in 1899, when thirty-six trees bore, and five of these were of such size and quality as to justify their being propagated for more general test. In time about 800 trees were set out, a large proportion of which fruited. The largest of these first generation crosses were from one and one-quarter to one and three-quarters inches in diameter, a substantial gain in size over the mother parent. As rapidly as possible the best were sent out for test and some of these have proved very hardy, fruiting abundantly on the open prairie without protection. Among these may be mentioned the Jewel, Charles, Silvia, Prince, Tony, Robin and Elsa. So hardy are these that fruit of these crosses has been produced at the sub-station at Fort Vermilion in latitude 58, where the temperature frequently falls to between 50 degrees and 60 degrees Fhr. below zero.

Not content with hardy apples of so small a size, Dr. Saunders re-crossed the best of these first crosses with apples of larger size, in 1904, and from this work over 400 trees were obtained. Many of these have now fruited, some of which have produced apples two and one-half inches in diameter, and of good quality, which are being propagated and sent to the prairie farms for test. It is expected that some of these will prove quite hardy in places where apples of this size cannot at present be successfully grown. Even should they not prove sufficiently valuable to satisfy the settlers who would like to have apples equal to any grown elsewhere in Canada, Dr. Saunders has, at least laid the foundation of a hardy race of apples from which no doubt will eventually come varieties even better than those available at present.

The love of the beautiful in nature was very strong in Dr. Saunders, and he was able to give expression to this love in his work in beautifying the Central and Branch farms. Many countries, many botanic gardens, nurseries and seed catalogues were searched for plants and seed to test, in order to learn their value under Canadian conditions. Beginning in 1887 and continuing until 1911 he continuously endeavored to bring to Canadians from other countries, all that was best and most beautiful among trees and shrubs and flowers, and from the abundant material available, he was able to plan and plant the grounds at the Central Farm especially, in such a way that it is to-day, one of the most beautiful places in America.

Comparatively few knew of the work Dr. Saunders did in planning and planting the trees and shrubs along the Government driveway in Ottawa, but it should be recorded here that a large proportion of the driveway between St. Louis Dam and the Rideau River was planned and planted by him.

Canadian horticulturists have lost a warm friend in Dr. Saunders. He was a true amateur horticulturist, the love of the work standing out in everything he did. He was a member of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association from its early years, and was one of the few enthusiasts who kept the Association in existence before the commercial side of horticulture had developed much in Canada.

ROBERT THOMPSON.

In the sudden death of the late Robert Thompson, of St. Catharines, which occurred on February 9th, 1915, this Association and the public at large, suffered a distinct loss.

For many years Mr. Thompson had been an outstanding figure in the circles in which he moved. Few men during the past two decades have impressed themselves more strongly in connection with the various movements which have had for their objects the uplift of the rural population, not only of this Province but of the Dominion at large. Indeed his sphere of activity was not confined to Canadian soil alone; his services in connection with the organization of co-operative associations have been frequently sought for by our neighbors across the line.

Born in Ballynahinch, County Down, Ireland, Mr. Thompson came to Canada at a very early age. He spent the greater portion of an extremely busy life near St. Catharines in the building up and developing of his splendid fruit farm. His energy, however, led him, while a comparatively young man, to take an active interest in municipal and provincial movements of a public character. He was for many years indefatigable in his efforts for the advancement and progress of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, and also of various local organizations, in all of which he has been called to fill the position of presiding officer.

For a considerable period he was connected with the lecture staff of the Farmers' Institute, and in this capacity visited nearly every county in this Province, and many places throughout Canada.

The most outstanding feature of his life, no doubt, was the remarkable success of the co-operative work of the St. Catharines' Cold Storage and Forwarding Company, under his able management for many years.

Cut off suddenly in the prime of life, while mind and body were busily engaged in plans and effort for the well-being of brother fruit growers, Robert Thompson has left a great vacancy in our midst, and a record which should impress many of our younger men with a desire to take up the work when he and others have laid it down, and to press on to even greater achievements.

ALBERT EDWARD KIMMINS.

Little did we dream one year ago that the dreadful European war would be still raging to-day. This cataclysm is no longer confined to Europe, but is drawing in Asia and Africa as well, neither is the American Continent exempt from this world war. Many Americans and Mexicans are enlisting under the *Entente* colors, while Canadians, Australians and New Zealanders by hundreds of thousands are helping the Mother Land in her great hour of need. Canada although not the theatre of actual warfare is at war as a part of the British Empire. 250,000 men have already responded to the call and 250,000 more are on the eve of being enrolled.

Day by day our sons are joining the colors. Patriotism and the red blood of young manhood inspire them to smile at hardships and the risks of war. Many of our own profession have already given their lives. All honor to these brave men. We all hope that in the near future success may crown the efforts of the Allies that peace with honor may be the destiny of the British Empire, and that in the womb of time, the events of the war may be founded into a creation of lasting peace.

"To the Glory of God and in memory of Albert Edward Kimmins, Major, of the 77th Wentworth Regiment, who fell in the second battle of Ypres, April 23rd, 1915, while in discharge of his duties as a soldier of the Empire. As a token of gratitude for his noble life and faithful labours in this Church, this tablet is erected by his friends."

This is the inscription on a brass tablet that it has been considered appropriate to erect in St. John's Church, Winona, as a token of respect to the memory of the late Major Kimmins. The unveiling of this tablet awakens again memories of one whose place it is difficult to fill, and one cannot adequately describe on paper the many sterling qualities which helped to endear him to a host of friends in the Niagara Peninsula. He was one of those bright cheerful men who enjoyed his work, his home, his friends and his chief hobby, music.

Major Kimmins commenced life in Canada at the age of eighteen after being educated in England where he was born at Sittingbourne, Kent, in 1870. Some twenty years ago or more he engaged with Mr. E. D. Smith as assistant and book-keeper, and by close attention to the duties that devolved upon him, he worked his way upwards, step by step, until he became Senator Smith's right hand support, and, later, general manager of E. D. Smith & Sons extensive business at Winona.

He was passionately fond of music, and his strong tenor voice was the main support of the choir of his own parish church at Winona which he attended so faithfully and regularly. He was, also, an ardent supporter of the Elgar Choir, and his membership in this well-known musical organization dates back, I think, to the time of its original formation. He was a Conservative in politics and a staunch Imperialist, and to further his strong imperialistic ideas, Major Kimmins enlisted at the outset of the war and afterwards laid down his life for the cause he held so dear. He never sought a municipal or political office, but he was a most useful member of the Masonic Order, Foresters, and Sons of England. He was highly honored by his brethren in Masonry, being a Pastmaster in Wentworth Lodge No. 156, A.F. and A.M., Stoney Creek, with which he was united April 27, 1896. He was also a Pastmaster in Union Lodge No. 7, Grimsby, a member of Grimsby Chapter No. 69 and a member of the Scottish Rite, Hamilton. In 1899 he married Miss Helena Bedell, of Winona, who is left with his two daughters, Dorothy and Gertrude, to mourn a father who was just, thoughtful, honorable, and whose influence will always be a lasting one in the community.

BERRY CRATES AND CONTAINERS.

J. B. FAIRBAIRN, BEAMSVILLE.

Possibly the remarks which I will make will be of more interest to men living between Hamilton and St. Catharines, than to those of you who live between here and Hamilton. At present the output is handled in three different packages. For the most part the individual boxes that are used are four-fifths of a quart. To a limited extent we use a box half that size.

In containers we are using a 24-quart crate, a 27-basket crate and a 36-basket crate.

I want to give you, this afternoon, the result of personal observation of the 27 basket crate and the 36 basket crate. I do not think it is necessary to enter into any discussion as to the four-fifths box. I doubt very much whether we could improve upon that size. The jam manufacturers or the canning factory might prefer that we should use the American box, but I do not think there would be any advantage to the grower.

Q.—Have you had any experience with the raised bottom box?

A.—Very little in this Province. The raised bottom box is a British Columbia box and is used in the West almost exclusively. We had some of our four-fifths and two-fifths boxes on exhibition at Toronto in comparison with the American box. The American box holds perhaps two and a half ounces more. Personally, I prefer our box to the British Columbia box. In this crate we have an intersection with a depth which corresponds to the false bottom in the British Columbia box. This has been made to avoid the difficulty of shipping fruit and having it arrive in a crushed condition, or having the appearance of not being properly filled, and the fruit being below the top of the box. This intersection permits the grower to fill his box bumper full, and then in transit it will not settle down sufficiently to appear to be below the top of the box and will not have a crushed or mussy appearance. In some shipments made the past season if you tipped the contents to one side you could almost see the bottom of the box.

MR. BUNTING: An effort has been made to introduce the square box in our section. Do you know the disadvantages of that box?

A.—I presume there would be more or less disadvantage in handling these boxes, they would not nest; I am not sure as to how they are handled in British Columbia. Perhaps we can get some information on that subject.

MR. R. M. WINSLOW, British Columbia: The British Columbia boxes are all straight up and down and have false bottoms. One of the principal advantages of the false bottom is the fact of ventilation which it affords in the crate. Another advantage is that the fruit on the top of the lower box fits into the false bottom of the box above and they carry much better.

The boxes do not nest. The growers usually buy these crates made up at the mill. They are also bought knocked down. They arrive with one per cent. breakage. Usually the hullocks are bought with the crate made up and filled.

Q.—What per thousand do you pay for the hullocks?

A.—This year the crates filled cost us 17c. in wholesale quantities.

Q.—What sizes?

A.—Any size; two-fifths or pints.

MR. FAIRBAIRN: The big advantage of this box is its nesting ability. I think we achieve the same advantage of ventilation by this intersection which gives us a half inch between the different layers of fruit.

Q.—What is the added cost of putting in these intersections with the added space between the boxes?

A.—There is no added cost. I have gone into that question with the people who make the crate, and they say they will still make them for practically the same price. The crate is a little bit larger and I expected there would be an increased price.

Q.—Unless you have more skilled handlers of the crates there is danger of the boxes loosening up and the fruit coming against the cover. If that crate is tipped up in carrying it into the cars the fruit will be disturbed?

A.—Where can it go? If the boxes fit tight the fruit cannot shift. I think three pieces on the side of the box would be much better than the two as at present, and I think that would overcome any difficulty of spilling.

MR. BUNTING: Why could not the bottom board be raised up.

A.—I would prefer to have three pieces and have them about the depth of the lower piece in this box.

Q.—If the boxes are well filled they will not be disturbed.

A.—These crates are sold in the flat and the growers put them together. If they are properly put together there will not be any difficulty. Now as to the advantage of this cover over the 24-basket crate cover: As you know the 24-basket crate cover is thin veneer, and is nailed to the basket. In order to examine the contents of the crate it is necessary to remove the nails. If you do not do that the cover will split and has a poor appearance if it is examined by many people. This cover is easily removed and the whole contents of the nine baskets is visible. This cover is fastened with a cleat. One hundred persons can examine the contents without destroying the appearance of the crate. That is one of the main advantages of this 27-box crate over the 24-box crate—that the contents may be examined without destroying the appearance of the crate. This 27-box crate is made of quarter-inch material all the way through, and the 24-box crate is made of veneer, except for the centre part of the bottom piece, which is usually quarter inch material. This box can be put on its end and will stand quite a weight before it will spring. I have seen one of the sides of a 24-basket crate knocked against the side of a car door and the result was that the handle broke and the contents of the crate was spilled on the platform. I have not seen anything of that kind happen with the 27-basket crate, because there are no handles and it is carried in a more careful manner. Most of the buyers in Toronto prefer the 27-basket crate, and they will tell you that this basket will bring 25c. more than the 24-basket crate. I watched the people who do the buying at Toronto this summer, and on the 25th day of June there were only 121 24-basket crates on the Toronto market, and there were between 450 and 500 of these 27-basket crates, and 60 or 70 36-basket crates. There were 15 24-basket crates shipped from my own station by the co-operative company there, and they stayed on the market all that day and part of the next day. I never saw anyone examine the contents of these 15 crates, and I wondered what the trouble was. I asked the man in charge and he told me that the people were looking for the 27-basket crates.

MR. RITTENHOUSE: How did the fruit compare?

A.—These 15 crates were not opened. There were some 24 crates that White and Company had from Anderson. They had been opened up and they stood alongside of 27 basket crates. I asked them specially to open six crates of each kind and leave them there for my benefit. I wanted to see which would sell first. I came back in less than an hour and the 27's were gone and the 24's all there. I said, "Have you been quoting these at exactly the same price?" and he said "Yes." On this particular day nearly every 27-basket crate sold for 14c., and not a single 24-basket crate sold for that price; they were being sold for 13c. I was told that the majority of the 24's sold for 11c.

MR. CARPENTER: Did the dealers ask for the 24 or the 27-basket crates, in the smaller towns?

A.—I do not know whether they will ask for the 27 or 24-basket crate. The 27's are almost exclusively in use between here and Hamilton. It is probably re-shipped from Toronto by the commission men.

MR. CARPENTER: I find that the outside people ask for the 24 and not the

27-basket crate. They carry better and the express men handle them better. In the city of Toronto there is only one handling.

Q.—Do you think that the 27-basket crate is stronger built than the 24?

A.—I don't think it is stronger built, but I think it will carry better.

Q.—Do you think they are handled any better by the express men?

A.—No, I don't think so, but the express man gets them up, and he does not have to throw them any further than possible. There is no doubt this crate would be dropped further by the express man than the crate with the handle, but I have seen so many handles broken and the fruit destroyed by the boxes being knocked against the car doors.

Q.—Don't you think he will knock the 27-basket crate against the door?

A.—I don't think he does to the same extent. If he knocks this against the door he gets the jolt himself. He is only carrying one at a time.

Q.—What is the 27-basket crate worth?

MR. HODGETTS: The Clarkson Fruit Growers' Association paid 12c. for the 27-basket crates made up and delivered.

MR. HORNE: During the strawberry season Clarkson ships as heavy as any other point. They would not think of using the 24 crate any more.

MR. CARPENTER: If I were shipping to Toronto and Montreal I would not use the 24, but if I were shipping to small towns I would use the 24 exclusively. I find the further you ship the 27 the worse it arrives, that has been my experience for five years. Don't you think the 32-box crate that is shipped here from South Carolina is better than any of the others. They ship in both 32 and 36-box crates.

MR. FAIRBAIRN: For juicy fruits like ours I think the 36-box crate is too heavy.

MR. CARPENTER: In transhipping the 32 and 36 are handled better. They are enough for one man to lift and they do not throw them around.

THE CHAIRMAN: It would be interesting to know the number of growers who have been using the 24 and the 27 the past season.

The showing of hands indicated that the 27 is preferred.

MR. WINSLOW: We use the two-fifths quart for raspberries, in Washington they use the full pint. For strawberries we use the four-fifths and the Americans use the full pint.

You may be interested in knowing that the veneer crate is gradually displacing the sawn crate. The veneer crate is carrying in excellent shape.

E. D. SMITH: I want to call attention to the loading of crates in car load shipments. If the production of strawberries and raspberries is going to increase they will have to be shipped in car load lots. The handling of the 24-basket crate is a very great disadvantage. It is impossible to get a good firm load, you can load better with a crate that sets solidly.

ECONOMY CRATES FOR APPLES.

J. W. CLARK, CAINSVILLE.

I have been using this crate during the past season, and I believe it is the first time it has been used in Ontario. They possibly would not have been used this year were it not for the condition of the crop. The old form of putting apples in barrels and marking them No. 3 has had the effect of putting down the price.

I believe this package has been used in British Columbia. This year I put up over a thousand of these packages, and I have made some improvement on the first lot that was shipped to us from the makers. I went to Brantford and had them cut out a crate similar to the one I have here. This crate only costs us a half cent more than the crates we received from Toronto, and it is much better. The crate we received first had no cleats on the top. It had only one hand hold and that was on the top side of the box, so that when we faced our boxes for shipment there was no hand hold to turn them over and the buyer would only open the tail end because the hand hold was there. I had the new boxes made with two hand holds. The cleat on the end is a great improvement. With the cleat on the top the ends have a chance to bulge and the weight is taken off the apples. The first boxes we received had three pieces and the apples would get against the edges and become cut.

Q.—Do you face all the apples?

A.—No, only the first tier. We are considering this crate from three stand-points, the producer, the consumer and the dealer. From the producer's standpoint I consider it the coming package; in the first place we like to get the boxes on hand early in the season so as to be sure that we will have sufficient. You can put about nine of these crates in the same space that a barrel would occupy. They are easier to handle, a man can carry three of these in each hand, that would be equal to two barrels. You can put more on a wagon. If you have them out in the orchard and it comes on a rain you will not have barrel heads bursting on you. You can stack a number of these together and it will only take little material to cover them from the rain. Then again, they admit air to the apples. If apples are kept in a close package we know that the ink spots will increase in size.

Q.—What is the cubic capacity of that box, and the weight when filled with apples?

A.—Filled they average 45 lbs.

Q.—Will it hold a bushel?

A.—It won't hold quite a bushel, although it is called a bushel. It holds 2.213 cubic inches, 13 more cubic inches than the standard apple box. It is 10 x 12 x 18 inside.

Q.—What is the object of changing it from the regular apple box size?

A.—It is a better shape and loads in the cars very neatly. Twenty boxes will go in a row and not leave very much space. I never saw more than two inches of space at the ends. You can put them four tier high and get 560 boxes in a car. A barrel costs from 40 to 47 cts. each and these only cost 11 or 12c. and that makes them much cheaper than the barrel. There are some disadvantages to this crate. I do not think they will stand as much rough handling. I shipped 20 of these crates to Winnipeg, and I received word that they arrived in good shape. I shipped to Toronto and received word that they arrived in first-class condition. They will not roll around like a barrel, but it takes one more man to put up a quantity of apples in these crates than it does in barrels; the same gang that would pack 50 barrels per day would put up 150 of these crates in a day with the assistance of one extra man.

P. J. CAREY: Where would you draw the line in crating?

MR. CLARK: There are a number I would mark No. 1 in these crates. The apples that we shipped this year were marked xxx and xx, of course they were apples that would have gone in No. 3 barrels.

Q.—What do the x's mean?

A.—They mean the grade, that is all.

Q.—Would the introduction of this box defeat the object of the Fruit Marks Act?

A.—No, I don't think so. We have many farmers who grow apples who are not experienced packers, and they do not know how to put up No. 1 and No. 2 apples, and often good apples are allowed to go to waste when they might be marketed at a fair price. This is an open package because you can see all around it.

Q.—Why mark them xxx?

A.—Well, I had to put something on.

Q.—If you were shipping one's or two's would you wrap them?

A.—The labor in Ontario is too scarce to wrap them, there might be individuals who could practice that. If I had very choice dessert apples I would wrap them. There is no question but that fall apples would be better in a crate like this than in a box.

Q.—Why not mark them A, B, and C?

A.—What difference does it make. I do not think there is one man out of ten thousand that knows what xxx means.

Q.—Some are still using xxx for No. 1 apples?

A.—Three x's do not represent No. 1. The question is, is this a good package for putting up apples?

MR. DEWAR: I cannot see when the Government has a standard box why some person should jump in and get up another box. If I understand it that box is just got up for the purpose of escaping the Act. It is just the same as with the basket. We had a standard basket, and then somebody got the deep 11, and then somebody else got the shallow 11, and we got to where we were eight years ago.

MR. CLARK: The standard box is too expensive and it is a closed package.

MR. DEWAR: You are trying to avoid the Act.

FATHER LEOPOLD: Do the inspectors consider that an open package? That rests with the Commissioner.

MR. CLARK: That is the question. Is it an open package? We want to have that discussed. I consider it is an open package because the consumer can see all around, there is no chance for deception. Can we put up apples in this box so that they will keep better than when in barrels? We know that we can supply the consumer with a cheaper apple in this kind of a box.

Q.—Why grow seabby apples?

A.—I do not know what section you come from, but I would like to see any orchard that was absolutely free from scab.

MR. DEPEW: You know where I come from and we had no scab.

MR. CLARK: You are an exceptional man. I know that in our section the apples were affected more or less. In the large cities the customers cannot buy a barrel: they have not enough money. Take the ordinary housewife going down town to buy some apples. The dealer might say, "I can sell you a barrel a great deal more cheaply than by the peck." The customer may live on a top flat where it is hard to get a barrel, but one of these boxes can be carried up with ease. If they buy a barrel they have only one kind, and they can buy three different kinds in three boxes for the same money.

MR. HORNE: Are we to understand that they will be shipped the same way as shipping baskets?

A.—Yes. This crate can be used for a lower grade of apples. There is not going to be the same amount of spraying done next year as formerly on account of

the low prices, and labor is going to be scarce, and this package will suit the ordinary farmer.

J. F. ELLIOT: I think probably I ship as many apples as most of you. I ship between ten and twenty thousand barrels a year. We have an Act to go by, and I have been trying my best to live up to that Act. Now I do not think we should try and go back on that Act and allow packers to put their apples in any kind of a box. I cannot see why a standard box cannot be carried upstairs just as easily as this crate.

MR. CLARK: The question is whether this box cannot be used for third grade.

Q.—You advocate that box for third grade only?

A.—No; second and third grade.

MR. ELLIOT: There is nothing against the box. Why not mark them No. 3?

A.—We are not trying to put them off as No. 1.

W. H. BUNTING: Some people seem to think this box will supercede the regular apple box. I have handled a few apples in boxes and my contention has always been that the apple box as we have it should not be used for inferior fruit, but should be used only for first-class fruit. Mr. Clark has here a package that he says will be easy to use. If he would advocate it only for second and third grade apples I think it might be useful; and I think perhaps his contention is well founded that we need a package of that kind for the class of fruit we are discussing this afternoon. The boxes should be marked No. 3.

A MEMBER: It should be the same size as the ordinary apple box and then you would have three boxes to the barrel.

THE CHAIRMAN: This box is 10 x 12½ x 18.

MR. DEMPSEY: Ninety per cent. of the apples that grow in Ontario wilt when exposed to the air; how are you going to overcome that?

MR. CLARK: It will have that disadvantage. But they won't wilt in a reasonable time. The same apples would be far better exposed to the air than shut up in a barrel.

MR. DEMPSEY: Put a Russet in that box and it will wilt in two weeks so that it won't be fit to use.

THE CHAIRMAN: Many of us have thought for a good many years that it is folly when apples won't pack about half No. 1 and No. 2 to waste valuable time putting them up in No. 1 and No. 2 and make an inferior grade. This year on account of the scab and ink spot apples put in these boxes would be satisfactory. The edges should be rounded so that the apples won't get cut.

MR. CLARK: With this box we can merely face one end and then dump the apples in and use a racker. I have a racker that is felt lined.

Q.—Do you leave the pad on?

A.—We did leave a few with the pad on. They should be put up fairly tight. For varieties that wilt a paper could be wrapped around the box. We have not had a single complaint from anyone who has got these boxes.

Q.—If you put a paper around the box they would have to tear it to see the apples and that would make it a poor looking package.

A. W. PEART: I rather sympathize with Mr. Clark in his desire to produce a crate for some kind of apples. I would oppose having it a different size from the standard box. It would be very unsatisfactory to ship a car load of apples if the boxes were of different sizes. I would welcome some form for packing the No. 3 apples outside of the barrel. This last year I have used a bushel hamper. They are covered with a round loose cover. I am told by the commission men of

Montreal that that hamper is sold to a great many people. It is called the Housewife's Package. I consider this package of Mr. Clark's an open package, the same as a raspberry crate. I would brand it if I saw fit, or leave the brand off. I do not think the fruit grower should be legislated against too much, and that is one reason why I am backing up Mr. Clark's package, but I think it should be limited to No. 3 grade.

MR. WINSLOW: We have been using crates in British Columbia for four years for apples. About one-third of our crop was put up in crates this year. We had eight or nine different sizes, some men put their names on the crates and others did not. We have a very interesting situation out there just now in the matter of these crates. It has far more slants on it than you think. There is no doubt it has come to stay. We save about 12c. on each box. I feel very much that the crate should not be the same size as the apple box; so as to give the No. 1 grade that much distinction. No. 1 needs a good deal of protection, and it must have some distinction. As Mr. Bunting has said, if you make the crate the same size as the apple box you are imitating the apple box to a certain extent.

Q.—Do you brand them out there?

MR. WINSLOW: That is a matter of choice. The inside edges of the slats are bull nosed and there is less cutting of the apples.

Q.—Did you have any complaint of wilting?

MR. WINSLOW: No. Of course we have doubted as to whether these crates would do for winter apples. There are no crates of apples left in British Columbia at the present time. In the whole of the Western provinces there are only 13,000 crates of apples left in cold storage. The apples are put in crates with the intention that they will get into consumption before Christmas. We put a car load of apples in Toronto and they seemed to be very much appreciated. Our crates cost about the same as the apple box when you get four pieces across the top and bottom and three pieces on each side. The increased number of nails increases the cost. Some brand the boxes and others do not. Some have a grade trade mark. No one puts their name on. The crate is bound to come; we feel it has an advantage over the box. I do not say that it is possible to standardize the crates. When everybody begins to experiment with these boxes you have the real thing.

BASKETS.

F. M. CLEMENT, VINELAND STATION.

I am asked to say a few words on two subjects—this afternoon on "Baskets," and to-morrow afternoon on the "Grading of Basket Fruits." The subjects are timely and logical; more particularly so because at this time we are discussing markets, marketing and co-operation, and the basis of a good pack for any co-operative society is a uniform pack, uniformly packed with uniform grades. It must be remembered that the basket as we use it to-day is not the product of a day or a year, but has been evolved from home-made boxes, baskets of various sizes and shapes, boxes and other containers that at various times have been used for delivering fruits to the markets. It must be remembered also that the basket is a temporary container being used only for delivery and then discarded or destroyed. The consumer pays for the container with each basket of fruit that he buys. The factor of cost in the basket is essentially then an important one.

Because of the demand for a basket at a low price the tendency has been somewhat to make a cheap basket—cheap material, cheap manufacture, cheap basket. The leading growers, however, demand a good quality basket. The veneer may vary in thickness. Veneer of good quality cut in not more than sixteen to the inch for six quart baskets and not more than fourteen to the inch for eleven quart baskets, makes a fairly substantial package. Material of hard wood of excellent quality may be cut a little thinner; the handles for six quarts should be cut not more than eight to the inch and for eleven quarts not more than seven to the inch. The bands must be strong, of good material and all parts must be well nailed. I shall be pleased to have the opinion of manufacturers on these standards.

At present the sizes of the so-called "six" and "eleven quart" baskets are fixed by law, but it is very difficult to find baskets that are constructed exactly according to the standards. Baskets manufactured by various companies vary so much that much inconvenience is caused in uniform packing, finding covers to fit and loading in the car. It is suggested that when once the size for quantity and the dimensions are fixed by law, the blocks be supplied to the manufacturer by the Government to insure uniformity of manufacture. This is the basis of the packs to be discussed under "Grading of Basket Fruits" to-morrow.

I have mentioned something of the quality of the material to be put in the basket. The quantity the baskets should hold and the shape the baskets shall take are also important. Two sizes of baskets for quantity seem to be very well recognized by all growers, that is, those baskets that are now known as "six" and ordinary "eleven quart." The former is generally accepted, as it now stands for all small fruits including grapes and fancy peaches. With certain requirements of quality in manufacture no change seems advisable. The latter basket, that is, the package that is now known as the eleven quart, has come in for a great deal of criticism. It is claimed that it is too low to take three rows of No. 1 peaches layered, and that with the variation between the size of the bottom and the top fixed by law, it is impossible to pack three layers of uniform size. The smaller peaches must be, of necessity, placed in the bottom if a uniform pack is to be maintained. The law does not permit this, consequently it seems necessary to modify the package or the law. The quantity it holds seems quite satisfactory to both grower and consumer. It is also a very convenient package to handle.

The present law states that a basket shall be a certain length at the top and at the bottom, the difference being two inches. At the same time the law states the baskets shall be a certain width at top and at the bottom, the difference being $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. This permits of much more flare at the ends than at the sides. Why this difference? The strength of the basket is somewhat weakened by the increased slope of the ends which there is apparently no necessity for. It is also this increased length of top over bottom that makes uniform packing most difficult. Some flare is necessary in the basket because of conditions of manufacture and the advisability of "nesting" for shipment and storage.

For packing the fruit the more perpendicular the side the easier and more uniformly the fruit can be packed. The difference in width between top and bottom also permits of air circulations between the baskets so essential in long distance refrigerator shipments. The minimum flare for manufacture is, however, sufficient for a maximum of ventilation in the car.

Generally speaking we are agreed on the more perpendicular side, but the point that seems to be more difficult of decision is how *high* the basket should be. Keeping in mind the fact that this basket is also used for cherries and plums that are somewhat soft sometimes, it seems necessary then to make the height the maximum

that will get three layers of No. 1 peaches. The whole situation, then, evolves itself into one of size of No. 1 peaches, and then the minimum height that will accommodate three layers of peaches of this size. The present Government standard for the eleven quart is $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep perpendicular. I am highly in favor of increasing the height of this package one-quarter inch. This will raise the standards of No. 1's. This basket will accommodate three layers of No. 1 peaches and at the same time not make it too deep for the softer fruits. The questions of systems of packing might also be discussed here but I am leaving that for to-morrow.

There is, at present, in use quite largely also a basket known locally as the nine-quart. This is made with the same size of bottom as the common eleven-quart, but the height is the same as that of the six quart. This basket will take two layers of fancy fruit. By law this basket must be stamped with the number of quarts it contains when full before it is a legal package. This package might also be standardized for certain grades of fruit. It takes two layers of fancy peaches exactly. At the same time if this is standardized it should be made a special package for a certain grade of fruit and be protected from the poorer grades.

One other package that was used somewhat this year is the American bushel, which holds forty-five pounds net of fruit or three eleven-quart baskets. The place of this package is difficult to establish. A certain trade will undoubtedly take a large quantity of fruit for canning purposes in this package. At the same time it tends to lessen a great deal the price of the grower. The price is already at a minimum, and if there is any danger of this package cutting into the basket trade, I would not favor it at all.

W. H. BUNTING: Mr. Clement has very carefully avoided giving us his mature judgment. This question of the basket has been a perennial one for a good many years. I think perhaps we are getting closer to a solution than ever before. There are two reasons why the reduction in the flare on the basket has been suggested by Mr. Clement; one is that it will be much easier to pack the same quantity of fruit in the bottom tier as we do in the top, and the fruit will be more uniform in size from top to bottom. Labor in connection with the making of baskets is getting scarce, and it will be necessary to make more baskets by machinery and it is not only difficult but almost impossible to make baskets with a flare by machinery. The present flare on the ends of the eleven-quart basket is two inches; sideways it is one-eighth. It has been suggested that that should be made as near uniform as possible and as small as practicable. There is one reason why the flare cannot be entirely eliminated, and that is that the baskets will not nest if they are made perpendicular. There must be sufficient flare to allow them to nest. If the flare is reduced it will decrease the capacity of the basket and it has been proposed to increase the depth, it is thought possible that a quarter of an inch will be sufficient. The Government standard calls for a depth of $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches. If the flare is reduced and the depth increased to six inches inside measurement it is believed that will accomplish both results. If the basket is six inches in depth it will contain three layers of peaches. Of course these baskets are used for other fruits, the same difficulty does not apply to plums, but it does apply to apples and pears and tomatoes. At the present time it is somewhat difficult to get three layers of really good number one fruit in an eleven-quart basket. It is thought that if it was made six inches deep it would help out in making it easier to pack three layers of good fruit in an eleven-quart basket. Mr. Clement has referred to the nine-quart basket. There is a feeling that the nine-quart basket should not be used. It is felt that a good

many consumers are deceived by that basket, they think they are purchasing a full eleven-quart basket. I think that criticism is not well taken if the present restriction of the Fruit Marks Act is complied with. I do not think the nine-quart basket should be used unless it is so marked.

Q.—The ordinary consumer does not know the proper size of the basket?

A.—Then I would say so much the worse for the consumer. The grower should not be expected to provide for the ignorance of the consumer.

There is not very much controversy as to the six-quart basket. Nevertheless after measuring a number of six-quart baskets that were used in the Niagara District the past season, we do not find one of them that actually comply with the Government standard. While the capacity was practically the same the actual measurement varied considerably. For that reason there is a good deal of trouble in getting covers that will interchange. It is absolutely necessary that some standard should be arrived at and the same form used by every manufacturer.

MR. MACOUN: We pack a quantity of our apples in the eleven-quart basket; in fact all our apples are packed in the eleven-quart basket, and it would be much more convenient for us if the baskets were deeper because as a rule we can only put two rows of apples in the basket. You will notice the basket of Elmer Lick apples on the table. Although it is only a medium size apple the last row of apples comes above the top of the basket. In a great many of our apples we can only put two rows and then it does not look full. I think a deeper basket would be better.

MR. SHEPPARD: We should get the size of a basket brought to a climax. We have in our district six different six-quart baskets, each one of them a different size and shape and it is almost impossible to load them properly in a car. Some makers make the baskets as thin as possible, and some of them make them a little smaller. I think they should all be the same size. I think the cover for the basket should be made on the same form so that they will all be alike. I think we should secure legislation regulating the thickness of the veneer from which the baskets and covers and handles are made. It would be a very great advantage if we could have all baskets made from the one form. As far as we are concerned we are perfectly satisfied with the six-quart basket. I think it is all right to use the nine-quart basket so long as the stamp is put on it. I think we cannot do much better than leave the eleven-quart basket alone. (Applause.)

D. JOHNSON, Fruit Commissioner, Dominion of Canada: I would suggest that you appoint a committee of growers and manufacturers who should get together and try and solve this problem which is before you at the present time. This matter of baskets had been brought to my attention on various occasions, and if it had not been for the war we would have had it adjusted before now. I brought the matter to the attention of the Minister of Agriculture before the last Session, and he assured me that he would be glad to bring the matter before Parliament, but owing to the war it would be impossible to do so. I also brought the question before him a few days ago and he told me that it would be impossible to secure legislation with regard to fruit at this session. It appears that the Government have agreed with the Opposition that they will bring before the House no legislation outside of the war, and if they open the door for one matter it would be open for other matters. However, we should have these things in shape when the proper time comes. We believe the war will be over before very long, and even if it is not over I see no reason why educational steps should not be taken in these matters. This is one of the most contentious matters that we have to deal with. Every fruit grower has his own idea as to how a basket should be

made, the result is that some of the baskets are simply useless, the veneer is so thin that they will not hold up in transit. I strongly support the suggestion that has been made by Mr. Clement, who has investigated this matter, that we have some legislation to control the thickness of the veneer, the thickness of the handle and also the number of nails, because no matter how good the material if it is not properly nailed it is useless. I would strongly urge the appointment of a committee because when this matter comes before Parliament I would like to know your views.

MR. FOSTER: I endorse what Mr. Johnson has said, I think we should appoint a committee of growers and manufacturers and let them work the matter out to a conclusion. I certainly would not confine it to the Niagara district.

MR. JOHNSON: I would suggest that the President and Secretary select the members of this committee, I feel that you will be perfectly safe in their hands: because they know the members who are familiar with these matters. I would also suggest that they report to this convention before the proceedings are concluded. The committee should get to work as soon as possible and be endorsed by the whole association. If we bring in legislation I want to be able to say that we have the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association behind us.

BASKET COMMITTEE.

The following committee was subsequently appointed by the Convention:

W. T. GLOVER, Burlington; W. GARDINER, St. Catharines; B. PIOTT, Stoney Creek; KEENEN WOODENWARE Co., Owen Sound; LEAMINGTON BASKET Co.; GULL RIVER LUMBER Co.; W. H. BUNTING, St. Catharines; W. F. W. FISHER, Burlington; F. M. CLEMENT, Vineland Station; NORTHERN VENEER Co., Grimsby; HEWSON & FARRELL, Grimsby; MERRITT BROS., Grimsby; ORILLIA BASKET Co., Orillia; OAKVILLE BASKET Co., Oakville; FOREST BASKET Co.; ARKONA BASKET Co. (Rivers); A. E. DEWAR, Fruitland; G. R. HASTINGS, Winona; P. J. CAREY, Toronto.

APPLES IN BOXES AND BARRELS.

C. W. BAXTER, FRUIT BRANCH, OTTAWA.

Since the box as a commercial package for apples came into prominence a few years ago, the merits of both it and the barrel have been so often debated that there is little that is new left to be said on the subject, especially with reference to the barrel. The question has often been asked, "Which is the best package for apples, the barrel or the box?" and I think a very good answer to this would be, that there is no one best package, especially after our experience in marketing the crops of 1914 and 1915. I will try to condense a few details bearing on these packages from the point of view of markets.

Apples have been marketed in boxes for a great many years. I shall never forget my introduction to this package. It was in the fall of 1903. The crop that year turned out much larger than was estimated. The result was that the barrel factories could not supply the increased demand and thousands of barrels of apples were frozen in the orchards. After having received all the barrels I contracted for I bought all the barrels I could, these costing all the way from sixty cents to one dollar each, and as a last resort bought two car loads of box shooks.

The only method of packing which we knew at that time was what is now termed, "Faced and Filled." The face being placed in the box in the same manner as in the barrel. No more time was used in packing in that way and no more frills were put on than in packing in barrels. Consequently we did not expect, nor did we receive, any more money for the boxes than we did for the barrels.

But "Box Packing" and the marketing of apples in boxes have been making history very rapidly during the last few years. It is not very long since our instructors were teaching so many different styles of packs, that the average packer in the east was so confused that he despaired of ever being able to pack apples in boxes commercially. This, however, has been overcome, and we have to-day four simple rules, which, if followed, will give us a perfect pack. In fact, experienced packers tell us that nearly all the apples in Eastern Canada can be packed under the three styles, "3-2, 2-2 and 2-1." The methods to determine the style of packs to be used have been simplified, and with good fruit, practice is the only other thing necessary to turn out a box pack equal to the best.

We say "Box Packing" has been making history. Let us review this history briefly. I think there is no doubt that we are indebted to the growers and packers of California and the Pacific Coast States for the inauguration and perfecting of the present methods. Necessity, no doubt, had much to do in bringing this about. The growers in the Pacific Coast States having bought fruit land of high value realized that because of their being situated so far distant from the large markets of the East, and because of the heavy freight charges in placing their fruit on these markets, they must put out a pack that would be superior to and different from the eastern product in order to obtain their fair share of the trade.

The appearance of these neat packages of very fine looking fruit, and the very high prices realized had a very stimulating effect on eastern growers and packers.

It cannot be said that they were quick to adopt the box as a package for apples or have they taken kindly to it yet, but I believe it was in a degree responsible for the improvement in barrel packing and grading which we have seen. I also believe that this has been largely responsible for bringing about apple packing laws in the various states and the federal law of the United States. As the production of apples on the Pacific Coast increased and the eastern product improved in quality and packing, the average price realized for boxes in the eastern markets was not so great. Wider markets were sought and large shipments were made to the Prairies. Two or three years' experience in these markets has revealed the fact that the demand for the higher grades, such as Extra Fancy, Fancy and No. 1's, wrapped and carefully packed, was very limited and that what the majority of the consumers wanted was apples of good quality; but they did not want to pay for frills. The result was that a cheaper package was adopted and this season a large portion of the Pacific crop was marketed in open crates. Whether this is a desirable package or not will likely be discussed later, and it may be a question of individual market requirements, but the point I have been trying to make is, that our experience with apples in boxes properly handled, wrapped and packed, indicates that the demand for these at remunerative prices to the grower has its limitations. I am of the opinion that the future demand for apples in boxes in the eastern markets will be determined largely by the improvements in the methods of grading and packing in barrels.

We ask what are the trade channels through which most of the boxed apples have been sold in the markets, on both sides of the International Boundary from

Saskatchewan and Minnesota east? They are the hotels, the fruit stores, the fruit stands, apartment houses and private homes. The hotels, restaurants and fruit stands use practically nine-tenths of the total. Why do they prefer to pay a higher price for apples in boxes rather than in barrels? Taken in the order named, some of the reasons may be, "that the hotels and restaurants prefer them because the fruit is of uniform size and quality, if they want apples for baking or pastry they can get them uniformly large, if for serving as fresh fruit, uniformly medium or nearly medium size. Caterers have the individual cost of serving the public figured out to a very fine point and uniformity in size helps them to carry this out in practice. Fruit stores and fruit stands prefer them because of the uniform size, color and quality. The fact that the number of apples contained in the package is marked on the outside is considered a decided advantage and aids the dealer in determining whether the apples will be sold at five cents each, two for five cents or three for ten cents. The profits on apples sold in this way range from one hundred per cent. to three hundred per cent., seldom less than one hundred. To increase the consumption of apples by handling greater quantities at smaller profits is never considered. The proportion used by consumers in apartment houses has been limited, in private homes very limited." Has the Ontario and Eastern Canada apple grower been getting his share of this business? We find the answer in the large quantities of apples imported into Eastern Canada annually. Does the Ontario and Eastern Canadian grower grow apples of sufficiently high quality to warrant his going after this trade? The quality is unexcelled. Is this trade worth catering to? I think it is; but if you intend to cater to this class of trade you cannot afford to lose sight of the fact that the commercial standard for apples in boxes has been placed at a very high point and unless this standard is reached and maintained there is no advantage in packing in boxes. The Inspection and Sale Act does not require a higher standard for apples in boxes than it does in barrels, but the standard has been set higher, commercially. Wrapping apples of low grades in paper and putting them in boxes, as some of our eastern growers have done, will never gain this trade. The disappointment to the purchaser is a detriment to the whole industry.

Now, I would not have you think that I do not favor the packing of apples in boxes, far from it, for there is an established trade for these, limited though it may be, and I think that every grower should be in a position to take advantage of this should the opportunity offer.

BARRELS.

The barrel we have had with us always in Eastern Canada. I think if eastern apple growers were asked to choose one package only ninety-nine per cent. would choose the barrel. Have we made any improvements in our methods of packing and grading in barrels during the past few years? I think we have; but the progress has been slow. Our apples are given the preference over our competitors to the South of us in the European markets, and on reading the comments of our competitors, as to the reason for this preference, we find that they give considerable credit to our legislation—the Inspection and Sales Act—and if we are to maintain this preference we must improve our methods of packing and grading. Fruit legislation and apple packing laws are live topics in the United States to-day. Apples from the State of Maine have been forging to the front. Virginia, too, has made progress, and during the past year New York State with her ten million barrels, through her apple packing laws, has made rapid progress. In fact, we are

told that the growers in that State were able to sell their apples in markets, where, previous to last year they were debarred, because of the unreliable methods of packing and grading. Now, there may not be any cause for alarm; but, as progressive apple growers, you cannot afford to lose sight of what your competitors are doing, you must not only hold the markets you now have, but reach out for wider markets.

In what way can we improve our methods of packing in barrels?

By improved methods of production, spraying, thinning, pruning, etc.

By more careful picking and handling of our apples.

By more careful packing and pressing. Over-pressing is one of our greatest evils in barrel packing.

By more careful grading.

By having fewer low grades and when we have them to put them where they belong, through the evaporator, the cider mill and the vinegar factory. We surely have had our lesson this year in packing cider apples.

Those of us who have visited the prairie markets, especially those of Western Saskatchewan and Alberta, will not have failed to notice the very small proportion of apples offered for sale in barrels, in fact in many towns and some cities we could not find a single barrel of apples. In answer to enquiries as to why these conditions obtained we were told that it was because of the past misdeeds of a few eastern shippers who practised "Bootlegging" or "Stovepiping." Not being satisfied with this answer we made further enquiries and concluded that the reason was largely a question of freight rates.

I am doubtful whether we in the east fully appreciate the value of careful handling. I investigated a case of a violation of the Inspection and Sales Act recently, and found that the apples (Spies) which were reported in violation had been harvested early in October, picked in pails, poured on the floor of the drive house, placed on the sorting table and packed. The result was one-third waste.

In conclusion I would say that the question of packages for apples, like that of all other fruits, is largely a question of markets, and I think every grower should, as far as possible, be in a position to avail himself of any advantage in marketing, by being prepared to pack his fruit in any legal package which that market demands.

MR. MAYCOCK: The apple question is one in which the western men are very much interested, particularly the package. There seems to be a difference of opinion as to the packing, and what package to use. So far as my experience goes, and it has been for a period of over twenty years, I find that the barrel still takes precedence. I will modify that by saying up to a certain period, for the fall business the barrel is preferred: but for the business after the first of the year we get a larger demand for boxes than barrels. There is a reason for that, there is less shrinkage in the box apples than the barrels after the first of the year. We found during the year that a number of Ontario packers were packing in a crate, and some of them went so far as to stencil the crates xxx. I think there should be a thorough understanding at this meeting as to what you are going to do. If you want to pack apples in open crates as No. 3 then do so; but do not also put them in barrels, because if you do you will make a conflict. If you want a No. 3 apple on the market put them all up in the same way; do not put half of them in barrels and half in boxes. I want to tell you right here that you will have to pack a great deal better apples as No. 3 if you are going to compete in the western market; because the Washington No. 3 is equal to a lot of your No. 1, bear that in mind, both in color and quality.

NEW VARIETIES OF APPLES FROM OTTAWA.

W. T. MACOUN. DOMINION HORTICULTURIST, OTTAWA.

I would like to call attention to a few apples that are before you on the table. As many of you know we are trying at Ottawa to originate apples that will be second to none in the world. The Fameuse and the McIntosh apples, which originated in Canada, are the finest dessert apples in the world. We see no reason why we should not have other dessert apples, covering every season in the year, that will be just as good as the Fameuse and the McIntosh, apples that will be good keepers and suited to every section of Canada. That is one of the things that we are working for. We expect to be dead before some of these apples are grown by fruit growers in Canada, but we are working away in the hope that some day in Canada we will have these apples grown. We want to take the place of most of the market apples that are grown to-day, because I think you will admit that we have not a market apple that is perfect. I want particularly to draw your attention to this apple which is a seedling of the Northern Spy. The Northern Spy is not hardy at Ottawa. We had the Northern Spy top grafted and saved the seed, and we got a very large proportion of apples of good quality, and one of the very best of these is the Elmer, named after your President. I hope all of you who are interested in the consumption of apples will taste one of these excellent apples.

It has been remarkable the large proportion of good apples we have secured. We have over 1,200 new varieties. Of these there have been less than 4 per cent. of crab apples. There has been more than 80 per cent. of apples of marketable size. We have over 100 varieties now out of that 1,200 that we consider so promising that we believe they will be useful in some part of Canada. We are not booming them at all, but we want to draw your attention to what we are trying to do. We expect some day that some of these apples will find their way on the market.

I want to draw your attention to this seedling of the McIntosh. This apple called the Donald. I am not going to say it was called after the Fruit Commissioner, because it was named before he was appointed; but it is one of the most productive seedlings we have, and I think it will be very valuable in cold parts of Canada. It is early to mid-winter keeper, and the Elmer is a late keeping apple.

Q.—Are they freer from the scab than the Spy?

A.—We are so little troubled with the scab in our orchard that I cannot say. We have been spraying for twenty-three years and we have very little trouble. Here is a crab apple that I called the Rondo. I believe there will be good money in growing them for Christmas decorations. It has a very strong stem and a bright color.

I just wanted to call your attention to these new varieties and to particularly call your attention to the Elmer apple.

WHY ARE NOT MORE SWEET CHERRIES GROWN?

S. H. RITTENHOUSE, JORDAN STATION.

I do not propose to answer the question, but I may be able to tell you something about the difficulty we have in growing sweet cherries. The reason there are not more sweet cherries grown is because of the difficulties attending the production of fine sweet cherries. The first difficulty that we meet with is the transplanting of the sweet cherry from the nursery row to the orchard. I need not tell you that is a very difficult matter. It has almost an entire absence of fibrous roots and these roots are very necessary in order to get a catch when transplanting. The next difficulty is that it is very partial to the kind of soil in which it will succeed. The acreage in the Niagara district is very small in which the sweet cherry will thrive. The next difficulty is the time it takes to come into profitable bearing. The next is insect pests and fungus diseases. The cherry is no worse than many other fruits. Another difficulty is the limited market. If it was as largely grown as some of our other fruits the market would be completely swamped.

In reference to diseases the very worst is the brown rot. We may do everything possible and bring the crop to the day it is ready to be picked, and then lose the crop in twenty-four hours through weather conditions that we have not yet learned to combat. The sweet cherry requires a well drained soil, fairly deep. It has been said that sweet cherries will thrive on any soil that peaches will do well on, but I do not agree with that. I think I can count on the fingers of my left hand the successful sweet cherry orchards in the Niagara district. Unless you can plant early in the spring you might just as well not plant at all. We have tried fall planting and have succeeded to some extent.

MR. PATTERSON: Won't sweet cherries do on the same soil that peaches will?

A.—I would not like to say that. It is necessary that you select a location that is very late. The sweet cherry is the first tree to bloom after the apricot, and for that reason you will suffer from late frosts. Our orchard is located right on the bank of the lake and has good drainage and that helps in avoiding late frosts.

WHAT PROSPECTS HAVE THE TENDER FRUIT GROWERS FOR DISPOSING OF MORE OF THEIR LOW GRADE FRUIT IN THE FORM OF BY-PRODUCTS?

P. E. CULVERHOUSE, VINELAND STATION.

This convention affords me a splendid opportunity for discussing an important part of my work as carried on at the Horticultural Experiment Station, Vineland. Though my appointment as investigator in by-products dates back only six months I have formed some ideas which will be presented to you. Your criticism will be of great help to me as you only can give me the growers' point of view.

The question is asked: "What prospects have the tender fruit growers for disposing of *more* of their *low grade* fruit in the form of *by-products*?"

GRAPES: In the past grapes have gone partly to market and partly to the Wine-maker. Both outlets took all kinds and classes of the fruit. The wine-

maker, however, used mostly the Concord. In 1915 grapes for wine-making were reduced by two-thirds. Legislation and popular opinion is strongly reducing the amount of alcoholic beverages manufactured. The making of unfermented grape juice looks like the industry of the future. This industry will take only the best Concords. Therefore, we may classify grape production of the future in the following manner:

(1) Red varieties—Niagaras, Wordens, some Concords and other varieties grown for market.

(2) Best Concords for grape juice.

(3) Culls of all varieties for jelly making.

This third class of grape is the only one of low grade nature. By removing it from the other two classes, Ontario grapes and Ontario grape juice will become more popular. The jelly and jam making business of Ontario is growing. Grape growers will be able to dispose of more and more of their small bunches of unevenly ripened fruit.

PEACHES: Low grade peaches consist of:

(1) Undersized fruit.

(2) Overripe fruit of all sizes.

(3) Split peaches.

(4) Windfalls.

(5) Peaches with gum spots.

(6) Scabby peaches.

The most promising way to dispose of these peaches is to stop producing them. Seriously, no grower can afford to stop improving his organization for producing and handling his crop. Granted, however, the greatest efficiency some of these low grade fruits are bound to appear.

Undersized, split and scabby peaches if not too ripe may be used in the canning factory for pie peaches. For this purpose they are sliced and canned in water. This product is cheap, but should dispose of a great deal of our peaches.

Overripe and gummy peaches and windfalls should be used for jam making. Peach jam is not very popular. It is not advertised sufficiently to be known by the public. We made some at Vineland this year, however, which was very good. Fairly large quantities were made in commercial jam factories. The question might well be asked: "Why could not a large quantity of peach jam be sold for army purposes?" It could be prepared cheaply, is very healthful, and anyone who tastes well made peach jam will agree that it is a splendid product.

The idea of evaporating our peaches is promising. If such an industry were established here many undersized peaches could very likely be used.

In this connection it may be pointed out that local canning factories and evaporators if run properly and successfully will not only accept much low grade fruit but will prevent much of the waste due to overripeness. Because factories are nearby the grower can dispose of greater quantities with less labor. Therefore, there will be less spoilage.

AMALGAMATION IN THE NIAGARA PENINSULA.

J. R. HASTINGS, WINONA.

I do not believe it is necessary for me to spend any time reviewing the situation as it exists. We have been told "United we stand, divided we fall." The fruit crop of the United States is handled in a co-operative way, and in that country they have gone beyond the local organization and have established state organizations, and at a meeting held at Chicago they propose going still further and organizing a national association to take in all the state organizations. It would look as though the people of the United States had found the co-operative plan to be the best one for their purposes, and I believe sooner or later this Dominion will see it in the same light. I don't know to what extent co-operation has been successfully used in Canada. Motives for co-operation have not always been identical. Instances have been found where the motive has been selfish. We have other instances where the desire has been to better conditions, and we have many other instances of where no other mode of doing business has been used. In some new industries men saw from the very beginning that co-operative methods were the best to employ. I believe as a general thing co-operation has been the result of adverse conditions; it has been the child of adversity. We know that competition in many lines of business has been so keen and so ruinous in its methods as to threaten financial destruction. The men interested have begun to think mighty hard, and there have been meetings held with the result that the various interests have amalgamated or co-operated. These men have decided to quit cutting each others' throats.

Before we can intelligently discuss amalgamation in the Niagara district we must first of all see what the conditions are at present. We have with us the pessimist and the optimist. The optimist thinks the fruit industry is in a fine condition, he sees everything in a rosy light, I sometimes doubt whether these men are sincere, whether there is not some method in their madness. The pessimist will tell you that the whole bottom is dropping out of the fruit industry. Some men might believe the pessimist when he gets up and says that between Hamilton and Niagara there are several hundred thousand acres of land in the market. I am not saying that there are many fruit farms in that district for sale but that is what the pessimist says. I believe the middle course is the proper one to take. I believe it is absolutely necessary that something should be done to bring relief to the fruit growers and place the fruit industry on a more safe and satisfactory basis than it is at the present time. This brings us pretty close to the subject we are now discussing, amalgamation. I am going to use the word co-operation. I do not know any reason why the district this side of the lake cannot be considered at the same time. The first question that we will ask is: Is it admitted that the fruit industry is not in a satisfactory condition, and is co-operation the only remedy? Can co-operation be put in successful operation in the district? And, what may we reasonably expect it to do for the individual grower? We have in the district at the present time a number of co-operative associations. Some of them have not been very successful, but through no fault of the co-operative system. Some have been successful to a small degree only. One, I believe, has given very satisfactory results to its members. I attended a meeting at Grimsby a short time ago at which the question of co-operation for that district was discussed. One gentleman present on being asked if he would become a

member of the organization became uneasy. I think he turned a trifle pale. In the most emphatic manner possible he let it be known that he and his associates did not propose to take any steps that might offer the slightest chance of placing their present relations in jeopardy. The individual referred to was quite a public man and also a member of a small co-operative association having its headquarters in that locality. It would appear that the members of that organization are well satisfied with the results. I am told that the observant man does not have to be told the men who are members of that association; they can be picked out anywhere. The average fruit man has a very hungry look and an uneasy expression. They tell me that when the co-operator has his fruit ready for the market he knows where it is going and goes on his way rejoicing. That is what co-operation on a small scale has done. We might ask "If co-operation on a very limited scale and under the most adverse conditions will bring such satisfaction to its members, if all these adverse conditions were eliminated would not we have still better results?" There is no reason why it should not be done. I do not believe that there is a man who has given the matter the slightest consideration who will deny that better results, financially and otherwise, will come from co-operation. I do not believe that money is the only thing to be considered. I believe that co-operation will give us something that cannot be measured in dollars. The man who cannot average up all the results that come from co-operation will never make a success of it, he will be constantly tempted by the extra five cents or one cent per basket that some interest antagonistic to co-operation will dangle before him. This kind of a man should never be asked to enlist.

You might ask what claims do I make for co-operation? When I speak of a co-operative company I have in mind a properly organized and well managed co-operation having the loyal and steadfast support of its members and controlling a sufficient percentage of the fruit in the district to enable them to employ the most efficient methods in management.

The first claim I will make for successful co-operation is:

1. It will relieve the fruit grower of the task of marketing his fruit and enable him to give more attention to details, which he is better qualified to attend to.
2. It will give him the highest price, that under all the circumstances he is entitled to receive. It is not going to give him the highest price he might get.
3. It will furnish him with supplies of practically all kinds at lower prices than he could otherwise get. It will render less irksome some of the tasks he has to perform. It will make him more satisfied and contented and consequently a better citizen and a more useful member of society. I will not claim it will take him to heaven, but it will go a long ways towards keeping him out of the other place. Order is one of the first laws of heaven. A man who becomes a good co-operator obtains order. I said he would become a more satisfied man and there is no question about that. If co-operation will do no more than market his fruit for him and give him as much money as the other man gets, then it has done a great deal to make him a satisfied and contented man. There is no reason under heaven why the fruit industry should not be a profitable and pleasant one. We have men in the fruit business as we have in every other walk in life who rise far above their fellows. These men market their own fruit and get probably as high a price as does the member of the co-operative association. There is no reason why co-operation should not aid the orchardist in the selection of his land and guide him as to the best varieties of fruit to plant. Here is one of the little things that co-operation might do along with a number of others: A well ordered co-opera-

tion would have a qualified man whose duties it would be to give advice and guidance in all matters of planting, pruning, spraying, packing and so forth. I do not want to convey the idea that it will act as a sort of wet nurse for the fruit grower; it won't do that.

Is it possible to put some organization in operation in the Niagara Peninsula? It is in my idea entirely possible. The western end offers an ideal field for such a venture. No attempt should be made until every detail has been put in perfect shape and the whole organization made ready for the work. For the present I would not suggest an organization to take in the whole of the Niagara Peninsula. I would confine my consideration to that portion from Jordan to a point east of Hamilton.

There are other interests that have to be considered besides the fruit grower. What about the dealer and commission man? And the managers of the companies already in existence. We have some excellent men in the fruit business, men who could afford to do without us a great deal better than we could afford to do without them. It would be absolutely necessary to have the assistance of these men. The relation between the fruit grower and the commission man would be slightly altered. All of the dealers who are also fruit growers would be invited to become members. Some of the dealers would be asked to maintain their present connection as distributors. I can imagine the smile that will spread over the faces of some of our dealers at being asked to maintain their present position. I think arrangements can be made between dealers and co-operators that will be satisfactory to both sides. A few good men will be required to fill certain positions for which some of the present managers of co-operative associations are well qualified. I believe that when the organization gets well under way the different interests will find their proper places. One of the reasons given for lack of co-operation is that fruit dealers are too suspicious of one another; personally I do not take any stock in that argument. I believe that nearly all the best fruit growers will become members of this organization if they can be satisfied that it will be well managed and their interest properly taken care of. One of the large dealers, who is also a large grower, said to me that co-operation could not be put into effect on account of the perishable nature of the product to be disposed of. I think that is one reason why co-operation with its efficiency should be called into being. I believe lack of distribution is one of our principal troubles. A large distributor knows the points he is supplying and he knows the dealers at these points, but none of them know the points that are overlooked and not supplied with fruit. There must be something more put into force than the scattering all over the country of a lot of price lists to the amusement of the dealers. A company acting in close co-operation would note every point, not only in Canada, but elsewhere, where there was a market for fruit, and certain points that are not now taking fruit, it would be up to this organization to sell them fruit.

How are dealers to get their supplies? They will get them from the co-operative company; it will simply be a question of putting in an order. I think a board of ten or twelve men could be selected who would be capable of managing the organization, and they could select three men to act as an executive committee and these three men could pick out from the brains of the whole district a capable manager who could properly administer the affairs of the association. Two plans were discussed at the Grimsby meeting. One was fashioned somewhat after the plan of the California Fruit Exchange, but I am opposed to that plan for more reasons than one. Sixty to seventy-five per cent. of the business west of Vineland is done by express, and for that reason a central selling agency would not be successful.

THE ADVERTISING OF OUR TENDER FRUITS.

W. H. BUNTING, ST. CATHARINES.

Many will remember the remarkable success which attended the publicity campaign carried on by the Department of Trade and Commerce of the Dominion in the fall of 1914, when disaster threatened the apple growers of the Province, owing to the abnormal conditions resulting from the dislocation of trade channels immediately following the declaration of war. This campaign succeeded in stimulating the domestic consumption of our staple fruit to such an extent that those growers who had carefully harvested their apples found during the season a receptive market for their fruit at fair prices, and indeed a somewhat bare market before the apple selling season closed.

This achievement was a wonderful object lesson in the power of the press, and the advantages to be obtained from a systematic and well considered effort to bring producer and consumer into more intimate relations with one another to their mutual benefit.

Early in 1915 it became apparent to a few of those who were largely interested in the production of the more tender fruits in this Province, that unless some active steps were taken to increase domestic consumption, a large portion of a prospective large crop of small fruits, as well as the various tree fruits which was in evidence, would in all probability not find a satisfactory market, and might of necessity become a source of severe loss to the producer and result in very great waste.

The tender fruits, while extremely beneficial and valuable to the community at large, have to some extent been looked upon, owing at times to comparative scarcity and somewhat high prices, as more of a luxury and for use on special occasions, than as a regular portion of the daily food. There was in consequence a well-grounded fear that in the stress of strenuous times fruit consumption might be seriously restricted unless some steps were taken to impress upon the public generally the advantage of a fruit diet, and also the favorable opportunity which was likely to be presented to indulge in the free use of first-class fruits at extremely moderate cost during the approaching season.

The Niagara Peninsula Fruit Growers' Association, an organization which is in very close touch with the pulse of the large mass of growers in that district, took the matter up at one of their early spring meetings, canvassed the situation thoroughly, and immediately took steps to profit by the experience resulting from the publicity campaign of the preceding season. A strong and representative committee was appointed to be known as the Niagara Peninsula Publicity Association, with energetic men in charge of the work who undertook to carry the campaign through to a successful issue. Subscription lists were opened and some \$2,000 dollars were soon secured from a considerable number of individual fruit growers. The movement was endorsed by the County Councils of Lincoln, Welland and Wentworth, and several of the township councils, all of whom assisted financially to a substantial extent. And thus the movement was launched. It became evident that the Association thus formed would be eligible to participate in the Provincial grant provided for such purposes, and so from all these sources it was felt that the financial problem was fairly well solved.

An executive committee was named to work out the details of the campaign. The services of Peter McArthur, of Appin, the well known journalist, were secured

to assist the committee in the preparation of suitable material for the press. An advertising agency was engaged on favorable terms to handle the placing of timely information before the public, with the result that for over four months of the shipping season bulletins and interesting reading articles, calling the attention of the people to the fruits in season, appeared weekly in over 250 newspapers scattered throughout the Dominion, chiefly of course in our own Province of Ontario.

This work on the part of the Niagara Peninsula Publicity Association has been very considerably supplemented and reinforced by the more general advertising carried on by the Dominion Fruit Division, for which great assistance the fruit growers are deeply grateful.

Now that the campaign for 1915 has been brought to a close fruit growers and others are enquiring, "What has been the result? Has the game been worth the candle? Have the funds been wisely expended? Have results justified the effort?" To all of these queries those in closest touch with the movement reply with an unqualified, "Yes." Although the crop, as expected, was large, and although at times the season was very unfavorable, the consensus of opinion of those best qualified to know, and the reports coming in from all quarters, go to show that notwithstanding strenuous financial conditions throughout the country, and with many of the canning factories which had been accustomed to absorb large quantities of fruit in previous seasons shut down for the entire year, and with many imperative and unusual calls upon the public purse, at no time during even the heaviest shipping season was there any serious retardation in the movement of the crop. Distribution was very much better than ever before known, and hundreds of families throughout Canada not heretofore in the habit of using domestic fruits have been induced to make use of them quite freely.

Prices were low, of course, but that condition was expected and anticipated and the general public have had the opportunity as never before of large quantities of splendid fruit at prices within the reach of all, and they have not been slow to take advantage of this opportunity when properly brought to their attention. Towns and villages took care of hundreds of baskets and half and full car loads of fruit, where in previous seasons extremely small shipments sufficed to fill their requirements.

While the situation has been a critical one, and few growers can be said to have had a profitable season, the large crop has gone into consumption, the general public have had the benefit of cheap fruit fairly well distributed and the fruit growers have had impressed upon them the fact that for the future one of the factors of success must be their ability, by correct business methods, to so economize in the cost of production and distribution, as to place in the hands of this host of consumers good fruit at reasonable prices and still have a margin of profit for themselves.

To this end all parties interested must co-operate. Fruit grower, transportation agency and dealer must work together, so that no one of the various agencies engaged in the work of fruit distribution may have an undue advantage. The fruit industry of this Province is capable of great expansion under proper encouragement. Thousands of young trees of various sorts planted during the past few years are now coming into bearing. There is plenty of additional soil more suited to the production of fruit than anything else, and it is the height of wisdom to plan ways and means whereby these prospective fruits can be placed where they will be properly appreciated and made use of.

T. B. REVETT, Niagara-on-the-Lake: I had hoped that Mr. Bunting would have shown some of the benefits which we received from this advertising campaign.

I have been asked to criticise the advertising campaign. I am not an expert on advertising and would not for one moment say that advertising does not pay. Every man in the Dominion of Canada will tell you that advertising does pay, but as a fruit grower I want to see the returns for my money. I want to see the money I put into advertising bring me back some more money. I want to see advertising brought to the point where it will bring the producer and the consumer close together. Take for instance the advertising that a certain kind of peaches will be coming in next week and a certain kind of plum at a certain time. That is general advertising. It is telling the people that the fruit will get ripe, it is not bringing any direct profit to the grower. We are in the business of fruit growing to make money. We all know that it is a nice occupation, but the main factor in it is the difference between the cost of production and the handling and the amount you receive. If we have a general advertising scheme like that and you get a number of people looking for peaches, one man may say, "I will sell for two cents cheaper," and he gets the order. Or a dealer may say, "I will give you two cents less and you can have my order." We do not know whether that dealer is telling the truth or not when he says he can buy them for two cents less than the quoted price, but we do know that we often lose business if we do not come down to that price. If we are going to take advantage of this general advertising and put an advertisement in every one of these papers that we have peaches and plums and apples and pears to sell, and we want so much a basket for them, what is going to be the result? We will not have merely one hundred different quotations but thousands of different quotations, and I do not see where that is going to leave us. The only thing that is going to help the fruit growers is the matter that was brought up here to-day by Mr. Hastings, carrying co-operation a little further. We do not want to put our prices too high, what we want is a fair living wage and the only way to do that is by having a uniform quotation. I am not a large shipper of fruit. I only tried to sell fruit this last season and I didn't find that it was such a hard problem. I felt that it was my duty to find out what places wanted fruit, and when I did find out these places I would find that there were five or six different quotations in these towns. I don't see why we should start in and put the cart before the horse. If we are going to advertise then we must bring it down to some central basis. Why is not co-operation a success? I have heard time after time that it will be our salvation, but it has not come yet. There must be something wrong. Some people say we cannot trust one another. We must start at the bottom of the ladder, we must get our association formed, and we must first perfect the units and until we do that we will not be able to get any real benefit from any scheme. As a farmer, I have had hundreds of people offering me advice, but there is not one of them that will get out and do what they advise me to do. There is not one man that gets up at this convention and talks that carries out in his daily life what he has been talking about. The older men here in the fruit industry will remember the conditions of the grape market. From a high price they started to drop, and one year when they got down to 8c. and 9c. one grower said to me, "It is the best thing that ever happened to the grape industry." I said, "Why." and he said, "Low prices will attract customers and help in distribution." That is not the kind of help we want, what we want is something that will jack our prices up three or four cents. You can sell peaches at 20c. per basket as fast as you can pick them: you can give them away a little bit faster. I do not think it needs advertising to sell our peaches at about one-tenth of a cent per basket over the cost of production. What we want is something that will give us a better price for our product.

MR. ROBERTSON: I think Mr. Revett has left a wrong impression. We are interested in the dollars and cents, and our interest in the crop is the cash balance left after harvest. In addition to that we have a good district to live in and we love our work. I have been guilty of making quotations myself and I have received in reply: "Can you supply us at 3c. per basket less." I answered, "I can supply you fruit that has been shaken into the basket at a less price than fruit that has been properly picked and packed." I have received the reply, "I have been quoted plums cheaper than yours by 2c. per basket." I have replied to that, "These are Japanese plums and do not suit the trade. If that is what you want I can supply them at the price you name, but if you wish to increase your business you will have to sell fruit of a better quality than your neighbour, and these are our quotations for the best fruit." I generally get the order.

MR. BUNTING: Mr. Revett stated that I did not give any definite results of the advertising campaign. I hold in my hand a clipping from a London paper during the selling season, and this clipping might be duplicated one hundred times, it is entitled *Sold Eight Car Loads of Peaches in One Day*.

THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT FRUIT CAMPAIGN BRINGS SPLENDID RESULTS.

That the Dominion Government campaign advocating the preserving of fruit has been productive of results is well evidenced by the fact that on Wednesday last not less than eight carloads of peaches were sold in London where formerly eight carloads were sufficient to supply the city for a whole week.

I think, Mr. President, that is a sufficient answer. (Applause.)

PRECOOLING IN 1915 AND ITS RELATION TO THE EXTENSION OF TENDER FRUITS MARKETS.

EDWIN SMITH, GRIMSBY.

The precooling work at Grimsby is divided into (1) commercial cold storage and the precooling of fruit for the general public; (2) demonstrations in fruit handling, packing, precooling and transportation; (3) experimental refrigeration tests.

STRAWBERRY PRECOOLING.

The first precooling of the season was with strawberries. On June 28th a shipment was handled for the Vineland Growers' Co-operative for Winnipeg market. The berries were shipped by refrigerated express, and the car was opened on July 2nd. The berries arrived at destination without decay but sales were poor owing to a poor market. From an economical and temporal view the shipment was a failure. The fruit was ripe at the time of forwarding and was shipped in Ontario 24-quart crates—the poorest strawberry package that could be used for that purpose. The berries arrived in a fair condition so that from a physical standpoint the venture was successful and further trials are to be made.

Our experiments with the maturity of strawberries for precooled shipments indicate that while ripe strawberries lose in texture and will not stand the package pressure for this length of shipment, on the other hand, berries picked green

advance but little in color when precooled and shipped under refrigeration. Strawberries must show some color, but must still be firm when picked for precooled shipments.

CHERRIES RESPOND TO PRECOOLING.

At the beginning of the season a carload shipment of cherries was made jointly with the Grimsby Fruit Growers' Ltd. and the Winona Fruit Growers', Ltd., to Winnipeg, including Early Richmonds and a few Black Tartarians. This shipment was of special importance for three reasons: (1) The Early Richmond is not considered as good a shipper as the Montmorency; (2) it tested sweet cherries on freight shipments to the West and (3) it gave sour cherries a ten day shipping test. As all lots arrived in Winnipeg in good condition it showed that Early Richmond cherries could be precooled and shipped west nearly as well as Montmorencies, standing a shipping test of ten days, and that sweet cherries may also be precooled and shipped west.

To demonstrate how precooled cherries stand up after withdrawal from the refrigerator car a part of the experimental shipment was re-shipped by ordinary express to Brandon, and arrived there in good condition, selling for a higher figure than those in Winnipeg.

Cherries that have been picked for ten days even though they have been under refrigeration will not stand up as well as freshly picked fruit. Ripening processes take place slowly under refrigeration and thus lower the vitality of the fruit. However, cherries will not perish immediately upon withdrawal from refrigeration and if they have not been under refrigeration for more than eight or ten days most varieties will stand up long enough for marketing. Upon first withdrawal from the refrigerator car there is a rapid condensation of moisture upon the surface of the fruit (not so heavy on the prairies as in the east on account of the low relative humidity of the air in the West). This gradually disappears, but the moisture has helped to germinate mold spores. During the day of unloading and distribution the cherries remain in good condition without much sign of change. After twenty-four hours from the car or on the following morning the fruit will appear in as good condition, but upon careful examination will show discolored spots, especially where it has been bruised. After thirty-six hours the discolored spots begin to show decay which begins to be serious after two days from the car unless kept in cold storage.

PLUM PRECOOLING.

The precooling of plums has been very successful from the first. Shipments in 1915 were more active and gave more satisfaction than in 1914, since better care was given by the growers to the maturity and condition of the fruit. The greatest distances that precooled plums were shipped were to Prince Albert, Saskatchewan and Glasgow, Scotland.

Plums retain their flavor and texture under refrigeration better than any of our tender fruits, and during the past year fears of shippers and the trade relative to the keeping quality of precooled plums have been allayed. Our experimental tests with plum varieties have been made to determine which varieties are suitable for long distance shipments after precooling. The following have proven most satisfactory: Bradshaw, Monarch, Grand Duke, Reine Claude, Damson, Abundance and Burbank.

Much difficulty has been experienced in shipping tomatoes to the western provinces, due largely to a lack of tomato shipping information and standards. Thus far precooling has not helped to any extent since when picked firm enough for ordinary shipments the tomatoes would not have color enough for a precooled shipment. During 1914 one shipment of over-ripe stock was precooled and met with bad results. The cause of the loss was attributed to precooling. Demonstrations in 1915 have shown that it was not a question of precooling so much as one of maturity. For a precooled shipment the tomato must have color but must still be firm enough to stand the necessary package pressure; the tomato must be free from cracks for best results.

FEW PEACH SHIPMENTS.

During 1915 peach shipments from Ontario to the western provinces were very light. A greater tonnage of cherries was precooled for western shipment than of peaches. The small western movements were due to fairly good local demands in the early part of the season, a late crop in Ontario and low prices in the West at the height of the marketing season. Low prices in the West were due to (a) a large consumption of California, Washington and British Columbia peaches before the Ontario shipping season had started and (b) the lower cost of Washington and British Columbia fruit.

From a physical standpoint the precooled peach shipments were very successful. A shipment of Early Crawfords was two weeks under refrigeration and arrived in Winnipeg in good condition. A successful shipment of Elbertas was made to Glasgow. The farthest western shipment was to Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

Tests with the maturity of peaches for precooled shipments show that a peach must not be green at the time of picking, but must be picked before showing any indications of softening as ripe peaches become mealy, lose flavor and are practically worthless when held for any length of time under refrigeration. Tests have shown that such varieties as Belle of Georgia, Yellow St. John, Early Crawford and Elberta, if properly picked and packed, may be precooled and shipped to nearly any part of the Dominion.

EXTENSION OF MARKETS.

It has been shown that by precooling the better varieties of our tender fruits, not including berries, they may be shipped to remote parts of the Dominion without decay or waste. With the exception of sour cherries, the western shipments of which increased some 900 per cent. in 1915 over those in 1914, the surplus of Ontario's fruits has not felt the influence that precooling has on the extension of markets. The reasons for this are obvious.

In the past the Ontario grower has been marketing a high priced product when compared with prices received in other districts in North America. Abnormally high land values and a very great increase in production have followed. Before the increase in production was felt cheaper fruits from the United States came across the border to be used in Canadian canning factories and to fill up the outlying markets in the Canadian prairies. The importation of fruit for these markets became an established trade and one that is hard to break off, so that during 1913, the year when tons of tender fruits rotted on the ground in Ontario for want of markets and when calamity first stared the Niagara district fruit growers in the face, the Dominion of Canada imported from the United States

12,149,207 lbs. of peaches, 6,197,700 lbs. of plums, 6,026,691 lbs. of grapes and 11,051,228 lbs. of pears, apricots, quinces and nectarines—or an equivalent of 1,767 car loads of tender fruits such as might have been grown at home. The importation of tender fruits from the United States has made a steady increase and to-day is greater than it ever has been.

Our Fruit Commissioner's reports indicate that a large proportion of these importations go into our prairie markets. For three weeks during the peach rush of the past season arrivals in Winnipeg ran as follows: 1st week, imported 30 cars, Ontario 13 cars, British Columbia 10 cars; 2nd week, imported 22 cars, Ontario 10 cars, British Columbia 16 cars; 3rd week, imported 25 cars, Ontario 10 cars, British Columbia 18 cars. Points further west have been consuming imported fruit at a rate to make ratios even more striking. Without doubt we have let markets slip out of our hands large enough to consume more tender fruits than Ontario is producing to-day, and the reason for this has been the extraordinary prices we have received in Ontario and Quebec in the good old days.

The Ontario peach is not largely used in the Prairie provinces owing to the heavy purchases of Washington Elbertas by the wholesale trade early in the season. The trade prefers to purchase Washington Elbertas over Ontario because of their earlier season, their dependable packing, and formerly because of their lower cost. Because of the past failures in shipping it is now difficult to make f.o.b. sales of Ontario peaches to the western trade, and it is going to be very difficult to capture even a small part of the peach trade from the United States.

The only way that we can interest the western trade is to show them that they can secure a better article for less money in Ontario than in the State of Washington. By precooling, proper packing and good salesmanship, this can be done.

In the past the Ontario shipper has demanded high prices in the West to meet the risk of long distance shipments. In the future he will have to wipe out this risk by precooling, and thus sell at a price that will come under the lowest price his competitor can make. At normal times the minimum that Wenatchee or Yakima peaches can be laid down in Winnipeg or Brandon is 75c. per box. Deducting freight, icing and precooling charges, and we have 58c. at the Ontario shipping point. Deduct packing and selling charges and 37c. is left to the grower for 20 lbs. of peaches. In order to compete with the Washington grower the Ontario grower must grow his peaches for 1½c. per pound.

By eliminating the risks of long distance shipments through precooling and lowering the cost of the fruit to the consumer a large increase in consumption will result. One shipment of precooled cherries was sold in Winnipeg by the T. Eaton Co. for 50c. per 6-qt. basket. So eager were the Winnipeg housekeepers to secure fancy cherries at so reasonable a price that the entire carload of 2333 baskets were sold in 30 minutes.

One shipper has made the statement that by systematic salesmanship and by making precooled shipments the entire Ontario cherry and plum crops could be marketed in the Prairie provinces with greater net returns than are now being received with the added markets of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime provinces.

In 1901 the population of the three provinces to the West was 419,512. In 1911 this had increased to 1,322,709. Is it not safe to say that by 1921, only five years hence, this population will reach 2,500,000? By that time are our importations of tender fruits from the United States going to increase from 1,767 cars to 2,500 cars, or are the growers of Canada going to extend their markets to absorb the increased demand for fruit? By precooling we can deliver the goods to these remote markets, and it only remains for the growers to decide how much

of the trade they wish to supply, or how much they wish to give to the United States.

MR. ARMSTRONG: You would favor shallower baskets?

A.—Yes, probably the package used in the South in Georgia is the best. The four-basket crate of British Columbia is liked very well.

PACKAGES FOR LONG DISTANCE SHIPMENTS OF TENDER FRUITS.

J. M. CREELMAN, GRIMSBY.

The question of fruit packages has been a much mooted one for some little time now, and a very estimable aim has been for the standardization of fruit packages. Needless to say it is a very hard question to handle, and so far no one has completely coped with it. I do not mean in this discussion to recommend any standardization, but simply to give you as we saw it the results of our experiments with some packages for the shipments of strawberries, cherries, and peaches.

We did not try all the packages, in some cases, that are used in different parts of this continent. Any one who has made any study of fruit packages at all will back me up when I say that there are a considerable number of different packages which are used in different parts of the country, and so it is hardly possible to test them all at once. However, we did have most of those which we believed to be the best.

In this paper I intend to take up the work we did during the past summer at Grimsby, and will treat only from the standpoint of long distance shipments. The local markets are a district phase, but a package which is suitable for long distance shipments is usually suitable for local disposition unless too expensive. That is, the local market may not pay a sufficiently remunerative price to pack in such a package. However, I shall disregard this phase altogether in this paper.

The points which any package must have to be satisfactory are rather diverse, but are all essential. First, a package must be strong enough to stand shipment without serious damage to itself or its contents. Secondly, it must be so constructed as to give the maximum of protection to the contents. Thirdly, it should be attractive in appearance itself and in the way it shows off the fruit. Fourthly, yes, I put it last on purpose, because it is a factor which may be reduced and one in which there is a certain elasticity, too, the cost of the package must not be prohibitive. Then there is a fifth point, which, although not absolutely necessary, nevertheless it is one which should not be overlooked. The package ought to be planned for "efficiency." Efficiency in loading and handling. This is a point well worth some good, sound thinking over. Of course you must also, to some extent, consider the market's demands, but this is a lesser account because this can be changed by education.

Another thing we must take into consideration is the tendency apparent to reduce the size of fruit packages. We see, in the case of apples, the tendency is to use the box rather than the barrel. And for soft fruits we see an increased use of the 6-qt. basket, where formerly the 11-qt. basket was used nearly altogether.

The 24-qt. crate commonly used for the shipment of strawberries in Ontario does not measure up to any of the requirements which we named. It is more or less fragile, often being broken in transit. It is a rough, unattractive looking package and does not as a consequence do the fruit justice. It is easily pilfered, and in car lots loads very badly on account of the handles.

However, its greatest fault is in the dividers. These are of veneer and rest on the fruit rather than on the edges of the boxes. In this way the whole weight of the two upper layers is on the lower ones, and the separators resting on the fruit will crush it. With this form of separators or dividers it is impossible to fill the cups up without crushing, and if not the Fruit Inspector will have you over the coals for not filling them. It has been found also that the fruit upon shipment settles so that it looks to have been only partly filled. Here, again, the Inspector may get after a man when he has in all good faith filled the boxes up before shipment.

An experimental shipment was made to Winnipeg through our plant last summer by the Vineland Growers' Co-operative Co. These berries were in Ontario 24-qt. crates and were shipped by refrigerated express. Included in the car were lots of the B.C. 4/5-qt. and B.C. Full-Pint crates. These are the two packages used by the shipping districts of the Western States and British Columbia.

The fruit in the crates were found to be rather unattractive in appearance. The crates were somewhat damaged and the berries were badly settled in the cups.

The B.C. 4/5-qt. was in better shape, but here again the berries were settled in the cups so as to look as though they hadn't been properly filled.

The B.C. Full-Pint was in the best shape. The berries were not settled, and were bright and attractive, and along with the 4/5-qt. this package was much more attractive to look at.

However, it was when the financial returns were examined that the big difference was apparent. It was found that the B.C. 4/5-qt. was only selling for 20c. more a crate than the B.C. Pint, which in turn was selling for 10c. more than the Ontario crate. Figure that out. The B.C. Pint was selling for 10c. more per crate than the Ontario 24-qt. crate, and certainly only about half as much fruit.

This package, the Western Full-Pint, is the one used principally by the shippers of Hood River, Oregon and Spokane, Washington, and British Columbia. It has very largely supplanted the larger 4/5-qt., as it brings higher net returns. In Winnipeg it brings from \$3 to \$4 to the wholesaler.

So far I have considered only shipments to the West, where I feel safe in saying that if we are to compete in that market we must use the Pint Hallock crate.

In the Eastern markets we have a separate and distinct problem. I think you all agree with me that the Ontario 24-qt. crate is unsatisfactory, and I have shown it to be of no use for Western shipments. Now the Pint package is not likely to ever find favor in the East, as it is a package for use where high prices rule. Then, as for the 4/5-qt., it is also rather doubtful, as the Easterners look askance at the raised bottom and call them "cheaters." The package that is more likely to be of use is one of the type of the American crate or our 27-qt. or 36-qt., with thicker strips in the dividers. This would tend to reduce crushing, and would still retain the cups the market is used to, and also this type is larger and more pilfer proof, and is easier to load as it has no handles. Further, it is more attractive in itself and displays the fruit better.

In summing up the strawberry work it seems to resolve itself into this—For shipments to the West use the B.C. Full-Pint crate, and for Eastern shipments we will have to adopt either the American crate or our 27-qt. or 36-qt. to our needs.

We had assured ourselves by practical experiment in the season of 1914 that sour cherries could be marketed in good condition in Winnipeg, and then we wondered whether we were using the proper packages. This question was always in the minds of the British Columbia growers, and so we decided to test the relative

merits of the Ontario 6-qt. Climax basket and the 4-basket Plum crate which was used by the British Columbia people.

A mixed carload shipment was made and a comparison was thus arrived at. There was not much to pick and choose between as for condition, but there was a difference in returns. The 6-qt. Climax sold at an average price of 60c., which netted the grower 38c., or 4.78c. per lb., while the 4-basket crate averaged \$1.46, which is a net return of 85.1c., or an average of 4.24c. per lb.

Then there was a factor which cannot be expressed in figures or illustrated, but it was found that the 6-qt. basket sold much more readily than the 4-basket crate.

Having satisfied ourselves we could ship sour cherries to Winnipeg, we decided to try some sweet ones. Also we decided to make a package test. With this end in view shipment was made to Winnipeg in the B.C. Full-Pint, the B.C. 4/5-qt., the 4-basket crate, and the Woolverton crate, this last is a crate containing 3 6-qt. Leno baskets. It was found that the fruit in the best condition was in the B.C. 4/5-qt. and Pint. The Pint also gave the best returns, as it averaged the grower a net return of 14.3c. per lb., with the 4/5-qt. second, with 11.5 per lb.

The Woolverton crate shows itself to be a commendable package for shipment from the field without repacking. I forgot to mention it, but the other packages were all repacked and faced in the warehouse. It comes a close third, with an average of 10.3c. per lb. net. The 4-basket crate was a poor fourth, with only a net return of 6.5c. per lb.

This seems to be simple, as here we have again the same package as we recommended for strawberries. I ought to say, also, that this package also sold fairly well in Montreal. They do not seem so adverse to taking cherries in it as they do strawberries.

In peach packages we also found there was quite a controversy as to just which packages were best, and so we tried out a number, namely: The 6-qt. and 11-qt. Climax baskets; the 6-qt. and 11-qt. Leno baskets in the Hunter and Woolverton crates; the Michigan bushel basket, and the Standard Peach box.

These packages we observed, and had others express their opinions on them.

The method of behavior of the Climax basket is in long distance shipments more or less known to us. It is fairly satisfactory under some circumstances, but is not a trustworthy package; that is, it is very easy to put up a dishonest pack. In fact, it is easier to do so than otherwise, and this is not a satisfactory condition. And it is very easily broken, and does not display its contents overly well.

The Hunter crate is a two-storey affair which holds 4 11-qt. or 6 6-qt. Lenos. It is of rough undressed lumber, which rather depreciates for its appearance. Further, it is very heavy, weighing about 80 lbs. It is then a bulky package, and not an appealing one to look at. Further, it is found that it is not altogether satisfactory for long distance shipments, as the fruit on the top cannot be packed perfectly firm, and moves very slightly with the motion of the car, which on a long journey is likely to cause a bruise or soft spot from this rubbing. It may have its use as an express package, but it is not pilfer proof and is unattractive. Dressing of the wood might help this to a large extent.

The Woolverton crate is a much more attractive crate. It is smaller, and is built in two sizes, for 3 6-qt. or 3 11-qt. Leno baskets. The cover is solid, of two pieces, and the sides are near the top, which makes it pilfer proof. It is rather open at the bottom, and so allows for good ventilation. It is strong and yet is not heavy as it weighs about 35 lbs. for the 6-qts., and 60 lbs. for the 11-qts., or maybe a little heavier. It is a much more attractive package, but has the same

fault as the Hunter crate in that the jarring causes trouble from bruising. This package, however, seems to be admirably suited for express shipments of small lots. In fact, its worst fault is that it is too bulky to be of use for carload shipments. That is, you fill your car full and yet have not your minimum weight.

This last is also a fault of the Hunter crate, which I forgot to mention.

There has been an impression gaining headway among some fruit growers that the bushel basket, as used in a number of the American peach-growing districts, was just what was needed in this country. With this idea we made a shipment of Elberta peaches in bushels to Winnipeg. These were picked hard ripe and packed in these baskets, which had a post in the centre for support and a paper pad over the top for protection.

The fruit arrived in Winnipeg in excellent shape, but would not sell. In fact, they hardly brought the freight and icing on them.

Here seems an odd state of affairs. The package was attractive, in its way; was strong enough; it loaded easily in the car; was cheap; but here the market did not want it. Why? Well, I simply summed it up this way: Peaches in Winnipeg, as in nearly all the West, are more or less of a luxury, being comparatively high-priced, and being so they are used to them in an expensive package and so were not taken to these. They expect their expensive fruit put up right, and will pay for it that way. Look at the case of sweet cherries. On the other hand, we see the sour cherries. These are a cheap preserving fruit, and so they do not want an expensive package, and so prefer them in the 6-qt. basket.

This practically throws the bushel basket out as a peach package for long-distance shipments, because it means that although it may carry the peaches in good enough shape by the time they go some distance they are too expensive to bring good prices in a large package because people can not afford to pay a high price for a lot.

Then, in the West, we look to see the high class package in which the peaches are sold. We find there the standard western peach box 18½ in. x 11½ in., and with varying depths from 4 in. to 5 in. Practically all the peaches that came into the West are in this case. At least all that came in from Washington, Oregon and British Columbia. In it the peaches are packed in a diagonal pack and are wrapped in tissue paper. This seems to be the ideal package. It is strong, attractive, displays the fruit well if properly packed, loads easily in cars, is excellent for express shipment, pilfer proof, with cleats allows plenty of ventilation, is the most efficient to handle, if trucks are used; and, despite the fact that people think so, it is not hard to pack. It is in my opinion the package for peaches.

I would just like to say here regarding the shipment of peaches to England that I believe this is the only package in which this can be economically done. I had always heard it said that to put peaches in England you ate up all your profits in packing. I will admit that all I saw packed were certainly eating up a bunch of profits in excelsior, etc. Personally I saw no reason why hard ripe Elbertas should not go to England in a straight commercial pack. So this summer, when the Grimsby Co-operative Growers were shipping three cars of pears to Glasgow, we put in fifteen cases of Elbertas packed commercially, that is, just wrapped in paper. To make it perfectly commercial I had one of the girls pack them up and I told her nothing except that I wanted them packed.

I was highly pleased with the result, as, although there was some waste in the pears, the peaches were in excellent shape and sold for 4d. to 6d. apiece.

I am not prepared to say that I believe there is a market for Elberta peaches in England, because I understand that the English people prefer to have a round,

highly-coloured, white-fleshed peach rather than an oval, yellow-fleshed one like the Elberta. However, I have my eye on a variety—the Belle of Georgia—which seems to stand storage very well and conforms to that standard of round, white-flesh peach and is highly coloured. Further, I am told by Mr. Harris, of the Vine-land Experimental Station, that it is a pretty good variety as far as the grower is concerned. So we may see Canadian peaches on sale in England after the war.

To sum up, I would repeat that for shipment to the Canadian West I would use for strawberries and sweet cherries the British Columbia Full-Pint Hallock crate; for sour cherries, the 6-qt. Climax basket, and for peaches the Standard Western peach box.

WOULD BARRELLED APPLES SELL FOR MORE MONEY IF THEY WERE MACHINE GRADED?

W. F. KYDD, TORONTO.

I do not believe the general public—and I won't say anything about the Old Country market, but merely of the Toronto trade—I do not believe the people of this city want three sizes in a barrel of apples or any other kind of package you put them in, whether it is a barrel, box or crate. I say that the apples should be graded and the package should contain the one size. A restaurant-keeper does not want a certain size, because it is not suitable for baking or for peeling for pies. They want an apple of a certain size. Then there is another class of people in the city, the wealthy people, who want a smaller apple, about the size that a man or woman can eat, and I claim the apples should be graded for these reasons. Although some apples are small, they are worth more money to some people. I was talking to one of the largest apple buyers in Toronto the other day, and he said he was convinced in his own mind that he could sell apples for more money if they were of an even size instead of three or four different sizes in one barrel, and he asked why we did not grade our apples. You can put these apples through the machine grader and it can be done very quickly. The Department bought two graders this last fall and worked them in two different sections; the machines do not injure the apples in any way. The graders cost \$55 in Rochester; \$21 for duty and \$3 for freight. They can be laid down for less than \$80. They start at two inches and can be regulated every quarter of an inch up to $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and they do the work well. I would like to see our No. 1 apples put up in three sizes in the barrels, and the No. 2's put up in three different sizes. Then if a dealer wants to buy apples, he knows what size he wants and he can get that size. I do not see why the great majority of our apples should not be No. 1's. I think, outside of the Spies, we can grow 85 per cent. of No. 1's if the trees are properly sprayed and pruned.

SHOULD THE GROWER BE COMPELLED TO PUT HIS NAME ON OPEN AS WELL AS CLOSED PACKAGES?

P. J. CAREY, TORONTO.

Being an inspector since the beginning of the operation of the Fruit Act, I presume is why my name is placed opposite this question. I have been inspecting fruit on the Toronto market since 1904. In the beginning, when the small fruit was shipped to Toronto, the custom was to put numbers on the packages. These were

put on for several reasons. The commission men who received the fruit from a certain grower had it numbered and it was very handy to have the numbers on, but the inspectors found that in some cases they would find a violation of the Act on a package of a certain number, and on calling the commission man's attention to it, he would say, "I do not know just who that number belongs to, but you can get it by going to the office." That became rather a nuisance, and we had to threaten the commission man, because he was liable to a fine: and as soon as we did that they very quickly gave us the name.

Fruit in open packages does not require to be marked with the name of the packer. I am in favor of every man putting his name on every package he puts up. My experience of inspecting fruit in Toronto is that in nine cases out of ten, where there is a violation, the name of the grower is not on the package. I do not say for a moment that all men who use numbers are fraudulent packers, because some of the very best men are using numbers, but as a matter of fact a large percentage of the men who are putting their name on are the best packers. The wrong doing can be traced much easier if the name is on the package than if there is only a number. Very often the names are put on the basket in such a way that they cannot be read, and the same thing applies to the numbers. If the name or the number is properly stamped on there is no trouble.

In the beginning of the Fruit Marks Act, it was thought all open packages should be exempt from being marked, and all closed packages should be marked with the name of the packer. During the first two years the President and myself made many inspections of all sorts of packages, and we found all sorts of names and initials and marks that were indistinct, and the real name of the packer was kept off for reasons which you may judge for yourself. In those days we thought the law should be amended, and the law was amended, and every packer had to put his initials and his full surname on the package. That revolutionized the whole packing of Canadian fruit, and we found very little fraudulent packing where the man put his name on the package. It was good in those days for closed packages. I think it is good now for open packages. Therefore, I want to say that in my judgment, after spending sixteen years in the work of inspecting and observing the fruit packages, one of the most important things is that the name of the packer should be on the package whether it is closed or open.

A MEMBER: The name of the packer or the grower?

MR. CAREY: The law has defined the word "Packer" to mean "Grower." As far as small fruits are concerned, all growers are packers. In the old days the packer was presumed to be the owner, and in the first year of the Act the law said the packer, and then a great many owners who were handling fruit said they would put their packer's name on, and then the law had to define that packer meant the owner. We also had another law punishing the real packer who did the work.

Q.—How long is the man responsible for the fruit after it is packed?

MR. CAREY: According to the way some of the fruit is kept in Toronto in warm cars, it gets partially decayed before it gets to the market, and it would not do to have the owner responsible very long. I think fruit that comes into the market to-day should be sold the next day. It should be put on the market within 48 hours.

MR. PRITCHARD: I have noticed with regard to peaches if the name is on the basket it is a guarantee that the peaches are all the same all the way through the basket. I have bought peaches where there was no name on the basket and found they were not as good in the middle as on the top.

Q.—What about the grade mark on open packages?

MR. CAREY: A great many of our growers, especially in Leamington, are putting a distinguishing mark on No. 1's and 2's, especially tomatoes and other fruits. I think it is a capital idea to grade your small fruits, because you are giving your fruit a distinctive name.

Q.—These open packages that are graded 1, 2 and 3 are not subject to inspection?

A.—No open packages are subject to inspection.

MR. CLARK: Should the address accompany the name when put on the package?

MR. CAREY: Yes, always.

Q.—Does the law say that the face of a package should be a fair sample of the contents?

A.—Yes, the face or shown surface must be a fair representation of the contents, and we must find 15 per cent. substantial waste in the body than the face before we can take action against the owner.

Q.—Do you have to take the top off to examine the open package?

A.—In the case of a basket, we often press down on the handle and then we can raise the lid of the basket sufficiently to just see if there is anything in there that would call for further inspection, and if we see anything that does not look right we then take off the lid. We do not care to tear open a basket of small fruit unless it is absolutely necessary. Our instructions are not to destroy fruit or use it badly. If a man's name is on the package we do not waste much time about it, because we know in that case it is generally all right. I think it would be in the interest of the fruit growers that the name of every grower should be on every package of fruit, because that will insure a better pack, and it will be fair to every grower.

Q.—Very often a co-operative company will sell a car load to outside points, is it necessary in that case to have the name of the grower on each individual package?

A.—Yes, that is absolutely necessary.

Q.—There have been a number of cases where car loads have been sold and the names not on the packages?

A.—I do not know that it is necessary to put the name on the open package.

Q.—What about the 11-quart basket?

A.—I am in favor of both the ordinary 11-quart basket and the deep eleven. I am in close touch with the trade and my opinion is that the size should be uniform.

Q.—I want to know the attitude of the inspectors with regard to a basket where you cannot put as many peaches in the bottom row as you can in the top row?

MR. CAREY: In my opinion, you can put the same number of peaches in each tier in this basket if the peaches are of good quality. I do not think there is much difference in size between the bottom of this basket and the top. We must find 50 per cent. smaller below, and where the flare is not too great, I believe this kind of basket is all right.

SHALL THE BLIGHT PREVENT US FROM PLANTING MORE PEARS?

W. F. W. FISHER, Burlington: The way I am going to answer this is by asking you a question, and my question is, "Is the blight worse now than it has been in previous years in this country?"

A MEMBER: No.

MR. FISHER: Is it generally worse than it has been for the last twenty years?

A MEMBER: No.

MR. FISHER: Then why is this question put on the paper? I have heard it said that no man was fool enough to plant a pear orchard a second time. Many people plant one pear orchard, but nobody plants two. I think a person may plant two of his object is such as Mr. Winslow stated yesterday. He said that people were in the fruit business to make a living, and I think if a man just wants to make a living he can still just plant pear trees and get a living of it very nicely. As far as I know the pear blight is no worse than it has been in former years.

MR. CLARK: Can the pear blight be controlled?

MR. FISHER: No; I would say it cannot be controlled.

Q.—What do you mean by be controlled?

A.—Prevented, I suppose. It can never be prevented, but it can be controlled to a certain extent. Some years the blight is worse than others.

A MEMBER: The blight is very much worse in our section of the country than it has been in many years, and we have had to cut down several big trees, root and branch.

PROF. CAESAR: In two years time, we will have a report on the control of blight.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A NO. 2 APPLE?

D. JOHNSON, FRUIT COMMISSIONER FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA, OTTAWA.

In taking up the question of what constitutes a No. 2 apple, I am asked to discuss what is probably the most contentious question that will be discussed at this Convention. Since taking up the work of the Fruit Commissioner at Ottawa I have found it one of the most difficult things to establish so as to give satisfaction both to the consumer and the producer. We have found all kinds of opinions existing as to what constitutes a No. 2 apple. Some of our packers are so exceedingly conscientious that they are putting up a No. 2 apple just as good as others are putting up a No. 1. I am sorry to say there are other packers who are not quite so conscientious, and they are putting up apples which do not reflect credit on themselves or the district from which they are shipping.

The definition of No. 1 is very clear. We have no trouble in establishing the grade of No. 1. It is recognized both by the producer and consumer as being satisfactory. The law distinctly says No. 1 shall be 90 per cent. clear of defects. No. 2 is much less defined. The law says they shall be 80 per cent. clear of worm holes and scabs and such other defects as cause material waste, and around about that "material waste" the conflict rages. We find all kinds of difficulty in connection with that. Our instructions along that line have been as definite as we could make them. We have told our inspectors to go out among the people from orchard to orchard and packing house to packing house and up and down the concessions of the Province, meeting the people wherever opportunity afforded, and that they were to instruct them how to put up a good serviceable commercial pack of No. 2 apples that they believed would give satisfaction to the public and yet work no hardship upon the grower or dealer. Yet, we find the grade we have tried to establish is not exactly giving satisfaction to the dealers. We are told by them we are not strict enough; we are told by dealers and consumers when they purchase a barrel of No. 2 apples, they expect to have a barrel of apples that will last for a

considerable length of time. They expect to have a barrel of apples that can be stored and used throughout the season. We have found in many places apples which were packed—and fairly well packed at the shipping point—have developed scab or fungus to such an extent that they were almost unsaleable at this time of year. Therefore, it is a very, very difficult problem just to say exactly what No. 2 apples should be.

We have been dealing with scab, and it is a contentious question. It is a violation only when they find it causes material waste. We have been trying to get the people to have their apples as clean as possible, because if there are scabs on such varieties as Greenings, Snows and Fameuse, they will develop a waste which will be very serious, and the dealers make very definite statements that there should be absolutely no scab allowed on No. 2 apples. And they say whenever we see a pack of No. 2's that is scabby we should immediately take action and prosecute that man and make him stop putting up No. 2 apples. Now, there is a great deal of truth in that, and yet we find in certain cases that it would work a hardship upon the packer to insist upon that, under all conditions. For instance, we have found apples of very fine quality, well matured, well colored and developed, and just a little scab—perhaps only as big as a pin head. It is rather a hardship on the producer to consign all these apples to No. 3 grade. I would like this Association to appoint a committee to go into this matter and try and form up some definite standard for the No. 2 grade.

A MEMBER: Why not cut out No. 3?

MR. JOHNSON: I am just going to deal with that. A great many of the No. 2 apples are, in my opinion, no better than No. 3. Perhaps two months ago when they were packed, they were a very good quality of apple, and there is where the difficulty comes in, and it is a very serious difficulty. We are exceedingly anxious to help the fruit growers in every possible way, and we do not want to work any hardship on them, nor do we want to work any hardship on the consumer. We have to stand between them. If we do not do what is right with the fruit growers they get after us and the consumers are always after us.

A MEMBER: Do you think we should assume responsibility for the apples after they are shipped?

MR. JOHNSON: That depends on circumstances. We always investigate very carefully before we prosecute anyone on No. 2 apples. Up to the present time this year we have had more prosecutions than we have had any year since the Act was introduced, even though we have tried to be as lenient as possible, but we have only had four prosecutions on No. 2's, and that is largely because the law is so indefinite.

I would like to have a committee of this Association appointed to go into that matter most thoroughly. You have here to-day some of the best and largest fruit growers and shippers in the Province, men who have to deal with these things, who have in fact to make their living out of fruit growing, and they are the men whom we want to get in contact with, and have their advice and then carry it out.

I might make a suggestion; it is only a suggestion, and I would ask you to discuss it here or have the committee discuss it. The suggestion is this, that No. 2 apples shall be practically the same as No. 1 apples, but lacking color. That is, No. 2 would be a colorless No. 1 and would be an apple that the householder could buy and put in his cellar and hold with the expectation of having apples that would be serviceable through the whole winter. The shipper can ship these apples to Europe or the uttermost parts of the earth with reasonable expectation that they would arrive there in the same condition as when shipped.

Then I would suggest that we have another grade, and call it No. 2A, if we are to have two grades of No. 2, or else define the No. 3. If we have a No. 2A it should be apples well matured and colored and well developed, but a little scab which could be defined. That would practically mean that we would have a pack of No. 2A which would be as good an apple as the ordinary No. 1, but with a little scab, and it would mean that these apples would have to go into consumption at an earlier date. They could not be stored for winter use, and it would not be wise to ship them to foreign countries, but the consumer would get an apple practically as good as No. 1 for immediate use. The commercial fruit men know that this year when they went out to pick apples they found many apples beautifully matured and splendid apples in every way, but just a little scab here and there. To put those apples in No. 3 grade was not right, because No. 3 in many cases was nothing less than rubbish. I can take you to the market and show you all kinds of No. 3 right down as small as crabs and covered with scabs—apples that are absolutely useless—and I say it is unfair to consign these fine, mature, well-developed apples with just a little scab, as ordinary No. 3 apples. Therefore, I would make the suggestion that we have a No. 2 which is practically the No. 1 without color.

Q.—What about the Snow?

A.—Without color they would be No. 2.

Q.—What about the size?

A.—I made the suggestion that they be practically the same as No. 1 only lacking in color; it is absolutely necessary that we define No. 3 or make two grades of No. 2.

Q.—What is your idea as to cutting out No. 3 entirely?

A.—That would work a great hardship in a year like this, because nearly all the apples are No. 3's in some places. My suggestion in regard to making two grades of No. 2 is that if you brand your apples No. 3, no matter how good quality they are, you will find difficulty in selling them by wire or by letter. For instance if you offer them in the Old Country or in the West and you said they were a fine quality of No. 3's, they immediately jump to the conclusion they are the ordinary No. 3, and they would not take them except at a very low price, but if you could wire and say you had a car of No. 2A, well-matured, practically No. 1, only a little scab, I believe you would get a much better price for them.

That is all I am going to say. I am going to leave the matter open so that you can appoint a committee, and I would like to meet that committee and thresh this matter out thoroughly. We feel that we must have your advice.

MR. ELLIOTT, Woodstock: When we get a well-matured apple that must be marked No. 2, I find it is pretty hard lines. Sometimes people would rather have a barrel containing two kinds of apples than only one kind, and sometimes they want half a barrel of Spies and half a barrel of Kings.

MR. JOHNSON: That is not a very serious problem.

MR. ELLIOTT: I understand Mr. Johnson to say No. 2 would be almost equal in size as the No. 1. Will he go a step farther and have the No. 2 the same size as the No. 1?

MR. JOHNSON: I would suggest that No. 2A be the same size. We very seldom find fault with the size unless apples are unreasonably small.

MR. CAREY: I visited a fruit house in Nova Scotia, and unfortunately they have a very large percentage of scabby apples there this year. They have a rule down there that works out very fairly; they are packing two grades of No. 3's, the first grade are such apples as Mr. Johnson speaks of—large apples often with good color as the No. 1's and affected somewhat with scab, sometimes the scab is no

bigger than a pin head. They are marking these apples No. 3, and they are pasting a little slip on the barrel stating that the apples in this barrel are No. 1 in size, but on account of being affected with scab they have to mark them No. 3. No. 3 proper, down there, is any old thing at all. They have been doing this for two or three years, and the trade in the Old Country recognize the No. 3 bearing this label as a fairly good apple.

Q.—What would you call the balance of the apples?

A.—There would be many left that would be called No. 3's or culls.

Q.—Under the New York law they state what each box contains; if they are wind falls they must stamp that on the barrel. They have a lot of fancy grades, A and B, but in every case you must stamp what they are on the barrel.

MR. ELLIOTT: Would you advocate the packing of this stuff in packages irrespective of the evaporator man or the cider man or other men who might handle this by-product to better advantage than could be handled in barrels? I paid \$3 a day to a man to pack apples this year and I put my own name on every barrel. If we are to use up the whole product in barrels or boxes I think it would be a mistake.

A MEMBER: I do not see that we are going to get much further ahead in changing the grade; if you mark it A. B. and B. 2, that is no better than numbering it 1, 2 and 3.

MR. ELLIOTT: Would it be better to have just two grades?

A MEMBER: I think from the lessons I have had this year I would prefer just No. 1 and 2.

MR. GRIERSON: I think No. 2 grade might be improved on. If you try to govern it by scab you will find difficulty, each individual will have his idea, and the inspectors will have their idea, and then scab will develop in the barrels after they are packed. I think it would be much better to leave it as it is because now, if a packer puts up No. 3A grade, he can build up the trade for himself, and they will have confidence in his brand.

MR. BRAGG: It would be well to have a committee appointed to consider this question of a No. 2 apple as suggested by Mr. Johnson, and they could report tomorrow morning. The following committee was appointed: J. W. CLARK, Cainsville; J. C. HARRIS, Ingersoll; C. W. GURNEY, Paris; SENATOR SMITH Winona; P. J. CAREY, Toronto; W. H. GIBSON, Newcastle; W. F. W. FISHER, Burlington; J. F. ELLIOTT, Woodstock; W. J. BRAGG, Bowmanville; W. H. DEMPSEY, Trenton; H. T. FOSTER, Burlington; MR. MAYCOCK, Winnipeg.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GRADES OF APPLES.

Your committee beg to report: That the definition of fancy and number one qualities be left as they are at present.

That No. 2 grade be changed to read as follows:

No. 2 Quality.—Unless such fruit includes no culls, sound, of not less than nearly medium size, and of fair color for the variety, and not less than eighty-five per cent. free from scab, worm holes, bruises, and other defects, and properly packed.

In addition to that the suggestion of your committee is that a new grade, subject to inspection be made, called the "Domestic" and defined as follows:

Domestic.—Unless such fruit includes no culls, sound, of not less than nearly medium size, and fair color for the variety, ninety per cent. free from worm holes,

but may be slightly affected by scab and other minor defects, and properly packed.

MR. GURNEY: I move the adoption of the report on the No. 2 and No. 3 apple grades, and that a committee be appointed to be at the call of the Dominion Fruit Commissioner. This is a matter that has to be submitted to the other provinces.

DR. GRANT: I have much pleasure in seconding Mr. Gurney's motion. We will be safe in leaving it in the hands of the Fruit Commissioner and the committee. This committee can be appointed by the chairman.

COMMITTEE TO CONFER WITH FRUIT COMMISSIONER ON CHANGES IN INSPECTION AND SALES ACT.

W. H. GIBSON, W. H. DEMPSEY, C. W. GURNEY, DR. GRANT, P. W. HODGETTS,
W. F. W. FISHER, ELMER LICK.

MARKETING PRODUCE IN NEW YORK CITY.

H. A. EMERSON, NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF FOODS AND MARKETS.

Down in New York we have a great city to feed and it is my pleasure to represent on this trip to Ontario about 35,000,000 of people who are consumers. They are not all in New York City, but they are all within a radius of a few hundred miles of New York City. It is not a great producing country, but we produce part of the stuff we eat, and the great bulk of it must be shipped in. I come here asking that you put your product on our market, and I want to show you that we are strictly up-to-date in the producing business. We have been extremely wasteful in our farming business in the States, and I judge from what I have heard here that you people are extremely wasteful in not properly spraying your fruit.

The apple question that you are discussing here is one of the big questions with us. We are large producers of apples, and investigations showed that they were not selling for prices that justified the producer in producing the best; in fact, they were not selling at prices to encourage the producer to grow them at all. We investigated and found out that the consumer was paying an extremely high price, especially for fine fruit, and then we began to investigate to find out what was the trouble. A committee was appointed by Governor Dick four years ago, and it went into this subject very thoroughly. It was my pleasure at that time to furnish the questions that were to be asked of those that were being investigated along this line. After three months investigation it was found out that at that time the wastage in handling of fruit stuffs between the dock in the City of New York and the consumer amounted, at a very conservative estimate, to \$120,000,000 annually. This \$120,000,000 came out of the producers and the consumers in about equal parts. I am able to tell you to-day that the wastage between the docks in the great City of New York and the consumer in human food stuffs amounts to at least \$200,000,000. Surely we are an extravagant people and a reckless people, and we need to check up in order to stop this waste or we will want, and the consumers in the great centres will be extremely sad if the producers do not continue to produce not only what they want, but a great deal more.

This committee of which I am chief deputy first went to the railway companies to find out what we could do with regard to a place to handle these food products.

The New York Central Railway turned over to us a pier, 1,500 feet along and 100 feet wide. The renting value of which would be \$300,000 annually. This dock was just one block away from Washington Street, the great market street of New York. It was a very good beginning. Right alongside of this dock came the lighters with the cars on, and at the expense of the Railway Company these cars were discharged upon the pier. We opened auction rooms on the second floor of the pier and there we began selling not only apples but peaches as early as two in the morning. Now you might ask, "Why did the State interfere with business?" I will take just about two minutes to tell you why the State employed men four years ago to investigate this subject.

We found in our investigation that the apple dealers were shipping apples in there and the growers, who were large enough to pick and ship their own apples, were paying 5 per cent. and 10 per cent. commission to have them sold. We found the sales were usually carried on in whispers, that nobody knew what they were selling for, and then we found these receivers sold them to jobbers and they charged from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. profit, and that they had to go through these jobbers to reach the grocer, who in turn sent them to the retail grocer. We also found many speculators in the deals and sometimes the apples passed through four and five hands at a profit for the speculators. We found we could have these apples sold at a much less price at auction, and then we asked the question, "Is the selling of fruit by auction a new business?" and the answer was "No, it is not." The Southern California Fruit Exchange, the largest and best organized and best equipped co-operative Association in the world, sells all their fruit by auction in New York City, and then we asked the question, "What does it cost?" and the answer was that they have a contract with the Connelly Fruit Company in New York to sell their fruit under the hammer and return exactly what they get for it for $1\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. Consider that, $1\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. against the amount you pay in order to sell your apples or any other fruit? $1\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. against 28 per cent. and 50 per cent.? Is there any wonder that the middlemen are prosperous, and is there any wonder that there is anything left at all in the business for the grower?

I went to the State officials and said, "You give the people parcel post and a great many other things, and why should not you help them to get fruit?" They did not want to help us. They just gave us barely enough so that we could exist, but we could not travel around the country and look after the business in a proper way. So we went to the fruit auctioneers—one of the largest of the kind in the world—and we said to them, "What will you do for us? If we pay you 3 per cent. for selling this fruit for one year, will you handle it and charge up against the sales 5 per cent., and stamp thereon in plain black and white, so that the grower knows that we are charging 5 per cent., 2 per cent. of which goes to the State Commission?" The deal was made in a single day.

Then we went to work and we solicited fruit and there was a great hue and cry among the dealers that this was interfering with their business, and then they said, "We will go up in the State and buy all the fruit so that these fellows won't have any fruit to sell." All it takes to run an auction is to have something to sell and somebody to buy it. The auctioneer is purely and simply a hot-air merchant working in a good direction: so we took our hot-air merchant with us and in twenty-four hours we had a great combination auction sale in an orchard of 30,000 barrels, and a week later they heralded the fact to the world through the trade papers. Some of the papers would not take our advertisement. One large trade paper after making a contract with us verbally to put an advertisement in their paper, decided they would not do it, but other papers did. We do everything above board and we

are handling \$40,000,000 worth of fruit through one dealer, and not one dollar goes astray, and no shipper was ever defrauded out of a single cent through the public auction sales of fruit in New York.

Our watchword is economy and efficiency. We sell nearly all these apples in the country. The way they were doing before we went into the business was they were offering the growers \$1.50 a barrel, and these men were going out in Oregon and Washington where they raise apples something like a painted woman—they look better than they taste. They were offering these people \$1.50 to \$2.00 a box for their apples, and they were offering our growers \$1.50 a barrel in New York State for A. grade, but when these apples were put up at public sale the price was raised in New York City to \$3.00 and \$3.25 a barrel for these same apples. We sold one orchard near Syracuse for \$3.40 a barrel, and that indicates that they must have been worth what they brought. These buyers had been going out through the State and buying the orchards with the apples on the tree and paying the farmers a very small price for them, and we decided we would like to sell some apples on the tree. You know it was our old friend Sam. Small who said, "It is the hit pup that yelps," and these people made a big complaint about our selling apples in that way, but we went on with the business and made a success of it.

Now, you might say, "What can you do for us?" And I will tell you what we are doing for the people in our State. We represent both the consumers, the producers and the growers, and we do the same for the people in any other State or country on the globe, as we do for the growers in our own State. There is no discrimination. What we want are more products, and we want quality. We are glad to hear these college men telling you how to raise better fruit, and we are glad to see many growers producing the best fruit, and we are glad to see that Mr. Commissioner Johnson is doing everything he can to educate you in the control of the leaf bugs and the moths and other pests that affect your fruit, but what is the use of all this education unless you will receive an income for your work that will justify you in following out the teaching that you receive? It all comes down to the fact that you have got to get the money.

What we want is more money returns to the apple grower. I am going to give you a little friendly advice. If you ship a car load of apples, ship the best you have, because you are shipping them to the biggest market in the world when you ship them to New York, and you are shipping them to the market that pays the most money. You are shipping them to a city where we have a lot of extremely rich people who can pay a big price for what they want. You want some of that money, and, therefore, you must ship the finest you have, and let word go out that Canada is shipping her finest apples, and we will sell them for 5 per cent. and sell them in open competition with all the fruit in the world.

In addition to that 5 per cent. there is a charge of 75c. for cataloguing.

We do not stop at the auction. We have arranged with retailers that we will advertise the fact that they will sell these apples at a certain percentage above what they pay for them at auction. James Pedlar said to us, "If you will advertise the fact you are handling these auction apples, I will sell them and stand the cartage at a profit of 17 per cent., and deliver them to the consumer." Now that puts you in the position that you are placing your apples in the consumer's hands for 22 per cent., and that is a much lower per cent. than anyone was able to reach the consumer with before. We had two big merchants who offered to do this, and after we had advertised the fact we had 3,000 merchants offering to do the same thing. We had no money invested in this; we had none to invest. The news-

papers help us more than anything else. Our worst weakness is that we have not received the support of the producers of our own State who were so anxious to get away from the so-called middlemen, and who were so anxious to get directly in touch with the consumer. If the middleman comes up and pays the price they say, "We are not going to take any chance of shipping our goods to be sold by auction." There were 4,000,000 barrels of apples sold in New York City this year, and it is a conservative estimate when I tell you that the dealers, the buyers, paid \$1.00 a barrel more for these 4,000,000 barrels of apples than they would have paid if there had been no Department of Foods and Markets in operation in our great city.

You are too far away to ship over-ripe goods to our market, and you are too far away to ship green fruit because green fruit kills your custom.

You people want to reach the best market in the world, and you want to get the highest price, and if you put your fruit on the New York market packed properly, and the best fruit you grow, you will get the highest price for it, not only your fruit but your potatoes or anything else that you grow.

The California Fruit Exchange is selling every dollar's worth of their fruit at auction, and they are getting it done cheaper and better than any other association in the world. They sell 80 to 100 car loads of California fruit in the space of about two hours. It is an open deal and that is the proper way to sell them.

As I told you before we sold an orchard out at \$3.25 per barrel, and I said to the man, "What is this land worth?" and he said, "It is worth all I paid for it and more too; I paid \$50,000 for these 55 acres," and we sold 14,000 barrels at \$3.25. He had no complaint. It was a wonderful orchard; one of the best in the State. Up at Syracuse Mr. Hutchinson would not take \$1,000 an acre for his land, and in other parts of the country they are asking \$1,000 an acre, and in some places they will not take \$1,000. What is the matter with the orchard land in this country? You have been keeping it all to yourselves and you have not been letting the world know what you have. The world does not know that you have such excellent flavored apples, and if you will put up your Northern Spies of an A1 quality, and put them up in an attractive way, they would go to the best people and they would bring the highest price, and they would be advertised all around the world and in a few years there would be a tremendous demand for these apples, because they have such a splendid flavor. If we have space we store the apples and advance a percentage on them, and they can be sold when the market is high.

MR. ROBERTSON: Whom would we ship our apples to?

MR. EMERSON: To the New York State Department of Foods and Markets, Room 708-9-10 Fruit Trade Building, 204 Franklin Street, New York. We would prefer to do business with you as an association, but as individuals we are glad to do business with you.

Q.—I understand that you have been shipping 100,000 barrels a week to the Old Country all through the season, and I was just wondering how it would pay us to ship to the United States and hope to make anything when you are shipping to the Old Country.

A.—The only way you can ship there and receive a benefit would be to ship quality—fruit that will bring the highest price.

Q.—You mean our fruit is of better quality than New York State?

A.—I believe the finest Spies I ever saw in my life came from Ontario; but not all the Spies in Ontario would come in that class.

NOTES ON THE SEASON'S SPRAYING.

MR. L. CAESAR: I do not know of anything new to add to what has been already mentioned from time to time, and what you will find in the Spray Calendar. I think the season's work throughout has justified us in every respect in advocating spraying. The question of spraying apples will come up again.

MR. ARMSTRONG: What has been the result of the use of soluble sulphur?

MR. CAESAR: I sprayed quite an orchard this year, as badly infested with the San José Scale as I could find in the neighborhood of Grimsby. A large number of the trees were thirty years of age. They were apple trees and were well pruned and well scraped. A large majority of them had passed any chance of being saved if they had been allowed to remain unsprayed this year. I used three different mixtures: lime sulphur, strength of one gallon diluted to seven of water, a specific gravity of 1.035; lime sulphur, specific gravity, 1.295. Then I used soluble sulphur, 12½ pounds to 40 gallons of water, and I used scalecide at the strength recommended by the company. They sent me a mixture to use. We used nothing but an old spray motor barrel pump. We put it into real good working condition and we sprayed very carefully. We put an average of eight gallons to every one of these well pruned trees and the result was that all three mixtures gave us perfect satisfaction. I examined the orchard in October.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Was there any difference in the cost?

A.—The cost differed very little, I have not figured it out. Two years before that I got the same result from lime sulphur and soluble sulphur, both had done their work well. I had hoped that we would have had some wet weather this year soon after spraying so that we could see whether soluble sulphur and lime sulphur would give equally good results in a wet season. I have been a little afraid that perhaps they would not. As for spraying later on the various tender fruits with soluble sulphur I have had no experience.

Q.—Would spraying have saved the balance of the grapes this season?

A.—That is very hard to say. I understand that the growers who did spray thoroughly, even in the case of their red grapes, had very little mildew. One would feel like saying that at any rate you would lessen the mildew to a very great extent. Spraying is peculiar in this way that you can never give a rule that will apply to every season. Fungous diseases depend upon weather conditions and weather conditions were different this year from what they have been. I should say that careful spraying would have saved the grapes that suffered from fungous diseases.

THE CO-OPERATIVE FRUIT GROWERS OF ONTARIO, LIMITED.

ELMER LICK, PRESIDENT, WHITBY.

The task that I have before me this morning is rather a difficult one, in as much as before I get through it will be my duty to say some very, very plain things in connection with some of the fruit work in the Province of Ontario. I want to say at the outset that if I use any language which causes irritation, that I do it accidentally and without the slightest enmity to any person. I want it distinctly understood that while I shall hurry in some of the things I am saying, I shall possibly leave something a little unfinished, and had it been finished there would not be the same feeling.

The Co-operative Fruit Growers were organized for the simple reason of acting as a medium for the smaller associations handling their apples so as to furnish the market, particularly in the West, apples in the very best condition, and keep the market supplied year after year without the necessity of the dealer in the West coming down here and dickering. You all know what the idea was in the beginning, and you all know that it was desirable. You all agree with the theory of the matter, but when it comes to carrying out the theories there are a number of difficulties to overcome. We hear so very much about the Province of Nova Scotia, a section I have never visited, but I gather that the fruit section down there would be about equal from Toronto to Trenton. It would be quite an easy matter if that was the only section in Ontario handling fruit to get it into working order. We have our western section and our south-west section, and we have our north-west section and our east section. These sections all grow different varieties of apples and apples of different keeping qualities. It is essential that these apples from the west that are earlier should be got on the market at an early date and the keeping apples from the east and north at a later date.

There was a co-operative committee that worked step by step for a number of years overcoming difficulties, and finally we organized three years ago and went into business. We handled somewhere about 30,000 barrels three years ago. Owing to the difficulty of getting a manager a year ago I was forced into the business. We did not encourage large lots to come to us when other associations could find a market for them. As a result of the work we were able to do, there was not, I think, a single car that the associations wanted us to sell that we were not able to find a market for, and in nearly every case at very satisfactory prices. We learned early in the game that some of the associations that we expected to rely upon for one reason or another were unable to co-operate with us. We had some very hard experiences. We learned one thing that I know will not please everybody, and that is that, with very few exceptions, is it possible for the central association to work with local associations, where that local association was managed by a buyer and dealer in apples before he became manager of the local association. In corresponding with a man in Winnipeg the suggestion was made that that was the kind of man we should have to head our Association, I wrote back and told him to stop and think, and he wrote back and said after thinking it over that my contention was about right. We wanted to work up a trade that would stand on its own feet year after year. It is not the ambition of a local association to get the highest possible price out of the product, no matter what happens next year. We must understand that there is room for a large number of associations to be working outside of the central association, as long as they work with a fairly good understanding. I sometimes hope that the time will come when the bulk of the apples of Ontario will be controlled by a central organization. I do not think it would be a good idea to bring them together for next year's trade. That would be a big mistake. The business must be developed step by step. Because we have good orchards and grow good fruit does not mean that we can co-operate and make a big success; we must have the men. Apples cannot co-operate, neither can peaches. You must have men who believe away down in their hearts that what is best for them and their neighbours is best for the whole country. It is only as we develop men of the highest type that we can hope for the greatest success. One difficulty we have had is in dealing with associations that are not giving us all their product, they have sold their good stuff and used the central organization to get rid of their poor stuff. They must understand that there are rebates to be

made and the rebates do not come out of the whole shipments but out of the individual shipment that was rebated.

The discussion on the box question on Wednesday afternoon delighted me. I know that there were men in the audience who were not in favor of the box. We realized early in the season that we had a lot of apples with a little scab on them and we determined that we would have to get some kind of a box to carry them in. We had a meeting with our directors at our rooms in the C.P.R. building and we discussed different boxes, and we finally decided on something after the style of this box. We said that cannot be taken as anything but an open package, and it will not cost more than 11c. or 12c. and the packing won't be difficult, and it was following exactly in line with what British Columbia had been doing. We didn't want to make the same mistakes that had been made in British Columbia, for we found out that they had three or four sizes. We came to the conclusion that we would use a brand, and call them "Consumers," and to distinguish between the contents of the boxes we branded them XX and XXX. If we had the slightest intimation from the Commissioner that he thought XX and XXX were going to mislead we would not have used them. It did not matter to us whether we used XXX or three stars, but we found out that somebody else was using three stars. We want to broaden this central work step by step, we want to put it in the best shape to help the fruit growers of this country to dispose of their apples. What are our plans? They are purely and simply to get good men to look after our interest and do the work in an efficient way. It will be five years next July since I took a trip to the West. I was only gone nineteen days. I got in touch with some of the men of the Grain Growers' Association, but they were not ready to go on with the business. The next year we had only about a thousand barrels of apples that we could ship out there. Step by step we have worked with all kinds of positions. We had one situation two years ago that almost crushed me. I thought we had landed one of the associations in the West at \$2.05, the matter was discussed in this hotel, and one of the directors wanting the order for his own association, saying nothing to the rest of us, simply told them, as far as I can make out, that they could get the deal at \$2, and they took it away from us. If we had had that order the co-operative association would have been in one of the best positions it could have been in in regard to selling. We would have had our foundation laid, but that slipped out of our fingers because a local association wanted the advantage of 5c. per barrel. If we had had the order at \$2.05 they would have had a lot of their apples in that order at \$1.95.

This last year we have not had a very big crop of apples to handle, I think perhaps 20,000 barrels, but we have in sight a large number of barrels to go to the West next year. If the plan works out it will mean that the apples will go from the co-operative association or from the grower at a charge of 25c. between the apples packed and landed in the hands of the co-operative association out there. When I tell you that last year I had correspondence with a firm in the West to handle our apples at about 15c. if we could look after our end for 10c., the rock on which we parted was that they wanted to know if they could get the majority of the stock in our company, and our answer was "Never." We are going to manage our own business. We are going to manage it from a Fruit Growers' standpoint, and we are not going to let any outside interest get control.

I realize that the problem before us is not a new one. My idea is that we should keep the Western market supplied with Ontario apples under conditions that will be satisfactory to them. If we cannot get higher prices we should take \$1 less than we can get on the English market if that is necessary in order to hold

the trade and in order that that section of the country that does not belong to Canada may be prevented from getting in there and getting all the trade. I trust that the result of the things I have said will be to help the fruit industry of Ontario.

A MEMBER: I would like to ask Mr. Lick what the meaning of XX is? We have to take the most of these things in the connection in which they have been used before the Fruit Marks Act came into operation.

MR. LICK: If you buy XXXX or XXXXX shingles you get a higher grade than XXX.

MR. GURNEY: The fruit men of the Cainsville district used boxes almost entirely this year, and they found it satisfactory in returns and in every other way. The worst difficulty with boxes is in loading them in cars on sidings where they do a lot of shunting. If you are on a siding where they won't shunt the car until you are through loading it is all right. The first thing in favor of the box is cheapness, we have to cut down the price between the producer and the consumer. The object of the Central Association is that there shall be only 25c. between the producer and consumer. We have negotiations to that end under way at the present time.

The remark was made yesterday that some boxes had gone to the West and somebody had put their foot in it. I would like that man to explain who it was. We put the brand plainly on the box. There is no deception in any shape or form in the use of that box. In packing these boxes we put them on the packing table and do not use any baskets, we put the apples directly into the box from the packing table. We give the box a little shake and nail one end on, and then put our elbow on and press it down and that is all there is to it. A good many take the apples in over night, they are easier to handle in boxes than in barrels. We all know that it takes a pretty good man to lift a barrel, but an ordinary man can lift a box with ease. We use a felt pad. It is a little expensive, but I am satisfied it is a benefit. I do not think it is necessary to have two hand-holds, I think the hand-hold at the top is the only one desired. I do not think the cleats are worth the bother. I do not find that they arrive in any better condition. The inside edge must be rounded if the box is to be used to any great extent. We have yet to receive the first bad report from the trade end. One dealer went so far as to say that he didn't believe there would be a barrel go into his city in seven years from now. We shipped Spies, slightly affected with spot, and he told me they went off like hot cakes. It is a partially closed package, but so is a basket. Mr. Carey said they pressed down the handle of the basket and looked in and if they find anything wrong they open it, and it is just as easy to open one of these boxes.

BETTER NET RETURNS FOR LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS.

A. J. GRANT, MANAGER THIEDFORD FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

As fruit growers we are all vitally interested in money returns, and you will notice that I have chosen to speak to you on the subject of better "Net returns," and not simply better prices. There are many ways in which the members of associations as well as individuals can increase net returns, by decreasing many of the expense items in connection with the production and handling of apples. It is somewhat surprising how few members of local associations really understand the

selling standards for apples, and yet the standards are the same as those governing the sale of any other commodity, viz.: Quality. Anybody can understand that a barrel or box of No. 1 apples will sell for more than the same quantity of No. 2 stock, or that a good Spy or Snow will sell higher than Bellefleur, but when it comes to the sale of a car-load or several car-loads, or perhaps the entire pack of an association, then we are liable to loose sight of the fact that it is the complexion of the entire lot of apples, from the standpoint of quality, which governs the price. Generally speaking, the greater the percentage of No. 1 red fruit and the fewer poor varieties, the greater the selling price per package. For instance, in the season of 1914, when low prices prevailed, I know a man who exported one car of very excellent Baidwins, making a net return of some \$3.30 per barrel. This price was noised about the district, and nobody took the trouble to ask for the details of the sale, so that much dissatisfaction arose among the members of several associations because they did not receive at least \$3.30 per barrel for their entire output, including varying quantities of inferior varieties as well as low percentages of No. 1 apples. This brings us to the first point that I would like to drive home. If you expect your managers to get you in on the top notch prices which you hear quoted from time to time, give them the necessary percentage of good No. 1 red fruit and a first-class variety list. These are the elements which make for high prices, and the packs with a low percentage of No. 1, with perhaps a lot of poor varieties, must accept lower prices, under the same market conditions.

Thorough pruning, intelligent cultivation and persistent spraying are the things which we must look to, if we wish to raise our percentage of No. 1 apples: the poor variety list must be assisted by liberal grafting to good commercial sorts. A great many growers are afflicted with inferior varieties in the orchard, and oftentimes none too freely blessed with quick selling varieties. Let us graft those kinds which are depreciating the sale of our pack and get at it quickly. When you improve your variety list you will improve your returns by no small margin. In our own association we found it such a difficult thing to get thorough pruning that we have started out a pruning gang to make a complete circuit of every orchard in the organization. If the grower wishes, we pay the pruning expenses and charge it up to next season's apples. You cannot talk good prices for apples from unpruned trees. Prune well first, then spray, as the season demands it, at least three or four times, and you have taken a big stride toward putting more money into your pocket at the end of the season. I cannot pass such a topic as spraying without emphasizing thoroughness and a sufficient number of applications. We take it for granted that all apply the three standard sprays, but there is a most critical period just after the apples are nicely formed, and lasting several weeks. If the weather at this time is damp and cool then get busy with the spray pump and you will be making money pretty fast. Drench your trees with abundance of good chemicals, and save money by anticipating your wants in spray material and ordering in sufficient quantity at the proper time to get in on the best price. The question of packages has already been pretty well discussed at this convention, and we can undoubtedly save some money by using a cheaper and more easily packed container for our lower grades.

In the producing of this good fruit which sells for more money, you have increased your returns in another way. You will all agree with me that it costs less money to grade and pack a good run of apples than it does to handle a poor run. We sometimes hear association members complaining about the cost of packing—here is the very place to lessen the cost by producing better apples. I have fre-

quently noted, in our own packing-house, the remarkable difference between the time required to go through a good run of apples as compared to that required for apples which were grading low with a lot of culls. One of the best ways that I know of assuring yourself a ready market for your pack, at a good price, is to establish standards for your various grades (getting well in advance of the requirements of the Fruit Marks Act), and then guard these standards most zealously. One of the greatest shortcomings of the apple business is summed up right here. Most of us are too easily satisfied with the ideal apple for a particular grade. We have in mind simply what will pass inspection, and forget the really important thing—what the consumer is going to think about it after he has paid some real good money for the barrel or box of apples. Why is it that we can walk down the streets of Toronto and see such an abundance of high-class apples on sale which have been brought in from the Western United States and far away British Columbia? You will find the same conditions in other Ontario cities. The quantity imported is steadily increasing because there is a demand for a high-class, reliable apple, properly packed, and we fruit growers will persist in blinding ourselves to this big outstanding fact. What usually happens any line of business which refuses point-blank to supply what people are demanding? Why, of course, the business will have difficulties and mighty serious difficulties if a sane line of policy is not adopted. Our grading of apples, generally speaking, is much too low, and for this reason the trade demanding high class stock must seek its requirements elsewhere, thereby losing for us the cream of the business with the accompanying high prices. We have some progressive individual growers and some associations who have been packing high class grades and doing well in the industry. Why not every grower and association emulate the example of these few and bend every effort toward producing first class apples? Let every one of us broaden our sphere of vision as what is really a first class No. 1 apple and first class No. 2 apple. We have associations in Ontario who can always sell their pack at a good advance over the common herd. Why? Simply because they have established a reputation with the trade for a high class, uniform pack. Let every association try to establish standards of grading which will assure them a good reputation with the trade, and, when you are fortunate enough to win this reputation, guard it carefully as one of your best assets. One of the best ways to lose the reputation of a good pack is to become economical in the wrong direction, and employ some cheap, unreliable labor; you save a few dollars in the pay roll and lose many hundreds, as well as getting in wrong with the trade—a loss which cannot be estimated in money. There are two brands of economy, "Business Economy" or "Stopping Leaks" and "Foolish Economy." Let me commend you to the former as one of the key-stones of success in the apple business or any other business, but foolish economy is doing more right now to hold back fruit growers' associations than many other agencies combined. Commencing at your manager, who should have a thorough knowledge of business, down through the whole staff, we must have competent men. The ideal combination is "Brains" and "Energy," hard to get, but when you get such a staff, pay them first class wages and they will show results every time if the growers will give them the proper fruit to handle. They will bring your brand of apples to the surface so that you will be sure of a ready market at fair prices, regardless of overhead conditions. There is always a demand for the good article.

The market for apples is a very unstable one, and it is our business as growers to do all possible toward writing the word apples indelibly upon the want-list of every house-wife. How are we going to do this? First and foremost, give the con-

syner a run for his money by supplying him with good, reliable, uniform fruit at a reasonable price; pare your cost of production and overhead expenses to the lowest possible limit, but don't do it at the expense of quality or uniformity of grade. I would like to see every association using central packing-houses, as it is then possible to get uniform grading and keep to your standards. The central packing method is cheaper than the orchard pack, and it is much easier to get one good capable foreman who will stick to his grades than it is to get several foremen to handle orchard gangs; in the latter you cannot get the same uniformity, as you have too many individual opinions. A great deal can be accomplished along educational lines. Everybody is now clamoring for Northern Spy. We won't deny the fact that it is the best general purpose apple that we produce in its season; but there are other apples of merit which we are producing in large quantities, the virtues of which are largely unknown to the public. Some excellent newspaper advertising had already been carried on with much benefit; the efforts of our energetic Dominion Fruit Commissioner in this direction have been highly appreciated by the fruit growers throughout the country, and we all hope to see this advertising continued. There is another method of educating the public, and that is through the legitimate fruit trade. There has been too much antagonism in the past between the fruit trade and the fruit growers. Such a state of affairs is not in the best interests of either party, and a better understanding all round would undoubtedly help the industry. We need the fruit jobber and the retailer and they need us. They can boost our wares to their own advantage as well as ours, but everybody concerned must have confidence in the "other fellow." Every retailer has his *clientele* of customers who look to him for advice in such matters; these men can do a great deal towards stimulating the demand for apples by recommending the proper variety for certain purposes, varieties in season, etc. Let us bury the hatchet and get closer together.

Many of our associations have another pernicious habit which undoubtedly reduces our net returns, and that is forcing upon the market of unseasonable varieties. Lack of storage facilities is a difficulty in many cases, but there is always storage to be had in the larger centres, and the holding of some of the later maturing varieties for even a few weeks may make a difference in the net returns to the grower on the season's business. I am not advising associations to go in for wholesale storage of apples, but I am advising that you offer the various varieties when the trade wants them. We growers are sometimes in such a hurry for our cheque at the close of the season that a sacrifice is made in order to turn all the apples into money.

The business of a fruit growers' association should be conducted upon sound business principles, keeping as free as possible from speculative ventures, but you will have your reverses, just the same as any other business. Learn to take such things cheerfully; you will have good seasons and you will have bad seasons, and I have repeatedly noticed that the fellow who is dodging in and out of associations always jumps the traces after a lean season and misses the good one to follow.

FRUIT MARKETING AND MARKETS IN WESTERN CANADA.

R. M. WINSLOW, PROVINCIAL HORTICULTURIST FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

MARKETING ORGANIZATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—I am sure you will be gratified to learn that the Okanagan United Growers, Limited, which was established in the spring of 1913, has come through its third

season of work most favorably and creditably. There seems every reason to believe that in the past season its management has been able to secure full market value for all produce shipped from the concern to the total value of considerably over \$600,000, and has conducted this big business at reduced charges. The increase in efficiency of both the locals and the central has been marked; the cost of operating the central has not declined owing to the extra expense of salaried agents in the markets, but, this considered, both the central and locals have been operated at lower charges than previously.

In describing the O.U.G. as successful this year, I wish to be understood as saying that apparently the growers will have received better returns than through most other marketing methods. It seems entirely likely that in 1916 the O.U.G. will be much more generally supported than last year, when it handled about 55 per cent. of the Okanagan fruit shipments.

You will remember that the Legislature of British Columbia in 1913 passed an amendment to the Agricultural Associations Act under which co-operative marketing associations could, on paying up 20 per cent. of their subscribed capital, secure a loan from the Government up to 80 per cent. of their subscribed capital at a low rate of interest on a twenty year amortization plan. Under this plan the seven original locals of the O.U.G. secured \$153,200 from the Provincial Government, on which sum, so far, payments of interest and principal have been promptly made.

On the whole, this plan of financing farmers' organizations seems to be a fairly satisfactory one. Its various deficiencies are being largely met in the revised Agricultural Association Act of 1915. This Act also provides for general agricultural credits handled under a commission to be appointed for the purpose. This Act is not yet in force, becoming effective by Order-in-Council.

The first important point I would make in connection with Government loans is the tendency of the growers to borrow too heavily. I should say that, roughly speaking, in the Okanagan Valley the extra overhead expense incurred by high capitalization has more than wiped out the expected advantage of capital at a low rate of interest and low annual repayments.

On the other hand, the growers have felt keenly their responsibility for the money borrowed. This has resulted in a much greater determination on the part of the growers to make each local a success. In the past there has been a strong tendency whenever an organization got in bad shape to throw up the whole thing and start fresh; such action often destroyed the good with the bad.

Under the present system the growers are working steadily to bring their present organizations to the highest possible business efficiency.

During 1915 the fruit growers of British Columbia were probably better organized than ever before: above 85 per cent. of the total shipments of fruit were marketed through organizations co-operative or otherwise controlled by the growers. To quite an extent these organizations were working in harmony, and quite a bit was done towards what is usually called the co-operation of selling agencies.

The raspberry carload shipping organizations in the Lower Mainland had a very satisfactory year, while the shipment of Vancouver Island strawberries in straight carloads by the Gordon Head Fruit Growers' Association brought most excellent results. These strawberries and raspberries were handled entirely through the Mutual Brokerages in Calgary and Regina.

An important step forward was taken by the Okanagan United Growers in establishing their own salaried agents in Vancouver, Calgary, Regina and Toronto, which had excellent results.

This extension has resulted in better marketing and in a much better understanding with the jobbing trade, and so has done much to lessen the growers antipathy to the wholesaler.

Despite all that has been done, however, in marketing organizations and in other lines including advertising, transportation, grading, packing, etc., returns to the British Columbia Fruit Growers in many lines have been and are very unsatisfactory. By faithful progress during the past five or six years our growers have gradually straightened out their business in all of these details. As each step was completed, there was general hope that it was the necessary one to make prices satisfactory. The attainment of practically all that is possible in each of these features of fruit growing and marketing has shown incontrovertibly that the trouble with our industry probably does not lie in any of these; our great trouble is the character of our American competition.

IMPORTS OF FRESH FRUITS INTO CANADA.—Importations of fresh fruits of kinds produced in large quantities commercially in Canada, constitutes one of our principal imports. I think the average fruit grower would be surprised to learn that the value, including duty, of imported blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries in 1914 was over \$800,000. Similarly imported cherries were valued at \$142,000. In both 1913 and 1914 imported peaches were valued at nearly half a million dollars, while our annual importations of fresh plums were valued at from \$300,000 to \$350,000. Our importations of quince, apricots, pears and nectarines (lumped together in the Customs returns, but mainly pears), were valued at \$441,000 in 1913 and over half a million in 1914.

I imagine that the grapes imported into Canada are largely of the European kinds grown either in California or Spain, but at any rate it might be noted that the importations in 1913 ran over half a million dollars and in 1914 nearly \$650,000.

Most significant of all, the importation of apples in 1913 were valued at nearly \$1,000,000, and in 1914 nearly \$1,250,000.

The following table shows the quantities and value (including duty paid, but not including freight or distribution costs) imported in 1913 and 1914:—

	1913		1914	
	Quantity.	Value includes duty but not freight.	Quantity.	Value includes duty but not freight.
Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries	6,939,470 lbs.	\$ c. 712,789 00	7,104,745	\$ c. 816,955 80
Cherries.....	971,619 "	122,470 38	1,084,797	142,092 94
Currants	30,071 "	2,726 42	19,214	1,825 28
Peaches	14,579,147 "	476,390 33	12,137,209	474,854 50
Plums.....	151,650 bu.	313,074 80	123,531	353,619 10
Quinces, apricots, pears and nectarines.....	13,445,837 lbs.	441,601 90	11,040,871	502,137 51
Apples	320,325 bbls.	957,174 75	330,907 bbls.	1,236,664 80
Grapes, lbs.....	.....	3,026,227 58	.....	3,508,149 93
	6,247,521	505,743 29	7,712,447	644,326 24
	.....	3,531,970 87	.....	4,152,476 17

The consumers of Canada must in some way be aroused to the necessity of displacing these importations as largely as possible by Canadian fruit. With very many fruits it rests entirely with the consumer to stop this heavy flow of money out of Canada that should remain here for distribution among our own people. The Dominion Government Fruit Branch, the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association and the British Columbia Department of Agriculture, working in co-operation, carried on a very extensive advertising campaign in the West last season, mainly directed towards educating consumers to demand Canadian fruit and especially British Columbia fruit. In preserving fruits they were urged to wait until the British Columbia supplies came on. In respect to apples, they were urged to look for the B.C. Brand on the box.

Important as the effect of such advertising must be in creating a preference for Canadian fruit, our experience for the past two years has shown conclusively that advertising is not at all likely to secure a higher selling price. Equal price and equal quality will induce the consumer to prefer Canadian fruit, but advertising would seem to have no prospects whatever in the way of inducing him to pay more for the home-grown article. That is the fallacy in the accepted view of fruit advertising. It stands to reason and is verified by experience that if our American competitors are selling any class of fruit—apples, for instance, at considerably less than the cost of production—no possible amount of advertising will induce the consumer to pay a fair price for Canadian fruit.

IMPORTS OF APPLES INTO CANADA.—Investigation of reports of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, show that for the average of the years 1909 to 1914, have been imported annually over 185,000 barrels of apples. The importations for each year are shown as follows:—

Year.	Barrels.	Year.	Barrels.
1909	56,763	1912	195,069
1910	59,071	1913	320,325
1911	150,961	1914	330,907

Average, 185,516 barrels.

It is interesting to the Ontario apple grower that in at least two of these years, 1912 and 1914, large quantities of Ontario apples were not harvested at all.

It is further of interest to remember that British Columbia's production has steadily increased in this period so that these steadily increasing importations are displacing not British Columbia apples but Ontario apples. The British Columbia apple crop increased from about 200,000 boxes in 1909 to 800,000 in 1915. The underlying reason for the increase in imports is of the greatest interest to the Ontario fruit grower and will repay investigation.

FRUIT PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.—Most of the apples imported into Canada come from the North Western States, the North Western box apple now constitutes nearly one-third of the consumption in the prairie Provinces. The key to the situation in the prairies is found in the conditions existing in the North Western States, and, with your permission, I will describe those conditions briefly in much the same words as those used by the executive of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association in their memorandum to the Economics and Development Commission.

FOREIGN COMPETITION THE TROUBLE.—Our great difficulty lies in the character of the American competition, from the State of Washington particularly. The North Western States have apples to supply the entire demand of our markets.

The approximate 1,000 carloads sent annually to Western Canada affect our outlets and distribution; but these imports, considerable as they are, do not even suggest the extent of the competition, or its character.

MARKETS DOMINATED BY AMERICAN QUOTATIONS.—Our markets are flooded, throughout the season, by the lowest American quotations going. It is practically unknown to make a sale of British Columbia apples until the buyer is fully satisfied he cannot possibly do better on foreign offers. We are compelled to meet, and often to go lower than the quotations of both the most incompetent and the most aggressive of North Western shippers. The American quotations absolutely set the market for British Columbia apples, and they are *the* dominating feature of that market.

COMPETITION MOST UNFAIR AND DESTRUCTIVE.—American competition is not ordinary competition. It is of a character that would not obtain in manufactured articles. It is competition of the most unfair and destructive character, and promises to continue so.

CONDITIONS IN APPLE DISTRICTS OF NORTH WESTERN STATES.—The North Western States have planted enough apples to supply their markets several times over. Their product has not, for years past, been sold to average the cost of production. The greater part of their orchards must be cut out. Of the 550,000 acres reported to have been planted, seventy-five per cent. or more must go under to enable the balance to survive. The growers are in bad shape financially, and most of them utterly discouraged; the majority have no hope of success. Liquidation is the order of the day. Mr. J. Howard Wright, now President of the Washington State Horticultural Society, in a recent address before that body said: "Sheriffs' sales, foreclosures and the like are the order of the day." Professor W. S. Thornber, Director of the Extension Department, Washington State College, at the North West Growers' Council in Spokane, said: "Ninety-five per cent. of the growers in one of the most successful valleys would gladly sell their holdings now for considerably less than they paid for them, and willingly lose their time and interest in the bargain." "If this then is the condition of one of the best valleys in the North West, what must we expect of some of the less favourable areas?" Professor Thornber then went on to state what was going to happen in the less favourable districts.

In four years ending 1915, the average selling price, according to their own authorities, has been more than 20c. a box below average cost of production.

COMPETITORS QUOTE AND SELL TO CANADA 40c. PER BOX BELOW COST.—They use Western Canada and similar agricultural sections in the United States to get rid of their low grade apples. Over eighty-five per cent. of their shipments to Canada are "C" grade, about equal to our No. 2. The average f.o.b. selling price of North West apples shipped to Canada in the past four years is under 70c. a box, showing a loss of nearly 40c. a box under average cost of production. It is under such conditions that we have marketed, and must continue to market ninety per cent. of our crop.

In 1914, many of the "C" grade apples shipped into Western Canada were forced on the market, on consignment, on a guarantee of 30c. a box. In 1915, a considerable percentage of the shipments were worm-stung or wormy apples, in bulk, at a nominal f.o.b. price of 45c. per 100 lbs., equal to 20c. a box.

In 1915, the average selling price of North West apples to Canada, was 80c. a box for "C" grade.

OUR COST OF PRODUCTION HIGHER THAN COMPETITORS.—Our cost of production is higher than in Washington and Oregon. For the last four years, our labour has averaged 10 to 20 per cent. higher than in Washington and Oregon, and the

various materials entering into apple production—spray equipment and material, lumber, box materials, nails, fruit-paper, implements—cost us about 25 per cent. more. The cost per box in the four Northwest States is \$1.0677, as averaged by Prof. Lewis (O.A.C. Bull. 134).

CONDITIONS IN 1916 REQUIRE PROMPT ACTION.—The liquidation in the apple industry south of the line will continue for some time. Estimates are that they had about 48,000 acres in bearing in 1913, and will have 130,000 acres in 1916. If present plantings are moderately cared for, they will have in 1920 about 208,000 acres of trees six years old and over. This estimate requires that the balance of the 550,000 acres estimated to have been planted will be destroyed or so neglected as to be unproductive. Inevitably, the greater part of the orchards will be absolutely unremunerative.

The prospective crops for the next few years show that our competition will continue to be of a destructive character.

There is every reason to believe that the 1916 crop in the North Western States will be at least double the 1914 crop, or treble that of 1915; we are advised that the growers and their selling agents generally despair of successful marketing; that, in fact, the conditions of 1914, bad as they were, will be reproduced in greater intensity next year.

The destructive and unfair features of their competition in our markets in past years are likely to reach a new high record of consignment on minimum guarantees, or on no guarantee at all. We have much reason to fear the effects of exceedingly low returns on the British Columbia growers. We accordingly most strongly press on the attention of the Commission that it is of the greatest importance that early action be taken to adequately protect our legitimate markets.

The conditions as I have outlined them in the North Western States are of the most unusual character. There is no question whatever of fair competition. The free trade theory does not hold good under such unusual circumstances, because the free trade pre-supposes fair competition.

THE REMEDY.—In surveying the above conditions during the past five or six years and watching during that period the working out of the situation, we have in British Columbia come to a certain definite conclusion with regard to the competition of the North Western States.

The first is this: Their competition will be more or less permanently of an unfair character, because Western Canada now is a market for principally low-priced and consequently low grade apples.

North Western "C" grade apple supplies the bulk of the demand even under normal conditions of production; if the average of all their sales were equal to the cost of production, the selling price of "C" grade would be 15c. to 20c. below the average cost.

The second conclusion is that for the past four years, and for at least four years to come, the average selling price of North Western apples will be below cost of production, thus giving their competition a destructive as well as an unfair character.

To meet the difficulties of the situation and to tide over our British Columbia industry during the most difficult period between 1916 and 1920, our Association is urging on the Economics and Development Commission the absolute necessity of adequate and reasonable protection for our Canadian apples.

The Chairman of the Executive Commission has asked our Executive to propose adequate remedies, and in response to this request our Executive is recommending:

The amendment or interpretation of the anti-dumping clause of the Tariff Act so as to impose an adequate dumping duty on fruits imported at less than cost of production.

We urge that this action should be taken at once with a view to protection against a deluge in 1916.

We further are urging that as soon as it is practicable the tariff on apples be amended to provide for an import duty of approximately 35c. per box, which we would conclude from all our investigations to be just both to the consumer and producer.

Q.—What have you to say for using the crate with a low grade apple?

A.—That helps us about 12c. per box. The North West States are using the crate.

Q.—Have you any figures on the cost of production of a box of apples in British Columbia?

A.—Yes, we have quite a few figures, but nothing which I can consider as being absolutely representative. Professor Lewis, who is to Oregon what Professor Crow is to Ontario, has just completed a survey of the North West States. He issued a bulletin on the subject of "Economics of Apple Orchards," and he found in an average of a thousand orchards that the average cost of production of a box of apples was \$1.06¾. British Columbia is young and our conditions are changing very rapidly, and it is very hard for us to say what is the cost of production. In 1915 the price of all box material dropped 25 per cent. and the cost of labour dropped 20 per cent. and 25 per cent. of our growers have gone to the war. The British Columbia Association has lost 200 members. Eighty-five per cent. of our fruit growers have enlisted. Over 50 per cent. of the men doing our orchard work have enlisted and our Oriental labourers are going back to China and Japan. Our labour situation may be fairly serious in 1916. We pay on cost of labour and material from 10 to 20 per cent. more than they do in Washington, on that basis we calculate that our cost of production of a box of apples is somewhere around \$1.20 or \$1.28.

Q.—You sell these apples in Toronto?

A.—Yes. When you consider that the North West States are shipping from 50 to 60 carloads of apples to Ontario you will acknowledge that the competition is keen.

MEMBERSHIP FEE.

MR. HODGETTS: At a meeting of the directors a year ago a notice of motion was given that the Executive Committee move that the annual membership fee be doubled to members of affiliated associations, such motion to come before the next annual meeting as an amendment to the constitution.

THE CHAIRMAN: This question was discussed last night by the directors, and Dr. Grant and Mr. Dewar were asked to present the matter before the meeting.

DR. A. J. GRANT: I am satisfied that there are not very many of you fully acquainted with the true state of affairs. If you were, some of you would have moved long ago to correct it. This is the time when we are trying to increase the profits of the fruit growers. If our Association ever had any justification for its existence it has double the justification at the present time. We are facing many difficulties that can only be righted through an organization of this kind. Up-to-date we have been doing business for the small fee of 25c. for membership. Last

year we collected in fees some \$309.10, and we expended twice that sum on periodicals that were sent to the members. "The Canadian Horticulturist" has a history behind it that should make it dear to the hearts of every member of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association. There was a time when this paper was the official organ and was published by the Association. It got into difficulties, and it was impossible to continue it along that line. It was formed into a stock company and we have some \$2,000 of stock in that company, and we have the right to supply each member with a copy for 50c. per year. I am satisfied that there is not a man in this room who will object to paying the 50c. each year as a membership fee.

We wished to go before the Government and ask for assistance by way of an additional grant. You can imagine a business man looking at our financial statement and seeing on one side \$309.10 for membership fees and \$728 for literature sent out to the members who pay that small fee. It is hardly a business state of affairs. I have much pleasure in moving that we raise the fee to 50c. to members who come in through affiliated associations.

MR. ROBERT STORK: I have much pleasure in seconding that motion.

MR. DEWAR: I do not know that I can add very much to what Dr. Grant has said. It is not right that we should be trying to do business with less receipts than our expenditure. How long could any business man do business in that way?

THE CHAIRMAN: There was a time when the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association did not have enough work ahead of it to use up all its grant. At present we need all our funds, and I am very much in favour of this motion.

The motion was put to the meeting and carried.

MR. HODGETTS: The Dominion Government has recently appointed an Economic Commission to investigate all our troubles and remove them. The Secretary of that Commission has written to our Association and asked for a statement of our views on various matters in which they are interested.

Moved by MR. LICK and seconded by MR. SHEPPARD,

"That Dr. A. J. Grant, the Secretary, and Mr. Bunting, be a committee to answer the request of the Economic Commission." Carried.

SHIPPING OF IMMATURE FRUIT.

FRED CARPENTER, WINONA.

One of our main efforts in the past has been to increase the consumption and, in order to do so, we have been spending a great amount of money and a great deal of time through the medium of advertising, by the Government, by the Co-operative Association, and by dealers, and, in some cases, by individual growers. A great deal of money and time has been spent urging our transportation companies to give quicker transportation. Our fruit inspectors are trying to keep the fruit up to grade, so that the consumer will know what he is getting. All these things will work towards bigger consumption and enlarged markets. The question naturally arises, are we doing all we can to increase the consumption of fruit and enlarge the market? I say emphatically no. I believe that until such time as we have some means established in the tender fruit districts to regulate or prohibit the shipping of immature fruit, we cannot expect to get the greatest consumption. Take, for instance, the

fruit grower as a consumer of fruit in his own case. When he wants some fruit for his own individual consumption, he goes out to the tree or the vine and he selects the fruit that he knows will satisfy his own taste; he does not do it indiscriminately. If he did he would likely get hold of some fruit such as often reaches the consumer, when one bite is sufficient.

As far as the consumer is concerned, he buys a basket of fruit that is immature. He is not able to judge from the outside appearance whether it is immature or not; he possibly thinks it is a specimen of the kind. It is a long time before he will go back to get another basket of that kind, and he tells his friends and neighbors, and he advertises the Ontario fruit grower in the wrong direction. When he starts to get fruit hungry again, he will possibly go to his dealer and he will still have in his memory the thought of his attempt to consume that Ontario basket of fruit, and if oranges or bananas will suit his fruit hunger just as well as apples, peaches or grapes or some other Ontario fruit, he will spend his money on the oranges or bananas. If, on the other hand, he gets a basket of fruit that is mature, he feels more physically fit after eating it, and it is not long before he goes back for another and yet another, and you will find in that case that same man will consume three or four times the quantity of fruit than he otherwise would.

I think you will all agree with me that this is a fair comparison. I could cite several instances which came to my attention not far removed from Niagara District, where there was no excuse at all for shipping immature fruit, and yet it was being shipped constantly. People on the Hamilton market frequently buy baskets of immature fruit and have it in the house for some days and hardly feel safe in going back to the Hamilton market for fear they would get something of a like nature. The question naturally arises, who is at fault? Is it the grower or dealer, or both? It was first a question with me, the last few seasons, as to whether the weather conditions or climate had so much to do with the immature fruit on the market as the price. To give an example, grapes, last season, were late, and the consumer in the West was asking for grapes. The dealer wired back to his shipper in the Niagara District, that there was a demand for grapes and guaranteed him a good price for grapes. The dealer advised the grower and offered him two or three cents more than it would be possible to get later in the season. I blame the grower for taking advantage of that offer and shipping grapes before they were ripe, but at the present time there is no law against doing that sort of thing. The grower is so busy that he cannot follow the dictates of his own conscience, and the grapes are shipped. Imagine the condition in the consumer's household when a basket of grapes such as that arrives—one taste is enough. Possibly one basket is enough for the season. I think the shipping of immature fruit is doing an immense amount of damage to the fruit growing industry, especially in the Niagara District. Practically all kinds of fruit are shipped immature, chiefly plums; and I can cite you examples, year after year, when Green Gage plums are high, they will arrive in three or four weeks before they are mature.

I can cite you another instance that I heard of last night about some growers who have made a practise for years of picking Lombard plums when absolutely green and shipping them during the Green Gage season. I do not say they were shipped for Green Gages, but they were shipped during the Green Gage season, and when it comes to the dealer and consumer, what does he know as to whether they are Green Gages or Lombards.

Campbell's Early grape is quite often shipped for Black Rogers. I know growers that make a large practice of picking their Black Rogers and putting them in as

Campbell's Early. I know of cases where they have left Campbell's Early on the vine until late in the season and then shipped them as Black Rogers. I am not in a position to suggest the remedy because I know there are men in the audience who are in a better position to speak with regard to that than I am.

A good live manager of a co-operative association who has the interest of the whole fruit growing industry at heart will not allow his members to ship immature fruit. I believe, if possible, some resolution should be enacted to either regulate or entirely prohibit the shipping of immature fruit. There is a possibility that if a law was passed with regard to it, even though it had seldom to be enforced, it might have a good effect on the grower and shipper. I find that something has been done in both Florida and California with regard to the regulation of shipping this class of fruit, and I am indebted to Prof. Crow for this information. In Florida this law has been in operation for some years.

In so far as bringing into effect a law in Ontario, it appears to me that a considerable amount of experimental work would first have to be done to determine the quantity of acid that could be allowed in shipping not only grapes, but other classes of fruit. Balling's Test is simply an acid test.

MR. FISHER: I think the shipping of immature fruit is a disadvantage to the grower and is very shortsighted on the part of any grower. As soon as these experiments have been made which Mr. Carpenter suggests, I think legislation would be in order.

MR. CLEMENT: In connection with the immaturity of fruit, especially grapes, we are endeavouring to test California grapes by Balling's Scale. Mr. Culverhouse has started something on that line. It will require at least three years of careful study of every variety before we can fix the standard. You have to test the grapes for sugar and acid in all stages of maturity. You have to test them in wet seasons and dry seasons, and fruit from a clay soil, sand soil and lime soil. It would mean a thousand determinations of acid and as many of sugar. I believe I wrote Mr. Johnson about it once.

MR. CULVERHOUSE: For my part, I would like to see the test carried out, even though it would take a great number of years, because when the standard was established, the carrying out of the law would be a simple matter.

MR. WINSLOW: Our climate is not good for grapes.

SENATOR SMITH: There is a great deal of difference in fruit as to its undesirability for shipping at maturity. With fruits that are going to be eaten out of the hand, such as grapes, it would be an exceedingly good thing if we could have some regulation, but there are other fruits, such as plums, that are not often eaten out of hand, that are chiefly used for cooking, and their maturity is not of so much importance. In fact, a plum, to make good jam, must be fairly green. If you are leaving it until it will be suitable for eating, it would not be good for jams at all. I would restrict the act to those fruits to be eaten out of hand. There is no question but what the shipping of immature fruits to be eaten out of hand reduces the consumption enormously.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolved that in the death of the late Robert Thompson, of St. Catharines, past-president of this Association, we, the members of the O.F.G.A. Convention assembled, desire to express our deep sense of loss sustained, and to extend to the members of his family our sincere sympathy. Mr. Thompson's name during the last years had become a household word throughout the length and breadth of this Province, and his loss to the fruit industry is extremely great.

2. Resolved that the sudden and tragic death of the late Major A. E. Kimmins, while in the discharge of duty for King and Empire, on the fields of Flanders, has filled our hearts with deep sorrow, which, however, is not unmixed with a feeling of pride that a gentleman who was looked upon as always foremost in every movement for the advancement of the fruit industry, and every worthy cause in public and private life, was quite as ready to answer the call and relinquish life itself in the cause of freedom and humanity when occasion arose. In the long roll of the heroes of the Empire, the name of the late Major Kimmins will occupy an honoured place. To his bereaved family we tender our sincere sympathy.

3. Resolved that we desire to express to the Honourable Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, our appreciation and grateful thanks for the assistance so freely furnished by his Department to the fruit industry of this Province, as well as the Dominion at large during the past year. The appointment of Mr. D. Johnson, as Fruit Commissioner, has fully justified itself. We wish to place on record our desire to co-operate with him in every movement which has for its object the placing of the fruit industry on a more solid footing by improving the quality of our product, by enlarging our markets, and thus extending our scope of influence.

4. Resolved that we tender to the Honourable James Duff, Minister of Agriculture for the Province, our thanks for his continued efforts on our behalf. The work of the Fruit Branch, under the able supervision of Mr. P. W. Hodgetts, our esteemed secretary, during the past year, has been extremely useful. The development of the fruit experiment station at Vineland, under the direction of Mr. F. M. Clement, has made marked progress. The spraying experiments conducted in various orchards throughout the Province have been valuable object lessons. The conscientious efforts of Mr. Caesar continued during the year to work out the life history of various fruit pests and secure effective and reliable means to overcome them have been very successful. We trust that all these agencies may be continued and extended during the coming year as far as possible. We congratulate the Honourable Minister on the generous contribution of Ontario apples which have been sent forward by his Department to our soldiers at the front.

5. Resolved that we consider the work of Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Cold Storage Commissioner, in his efforts to solve the problem of long distance shipments of our tender fruits, by means of extensive and continued experiments in the pre-cooling of fruit, to be extremely valuable. The results already obtained are of such a character that we trust these experiments will be continued during 1916 on an extended scale, if circumstances will permit.

6. Resolved that it is a source of regret that owing to the conditions brought on by the great war now raging it has not been possible to continue the Horticultural Exhibition which had attained such importance in the community. We trust that as soon as the war is brought to a successful conclusion and conditions become normal, that this exhibition may be revived on even a more extended scale.

7. Resolved that we desire to place on record our appreciation of the arduous work being accomplished by our transportation agent, Mr. Geo. E. McIntosh. We, in

a small degree, realize the opposition which he has to contend with. We believe that he is entitled to the support and co-operation of every member of this Association, and trust that his services may be continued during the coming year.

8. Resolved that we believe that if some comprehensive plan of advertising domestic fruits, and bringing before the public the desirability of a more extended use of them as a daily article of diet can be put into effect, it will have a very stimulating and satisfactory influence in extending the markets for the rapidly increasing volume of fruit produced in this Province.

9. Resolution presented by FRED. CARPENTER, B.S.A., and FRED. A. SHEPARD, "That the best interests of the Fruit Growers would be served if the Government would take some action regulating the shipping of immature fruit," meets with our hearty approval and we believe would have the unanimous support of the producers and consumers throughout the country in any such request that might be made to the Government.

10. The Special Committee appointed to consider the proposed tariff of the Railway Companies placing an additional charge for heated car service, recommend that the Association file, through their Transportation Agent, a protest against the proposed change of tariff, with the Railway Commission.

11. We are glad to note that the relations between the Railway Companies, Fruit Growers, and producers are on a fairly satisfactory basis, and trust that these various agencies which are necessary to each other, may continue to work in harmony and for the common good.

12. That whereas certain manufacturers of supplies used by fruit growers in Ontario are making use of recommendations obtained from eight to twelve years ago from Governments and fruit growers, and

Whereas the claims based in these recommendations are now void and misleading, owing to substitution of newer and better materials in some cases and the entry into the field of other manufacturers making supplies just as good in every respect,

Be it resolved, in the absence of special legislation covering such matters, fruit growers discriminate against such firms who persist in the advertising of their goods under such false representations.

Moved by MR. BUNTING, seconded by DR. GRANT, that the resolutions as read be adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Bureau of Industries
FOR THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
1915

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
PART II.—CHattel MORTGAGES

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

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To His Honour SIR JOHN STRATHEARN HENDRIE, C.V.O., a Lieutenant-Colonel
in the Militia of Canada, etc., etc., etc.

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, etc., etc.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the honour to present herewith for your consideration the Report of
the Ontario Bureau of Industries for the year 1915.

Respectfully yours,

JAS. S. DUFF,

Minister of Agriculture.

TORONTO, 1916.

Ontario Bureau of Industries

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE.—The following table gives the temperature of the Province of each month during the last five years, together with the mean annual temperature, also the mean temperature for the six months April-September—practically the growing season—together with the average for the five years 1911-15, and the thirty-four years, 1882-1915:

Month.	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1911- 1915	1882- 1915
January	18.7	20.9	26.1	7.7	20.8	18.8	18.0
February	22.7	10.7	15.4	13.6	21.1	16.7	17.2
March	27.3	27.4	29.0	21.1	26.2	26.2	26.8
April	48.6	39.7	44.3	39.5	40.6	42.5	41.8
May	50.9	57.0	52.4	54.9	59.9	55.0	53.7
June	61.0	63.1	63.2	60.0	64.1	62.3	63.5
July	66.9	67.5	68.1	67.8	70.1	68.1	68.0
August	64.2	65.9	66.4	62.2	67.7	65.3	65.4
September	61.5	58.8	57.8	60.7	58.2	59.4	59.3
October	50.0	50.8	49.4	49.3	46.9	49.3	47.3
November	39.1	34.5	40.3	37.1	32.7	36.7	35.3
December	23.9	21.3	29.3	28.0	30.0	26.5	23.7
Annual mean	44.6	43.1	45.1	41.8	44.8	43.9	43.3
Mean for 6 months, April to September	58.8	58.7	58.7	57.5	60.1	58.8	58.6

The mean temperature for the year 1916 was 44.6 degrees, being 1.5 degrees higher than the preceding year, and 1.3 degrees higher than the normal for the thirty-four years 1882-1915.

The mean temperature for the six growing months, April-September, was practically the same as the previous year, and only 0.2 degrees higher than the thirty-four year normal. April was the warmest month relatively, being 6.8 degrees in excess of average; May was the coldest relatively, being 2.8 degrees below its normal.

SUNSHINE.—In the following table the averages of sunshine are, as usual, derived from the records of the weather stations at Woodstock, Toronto, Lindsay, Kingston and Ottawa:

Month.	Sun above horizon.	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1911- 1915	1882- 1915
	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.
January	285.7	73.1	66.0	61.3	98.7	79.2	63.1	75.0
February	291.4	92.7	148.8	111.8	109.7	89.9	110.6	104.4
March	369.9	197.0	128.9	106.7	181.2	159.4	154.6	144.2
April	406.4	186.9	137.6	207.5	177.3	192.3	180.3	184.1
May	461.1	222.4	263.0	241.4	188.9	272.2	237.6	211.4
June	465.7	267.4	262.1	315.5	281.6	215.3	268.4	248.3
July	470.9	236.1	266.0	297.5	264.2	303.1	273.4	266.7
August	434.5	194.4	223.7	257.6	153.8	247.1	215.3	239.2
September	376.3	195.3	210.8	213.4	114.0	190.7	184.8	186.5
October	340.2	146.9	137.5	121.4	147.3	150.9	140.8	139.5
November	286.9	92.6	83.9	95.1	82.9	75.0	85.9	78.8
December	274.3	64.3	66.1	78.6	52.4	65.3	65.3	60.8
Total for the year...	4463.3	1969.1	1994.4	2107.8	1852.0	2040.4	1980.1	1938.9
Total for six months, April to September.	2614.9	1302.5	1363.2	1532.9	1179.8	1420.7	1359.8	1336.2

The year 1915 had 1,969.1 hours of sunshine, or 30.2 hours more than the average for the last thirty-four years. The six growing months, April-September, had 1,302.5 hours of sunshine, or 33.7 hours less than the average for the 1882-1915 period. The four months January, February, July and August did not exceed their normals, August being the lowest with a deficiency of 44.8 hours; all the others were above, March being the highest with an excess of 52.8 hours.

PRECIPITATION.—The fall of both rain and snow for the five winter months, including November, 1914, and March, 1915, is given in the following table for five years, together with the average for the thirty-four years, 1882-1915. An inch of water is equivalent to ten inches of snow:

Months.	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1911- 1915	1882- 1915
November:	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
Rain	1.81	2.78	2.66	2.52	1.35	2.22	2.03
Snow	7.7	3.8	7.4	13.4	12.8	5.0	7.5
December:							
Rain	0.43	0.23	1.18	1.44	0.09	0.67	1.16
Snow	17.2	6.8	11.2	9.1	22.9	13.4	15.1
January:							
Rain	0.90	0.56	2.45	0.44	0.76	1.02	0.98
Snow	16.3	21.5	13.6	25.4	9.9	17.3	17.5
February:							
Rain	1.29	0.24	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.46	0.79
Snow	10.7	12.1	13.2	16.8	15.6	13.7	15.1
March:							
Rain	0.18	0.88	2.82	0.20	0.96	1.01	1.18
Snow	5.1	11.2	13.8	14.1	13.3	11.5	8.6
Five months:							
Rain	4.61	4.69	9.42	4.62	3.56	5.38	6.14
Snow	57.0	55.4	59.2	78.8	74.5	60.9	63.8

The total amount of rainfall for the five months, November-March, was 1.61 inches, or 1.53 inches below the average for the thirty-four years, 1882-1915.

The total amount of snowfall was 57.0 inches, or 6.8 inches below the average, November and December were in excess, the others being all several inches below.

The six months, April to September, however, comprise what is regarded as the growing season for most crops, and the following table gives the rainfall of these months for the last five years, 1911-1915, and for the thirty-four years, 1882-1915.

Months.	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1911- 1915	1882- 1915
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
April.....	1.15	1.93	2.77	2.24	1.58	1.93	1.75
May.....	2.18	1.99	1.93	5.08	2.08	2.65	2.81
June.....	3.06	2.39	1.77	1.56	2.30	2.22	2.71
July.....	3.86	1.41	2.46	2.61	2.30	2.53	2.82
August.....	5.54	3.81	3.43	4.33	2.29	3.88	2.70
September.....	3.39	2.28	1.64	3.98	2.77	2.81	2.61
Total for six months.....	19.18	13.81	14.00	19.80	13.32	16.02	15.40

The rainfall for the six months, April-September, comprising the growing season, was 19.18 inches, or 5.37 inches more than the previous year, and in comparison with the normal for the thirty-four year period was 3.78 inches in excess. April and May were the only months which were below average, the others ranged from 0.35 inches to 2.81 inches above.

VEGETATION AND SPRING SOWING.

VEGETATION.—Unusually warm weather in April brought growth forward with a bound, and correspondents writing about the middle of May reported vegetation as being a week or two in advance of the ordinary, although the cold dip then prevailing had halted advancement. Cattle had then been on the grass in some localities for a fortnight, with good picking.

SPRING SOWING.—The May bulletin said: "Reports regarding spring crops are almost an unbroken chorus of praise for the excellent condition of the soil at seeding, and the generally successful nature of the catch. Sowing was unusually early, as most of the spring grains were in, and some of them nicely started by the 1st of May. More land than usual is being put to crop this year, and beans especially will experience a considerable increase in acreage judging by expressed intentions. On the other hand, potatoes will be the one crop likely to have a reduced area, owing to the poor prices realized for last year's crop."

STATISTICS OF FIELD CROPS.

The following table gives the acreage, production and market value of the field crops of Ontario for the year 1915. Detailed tables showing the statistics by counties will be found elsewhere in this report.

Crops.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.	Market Value	
				Total.	Peracre.
				\$	\$ c.
Fall Wheat	811,185	24,737,011	30.5	24,023,286	29 62
Spring Wheat.....	162,142	3,439,949	21.2	3,392,996	20 93
Barley	552,318	19,893,129	36.0	11,130,811	20 15
Oats	2,871,755	120,217,952	41.9	47,452,121	16 52
Peas	126,943	2,043,049	16.1	3,302,641	26 02
Beans	62,863	882,819	14.0	2,745,106	43 67
Rye	173,736	3,210,512	18.5	2,532,051	14 57
Buckwheat	193,497	4,278,366	22.1	3,057,398	15 80
Corn (for husking).....	309,773	21,760,496	70.2	9,885,292	31 91
Potatoes	173,934	13,267,023	76.	10,805,026	62 12
Carrots.....	2,439	686,232	281.	85,779	35 17
Mangel-wurzels	50,799	25,356,323	498.	2,028,505	39 93
Turnips	97,451	46,598,851	478.	4,659,885	47 82
Sugar Beets	22,890	8,644,281	378.	1,080,535	47 21
Mixed grains	475,738	19,461,609	40.9	10,602,271	22 29
		tons.	tons.		
Corn (for Silo)	443,736	4,874,377	10.98	12,185,943	27 46
* Hay and Clover	3,231,752	4,253,763	1.32	61,704,769	19 09
Totals:					
1915.....	9,762,951	.....	.....	210,674,415	21 58
1914.....	9,621,444	.....	.....	199,152,945	20 70
1913.....	9,541,537	.....	.....	168,455,253	17 65
1912.....	9,574,474	.....	.....	185,790,341	19 40
1911.....	9,718,741	.....	.....	179,974,358	18 52
1910.....	9,725,684	.....	.....	175,115,742	18 01
1909.....	9,578,323	.....	.....	167,966,577	17 54

* Including alfalfa.

The acreages devoted to other crops in 1915 were as follows: Orchards, 288,825; small fruits, 23,443; vineyards, 10,276; gardens, 57,774; rape, 40,613; flax, 5,334; hops, 453; tobacco, 5,503 (Essex, 2,824; Kent, 1,774); summer fallow, 226,217; pasture (cleared), 3,350,420.

THE GRAIN CROPS.

THE NEW FALL WHEAT. The wheat crop sown in the fall of 1914 was thus described in the November bulletin of that year: "At the time of writing fall wheat never promised better, nor have returns been more unanimous. The ground at seeding was in fine tilth, and the catch was perfect. Copious rains and warm weather brought the young fields along in splendid form, until now the only fear is that the luxuriant growth may have given the plants too much top for entering the winter. A few complaints are made of the Hessian fly and the wireworm, but only slight injury has been done by these or other insects. The season of 1914 may indeed be described as peculiarly a new fall wheat one, the present condition of the fields never being better, while the increase in acreage is one of the largest on

record. Sowing ranged from the last week of August to the end of September, most of the seed being got in during the first two weeks of the latter month. Dawson's Golden Chaff is the variety most largely grown, although about forty other kinds are named. It is estimated that the increase in the area of fall wheat now in crop will be about 140,000 acres, or a little over 20 per cent."

The April bulletin had the following reference to the young wheat: "The fields were well protected by snow until the middle of March, when in many sections they became comparatively bare, and suffered more or less from alternate thawing and freezing, cold winds, etc., causing some heaving and considerable browning of the top. The hope was entertained, however, that warm rains and good growing weather later on would revive these more backward fields, as the tops only seemed affected. Late sown fields are the least promising. At present there is no cause for anxiety as to the condition of the main crop."

Reports sent in about the middle of May were to the following effect: "This important grain crop, with its largely increased acreage, gives promise of an unusually good yield should favorable weather ensue. It wintered well, and evidently was not much injured by 'heaving' during the very open weather of March-April. In fact, spring injury may be regarded as practically nil. Hardly any fall wheat land has been plowed up, and very little has been re-drilled to spring grains. Injury from insects, also, has been slight, only the barest mention being made of the presence of the wire-worm, cut-worm, or Hessian fly. While a few patchy fields in low-lying places are reported, the opinion is very generally expressed that the crop never looked better at this time of the year. Some correspondents are inclined to fear that growth has been rather too rank."

The August bulletin said, of fall wheat: "This crop, with a greatly enlarged area, gave promise also of one of the largest yields per acre for the Province until the wet weather developed. Being very full in the head like most of the other grains, where the crop was cut late it was knocked down considerably by rain-storms, ripened rather unevenly, and was difficult to harvest. As the rains were almost continuous during the harvest season a large portion of the crop had to remain in the fields for a long time after cutting, and more or less sprouting in the shock resulted; but the actual extent of injury to wheat or other grain from this cause cannot be fairly estimated until the crops are more fully examined. One correspondent, however, speaks of the sprouted wheat as making good hog feed, thus helping to minimize the loss. Odd mention only was made of the Hessian Fly in Elgin and Wellington, while scattering references were made to smut as showing in four or five counties. Harvesting spread from 20th of July to the middle of August."

The November returns regarding the crop were thus summarized: "Threshing returns prove the yield of fall wheat to be considerably above the average per acre, but the quality of the grain is said to run unevenly. While much of the wheat is of the very finest quality, a good deal of the grain was affected by wet weather at harvesting, especially on low-lying spots, became more or less sprouted, and some of it was rather damp at threshing. All the inferior wheat, however, will be required for feeding live stock on the farm, and for this purpose will be practically as good as the better quality, so that the actual loss will be relatively small. The acreage of fall wheat cut this year was unusually large."

THE NEW FALL WHEAT. The following regarding the prospects of the newly planted fall wheat appeared in the November bulletin: "The acreage of wheat now growing for 1916 crop will be about three-fourths of that of the area cut in 1915, and will also be less than the acreage in 1914. In some localities the land was too wet for early sowing, and considerable of the seed was put in later than usual, the result being that a portion of the crop has not as much top at present as is generally seen. The fields look thrifty on the whole, however, and the crop promises to enter the winter in vigorous shape."

SPRING WHEAT. "This crop, unlike the other cereals, has been losing in favor, especially in the western part of the Province, but there has been an increase in acreage this war year," said the August bulletin. "The yield per acre will be relatively large, but the quality of the grain will be more or less affected by harvest conditions, which were practically the same as those of fall wheat. Grasshoppers also did injury to this crop in some of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties. Cutting began in the last week of July, but some was yet uncut when reports were sent in."

Returns made by correspondents in November were to the effect that spring wheat had an experience similar to that of fall wheat: a good yield, but an uneven quality of grain, owing to the wet weather at harvesting.

BARLEY. The August bulletin remarked: "A large yield of plump grain per acre, much of it discolored, with the gathering in difficult and slow owing to 'lodging' and other untoward harvesting conditions already described, tells the story of this crop. Harvesting started in the last week of July and was still in progress at the end of the second week of August."

According to November reports there was a splendid yield of barley, but much of it was discolored by the rain. As most of the barley is now fed to stock the matter of color is of much less importance than when the crop was raised chiefly for malting purposes.

OATS. "As most of the oats were standing when the heaviest rain storms came," said the August bulletin, "the crop suffered perhaps more than any other of the grains from this cause. The yield per acre is reported to be large, although some speak of the grain as having a tendency to shell in the field, where much of the crop has been lying out awaiting more favorable weather for hauling in. Smut has been more frequently reported than usual, and several correspondents attribute this to the neglect of treating the seed with formalin. Some of the straw has been broken, and will hardly be up to the average in feeding quality. Harvesting has been going on from the beginning of August, and will continue well into the third week. Cutting was extremely difficult on the soft land until the 12th of the month, and the unusually wet condition of some fields has caused trouble all along."

Dealing with oats, the November bulletin said: "This crop, like other cereals, suffered from wet weather—perhaps more so—yet the net result is on the whole satisfactory. The yield per acre is much over the average in spite of the fact that a good deal of the crop was knocked down by the heavy rain storms, and that owing to delayed harvesting there was considerable shelling. The grain on the whole is of good weight and general quality, especially where the seed was treated for smut, which was more in evidence than for many years in some localities. Rust was also complained of by several correspondents."

WINTER RYE. According to the April bulletin rye appeared to have come better through the winter than either wheat or clover, and gave promise of being a good crop.

"This is not now regarded by the majority of farmers as a regular grain crop. Its experience this season has been practically identical with that of fall wheat," was the statement made in the August bulletin concerning rye.

The comment regarding rye appearing in the November bulletin was also brief: "This is not a popular crop where raised for grain, but the season's result in both yield and quality is about an average."

PEAS. Except where grown for canning factories, peas are decreasing in popularity. The August bulletin said: "While there was too much rain for best results the crop is regarded as doing fairly well, although complaints are made by some of late podding and of mildew. The pea aphid is still reported in several districts east and west. Most of the regular field peas remain to be pulled."

The November bulletin thus referred to peas: "This crop is rapidly decreasing in favor in Ontario, and although an average yield is reported, farmers do not appear to be enthusiastic over the results. It is a satisfaction to know, however, that little or nothing is said about the weevil."

BUCKWHEAT. Buckwheat has been gaining in favor of late years, but the experience of this season has not been encouraging. There was a rank growth of straw, but the general quality of the grain was not up to the mark. Some of the crop was caught by frost, and a number of fields were difficult to harvest on account of being flattened by rain and windstorms.

MIXED GRAINS. Late barley and early oats are named as the grain mixture that is best for growing together, ripening most evenly, and giving the best feeding value for live stock. The practice is strongly recommended by some correspondents.

BEANS. August reports regarding beans were not satisfactory. The crop was not expected to be up to the mark either in yield or quality. Late planted fields looked best. The ground had been too wet for cultivation, which was much missed. Complaints were also made of insect pests and rust.

The November bulletin said of beans: "The season was too wet for the best results, for while the yield will be about an average, the beans are more discolored than for many years, and with this crop appearance is a very important factor."

CORN. A cold June and a wet, dull July told against corn in its first stages. "The consequence is," remarked the August bulletin, "that the crop is about a week backward, and is rather uneven, especially on low land. Considerable corn has been blown over by rainstorms, and cutting will likely be more difficult than usual. The wet midsummer also prevented proper cultivation, and corn fields became very weedy. The white grub and wire worm were reported in a few places as causing injury, but correspondents are this year silent regarding the crop. Corn is now doing well, and favorable weather from now on may yet redeem the situation."

The November bulletin had the following regarding the crop: "Reports vary as to the quality of corn, there being some complaints of soft cobbing owing to the long rainy season; but taken all together the crop may be counted a satisfactory one. Silo corn has done relatively better than that grown for husking, and this year's ensilage will be unusually well cobbled. Some late corn got caught by frost, but the amount of actual injury from this cause is not reported to be serious. Cutting was more difficult than usual, as much of the crop had been blown over by rain storms."

HAY AND CLOVER.

"Clover did not make a good catch last year," said the April bulletin, "especially in the eastern portion of the Province, owing to the unusually dry summer, and as a consequence new fields were not so well prepared for the trying open spring weather. More or less heaving has occurred in every district, and while a number of correspondents report fields as giving good promise the prospects of the crop, taken as a whole, are not so encouraging as might be desired. However, favorable spring weather may yet put a brighter face on the situation."

According to the May returns nearly all the injury to clover occurred from drouth either last year or the season before, as the crop wintered well. While some spring heaving was reported, it was not so serious as usual, and the remarkably early growth had very fully compensated for any losses in that way. The crop was then looking unusually well, although thin on the ground in places, owing to the poor catch at sowing. Taken all together the May reports regarding clover were the most cheerful for years.

The August bulletin said: "The first cutting of hay will be heavier than that of the last two years, although not up to the average of the Province for the thirty-three years 1882-1914. Several correspondents, however, look for an unusually large second cut. Those who cleared their fields early were fortunate, as owing to the rainy weather the hay harvest dragged through the latter part of July in many localities, making curing difficult, and in some cases almost impossible. On low lying lands there was trouble in working the reaper. The season has been a good one for 'seeding down,' however, and new meadows are receiving a more favorable start than for years. Alfalfa has done well this season."

CLOVER SEED. Clover did better for a second cutting of hay than it did for seed. Threshing results have been comparatively light. The frequent rains made too rank a growth of plant, and much of the seed failed to mature, notwithstanding the promising bloom. Alsike was much better for seed than red clover.

ALFALFA. Like clover, this crop had a poor catch last year, but otherwise it came through the winter and spring in fair condition. It appears to be steadily growing in favor as a fodder crop, although some unfavorable reports have been received as to its suitability to local conditions.

FIELD ROOTS.

POTATOES. The August bulletin said: "At the time of reporting, potatoes gave promise of an unusually good yield. The tubers so far are generally a fine sample, although already some complaints are made of rot and blight, and more is feared where the fields are low-lying or poorly drained, as the land there is still very wet. The tops have grown unusually long this season, and owing to the frequent rains washing off the poison-sprays the "bugs" have been very plentiful in many quarters."

The November returns were thus summarized: "This crop was a most promising one early in the season, but the unusually wet condition of the soil, especially on heavy clay land and in low-lying spots, induced rot to such an extent that the net result may be termed a failure. Some fields are described as not being

worth digging, and others as barely returning seed, while a few correspondents report excellent yields on high sandy ground. Early planted potatoes did much better than those put in later."

Roots. The following appeared in the August bulletin: "Taking the Province over, all classes of roots look well. In fact, many fields are found with too heavy a growth of top. The rows, also, are very weedy, as in most cases cultivation was almost impossible. There were complaints of poor germination of mangel seed in some sections of the Lake Huron district, and of injury to roots by the cut-worm in Lennox and Addington; but these and other minor drawbacks were only local in character, and do not seriously affect the general good outlook for the root crops."

The November bulletin had the following regarding roots, according to class:

TURNIPS. This class of roots may be described as a fairly good crop in every way. While all other roots were housed somewhat earlier than usual, some fields of turnips remained to be got under cover.

MANGELS. Mangels are relatively a better crop than turnips, the description of the crop running from fair to excellent.

CARROTS. Field carrots are not now largely raised, but they have done fairly well this season.

SUGAR BEETS. This crop shows an increased acreage, and the general quality of the roots was good, while the yield per acre was about an average.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TOBACCO. "This crop, which is grown chiefly in the County of Essex, has had a rather unfavorable experience so far," said the August bulletin, "the early summer having been too wet and cool for best results. It will require almost continuous good weather now to bring the crop along to a satisfactory condition."

According to November returns the growing of tobacco was decreasing in favor. Some correspondents spoke of a fair yield of good quality, but the general result had not been encouraging, owing chiefly to the rough, rainy weather of August.

FLAX. The acreage given to this crop is now very small. Harvesting was delayed by rains, which also caused considerable lodging, but some of the crop had been pulled when correspondents wrote about the middle of August. A few of the returns described the stalks as being rather short and uneven, but others spoke of the crop generally as looking well. In a few localities early frosts wrought injury to the young fields.

THRESHING AND MARKETING. "Threshing has been later than usual," said the November bulletin, "chiefly on account of the delayed harvest, but also because of the largely increased acreage of grain crops. While some place threshing is only about two-thirds done, many correspondents report operations as completed. Marketing has not been heavy, as unsatisfactory prices for grain and tempting offers for all classes of live stock have induced most of the practical men to feed grain in large quantities—to 'market on foot,' as one correspondent pointedly puts it. While much of the grain is rather soft for milling purposes, there is enough of first-class quality on hand to meet the demand, should the market prices take an upward turn."

FALL PLOWING. The November bulletin stated: "The gathering of the unusually heavy harvest, made more tardy still by the almost continuous wet weather then prevailing, has thrown all fall work on the farm more or less late. The land is also heavier than usual for plowing, especially on clays, being somewhat sodden on low-lying fields, or packed hard where dry, owing to the heavy pounding of the frequent rains. The weather, however, was promising as later correspondents wrote, and plows were going lively all over the Province during the first week of November, with good prospects of catching up to the acreage desired to be turned under."

FARM IMPROVEMENTS. Tile draining is described by a correspondent as "A mortgage-lifting scheme," and judging by the number of traction ditchers reported to be at work in the Province this year many farmers agree with that sentiment. The very wet season, however, while emphasizing the need for field draining, hindered the work greatly, but a considerable quantity of tile was laid by hand as well as by machine, and the probability is that next year will see more draining than ever done by farmers. A fair amount of improvement has been made in farm dwellings, barns, etc., and considerable wire fencing has been done, but not so much as usual, owing to the heavy work of harvesting, the long spells of wet weather, and the fact that many young men have left the farm during the year for the battle front.

FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES.

The following was contained in the April bulletin: "Fruit trees so far have not suffered much from the winter, especially where care has been given the orchards, although complaints of serious injury from San José Scale come from some of the Lake Erie counties. A few complaints have been made of injury to peach buds in some localities in south-western Ontario, but so far the peach orchards of the Niagara peninsula have been practically unscathed from this cause. Several reports were made of girdling of young fruit trees by rabbits and mice, more especially in the county of York. Fruit bushes have come through the winter in good shape, but some correspondents speak of injury to strawberries from severe open weather in March where not mulched."

The May bulletin said: "Correspondents making returns regarding fruit conditions up to the 15th of May report prospects as generally favorable. Peaches, cherries, and plums had been in generous blossom, and in most instances had set safely, while apples and pears were coming into bloom, although not so profusely. Up to that date practically no injury had been done by cold spring weather, and it is thought that the light frosts since reported will do little damage to the tree fruits. More anxiety is felt regarding strawberries, as in some places between Toronto and Hamilton the old fields, which blossom first, were caught by late frosts, although the newer fields, planted last spring, largely escaped. Up to the time of writing injury to strawberries in the Niagara district is said to be comparatively light. Bush fruits and vines are promising, although some complaints have been received of the winter-killing of raspberries. The presence of the tent caterpillar is noted in several counties."

August returns were to the following effect: "Late frosts at the time of blossoming caught a number of fruit trees. Winter apples will be scarce, while fall and summer varieties are in fair quantities, although there have been many wind-

falls. A number of complaints are made of scab, and in some of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties the tent caterpillar is reported as having done considerable injury. Pears, like apples, will be only a moderate crop. Peaches will be fair in yield and so far promise to be of fine quality. Plums range from poor to plentiful in yield, according to location and variety, and the same may be said of cherries. Grapes are also a variable crop, many vines having been caught by frost this spring. Small fruits generally were generous in yield, although many of the strawberries and raspberries were more or less unfit for market owing to the rains hindering picking at the time of ripening."

The November bulletin said: "Where orchards have been taken care of they have done well, but where untreated the San José Scale and the tent caterpillar have wrought considerable harm. There has been a comparatively small yield of apples, especially of the winter-keeping varieties. The high winds in the late summer caused many windfalls. Pears were in fair quantity, while plums and peaches were more plentiful, and of excellent quality. Grapes were only medium in yield, and were unusually slow in ripening, but escaped serious attacks of frost. Small fruits did well, although considerably affected by rain at ripening."

PASTURES, LIVE STOCK, AND THE DAIRY.

The wintering of live stock, owing to the light hay crop and the poor summer pastures of last year, depended largely upon ensilage, straw, roots and other roughage, of which, happily, there was more than an average supply, as many farmers were chary in using grain owing to the high prices prevailing during the winter. The following regarding live stock appeared in the April bulletin:

"As a class horses have come through in generally good shape, although a number of minor cases of distemper have been reported. Working horses, particularly, are said to be in excellent fettle, although perhaps not so heavy as usual, as owners have in most cases been sparing with feed.

"Cattle also have come through the winter in fair condition—healthy but somewhat thinner than might be desired, owing to the high price of grains and mill feeds. All ailments have been of local nature, no serious outbreak of disease being reported. Fat cattle were picked up in large numbers in the fall—some of them rather unfinished—especially in counties near the border; but in some sections a fair supply is yet on hand. Store cattle are not so plentiful as formerly, and graziers are anxious to get them on the grass owing to the scarcity of hay and the high value of grain. Many of these animals are younger than usual, and some correspondents point out that, owing to the large number of milch cows now in use, grazing cattle are tending more toward the dairy type. It is also stated that farmers are holding on to their cows in the dairy counties owing to the good prospects for cheese, and that more calves are being retained than formerly.

"Sheep have been wintered better than any other class of live stock. They are doing well, and lambs are coming strong. The dread of the dog, however, is very apparent in reports of correspondents, and it acts as a brake on progress of the sheep industry of the Province.

"Hogs have been kept thinner than usual, but it is said that they have suffered less from crippling than for several winters past. The high cost of grain has caused many animals to be turned off in a somewhat unfinished state. A few spring pigs have died, but no serious disease is at present affecting swine."

The August bulletin said: "The frequent rains since the second week of July made good midsummer pastures. In fact, the fields have been so soaked in most localities that the grass, while very succulent, is said to be somewhat lacking in substance. Pastures are now promising in appearance, although some report that the tramping of the grazing animals in the soft fields has done more injury than usual to the growing grass. There are good prospects for fall and winter fodder supplies should silo corn, which is a little late in growth, safely mature, but some fear that much of the straw, for both fodder and bedding, will be inferior in quality owing to long exposure in the fields. Live stock have practically a clean bill of health, and are generally thrifty in appearance. The remarks of correspondents on the dairy situation are on the whole most cheerful, owing to the present good flow of milk and the brisk demand for all its products. Some correspondents are concerned over the scarcity of young cattle to renew the dairy herds."

November reports regarding live stock and their prospects were cheerful: "Fall pastures were never better in the opinion of those reporting. The consequence is that all classes of live stock are in good form, with remarkable freedom from disease. Many young cattle, mainly two-year-olds, have been sold off the grass, and more calves are being kept than in former years. There are not more than enough heaves on hand for the expected call. Sheep have been in good demand, especially in the matter of lambs, which in many cases are now finished off on rape. Hogs are being shipped regularly, and while some correspondents report a scarcity of young pigs, others claim that there is a normal supply on hand. Silos are being erected all over the Province in larger numbers than ever."

METHODS OF FEEDING. The April bulletin had the following: "Nearly every farmer has his own plan of feeding, and the methods reported vary from careful stall care, the ration being well balanced and nourishing, to a feed of chopped straw and ensilage or some other roughage, with perhaps a trifle of hay or crushed grain, just sufficient to bring the animals over to the grass. Some breeders of sheep and cattle speak well of rape for fall pasture, while advocates of the silo for general use are more enthusiastic than ever. There does not appear to be as much grain fed to live stock as in more recent years, except where they were being finished for delivery. Judging by the reports of correspondents, however, it is plain that a great advance has been made during the last few years in the economic wintering of all classes of stock while yet bringing them through in fair shape for early pastures."

FODDER SUPPLIES IN APRIL. The bulletin issued in that month said: "The fodder supply at the present time is largely a matter of local—or individual—experience. Hay and straw, where not too freely sold to pressers at tempting prices, will be sufficient in most cases, and there will also be enough coarse grains on hand to meet requirements. Progressive farmers have an ample supply of roots for all needs, while the excellent crop of corn last year ensures an abundance of either ensilage or dry fodder. In this connection a correspondent tersely remarks: 'Ensilage solves the feed problem.'"

FODDER SUPPLIES IN MAY. The May bulletin said: "There will be a sufficiency of grain, hay, and other fodders to meet all demands on the farm, and in some quarters a surplus for market if the prices there pay better than feeding does. Of course there has been a pinch in some individual cases, but most Ontario farmers are now experienced and wise in the matter of wintering live stock. The shortage of straw was felt in some localities, but the other fodders were well supplemented by the good corn supply. The early grass has been helping out the hay nicely."

FODDER SUPPLIES IN NOVEMBER. Late fall conditions were thus summarized: "There is a relatively large supply of fodder on hand, owing to the fine crop of corn and the large quantity of grain caught by the wet weather and rendered inferior for marketing purposes, but good for feeding to live stock. Neither hay nor straw are up to the standard in feeding quality. The usual quantities of mill feeds, such as bran and shorts, and gluten, linseed and cottonseed meals, oil cake, etc., will be purchased to balance or enrich the rations."

DAIRYING. The following, touching more particularly upon dairying, appeared in the November bulletin: "This year the milch cow is queen. The Province never has had such a season for dairy products. Owing to the excellent condition of pastures up to the present the flow of milk has been unusually full and steady, and in some factories as much cheese was made in October as in August. In fact, cheese factories, creameries, and condenseries have been going ahead all season at full speed, the product being generally of good quality, and the prices most satisfactory to producers. As a Norfolk county correspondent tersely puts it: 'The dairy business is all right.' Holsteins are the most popular breed of dairy cattle in Ontario."

POULTRY. Correspondents are divided regarding the profit from fowl, and many poultry keepers make no record whatever of results. Several correspondents, however, place the net gain per hen per annum at a dollar. Pure-bred fowl are being kept in greater numbers by farmers, some attributing this to the influence of school fairs, while better care is also given on this account. This season there have been more complaints than usual of poor hatching. There has been a good demand for crate-fattened fowl, and geese appear to be coming more into favor with farmers: but turkeys do not seem to be so popular as formerly.

PATRIOTISM AND PRODUCTION.

The strong desire of the agricultural authorities, both federal and provincial, to increase the amount of production in both field and stable, owing to the war conditions then prevailing, led to a vigorous campaign among farmers during the fall and winter of 1914-15 along the lines of what was called "Patriotism and Production." The following regarding the results of this movement appeared in the April bulletin:

"Correspondents are not unanimous regarding the response to the call for a larger production. A few are outspoken against the movement, fearing over-production with a lowering of prices, but the great majority of those reporting heartily endorse the 'Patriotism and Production' idea, and it is certain that there will be a substantial gain in the quantity of most of the commodities raised this year on Ontario farms.

"Fall wheat already shows a decidedly increased area. More fall plowing than usual was done, much of it with old sod, and while this may mean an increase of grain (especially of oats), and of corn or roots, it will also mean to some extent less pasture. In the cannery districts a smaller acreage will be devoted to supplying the factories and more attention will be given to raising general farm crops. The cheese season will be earlier than usual, and this will require an increased production of milk and consequently a greater consumption of fodders.

"Several correspondents point out that some of the gain in crop production will come not so much from an enlarged area as from a better selection of seed, a more careful preparation of the seed-bed, and a more thorough cultivation of the growing crops. They say that poor seed and poor tillage have been responsible for many of the poor yields of the past.

"One drawback to farm crop development is the lack of competent labor, for while help is offering fairly freely it often lacks quality.

"Not only in field work, but in the orchard and the stable, the idea of improvement and increase seems to have taken hold of many, and the year 1915 promises to be one of the busiest in history of the agriculture of the Province."

STATISTICS. The following table gives the total numbers and value of the several classes of live stock and poultry on hand July 1st, 1915, together with live stock sold or slaughtered in the year preceding that date:

Live Stock.	Live stock on hand, July 1, 1915.		Sold or slaughtered in year ending June 30, 1915.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		\$		\$
Horses (all ages)	779,131	107,982,037	75,527	11,003,822
Cattle:—				
Milk cows	1,022,518	62,196,964	875,394	43,678,233
Other cattle	1,652,228	53,166,372		
Sheep and lambs	908,095	6,403,907	489,320	3,289,701
Swine (all ages)	1,769,295	17,562,726	2,110,936	31,628,772
Poultry (all kinds)	14,273,091	7,670,326	6,764,069	4,161,695
Totals:				
1915		254,982,332		93,762,223
1914		250,870,078		93,017,235
1913		237,591,885		89,651,016
1912		225,848,942		84,982,339
1911		214,720,424		80,675,390
1910		194,416,037		71,833,731

The values for the several classes of poultry on hand July 1st, 1915, were as follows: Turkeys, \$156,837; geese, \$155,532; ducks, \$282,589; other fowl, \$6,175,368.

VALUE PER HEAD. The following table gives the average value per head of live stock and poultry for 1914 and 1915, and at five-year intervals.

Live Stock.	Live stock on hand July 1.					Sold or slaughtered in year ending June 30.				
	1915	1914	1910	1905	1900	1915	1914	1910	1905	1900
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Horses (all ages)	139	145	128	110	76	146	154	136	119	79
Cattle:—	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Milk cows	60 83	57 01	40 76	35 05	31 01	49 90	47 14	37 44	36 23	32 12
Other cattle	32 18	30 81	22 43	21 29	17 93					
Sheep and lambs	7 05	6 67	5 75	4 68	4 29	6 72	6 29	5 36	4 28	3 64
Swine (all ages)	9 93	10 14	8 50	6 44	5 42	14 98	15 26	12 49	9 79	7 69
Poultry (all kinds) ...	54	53	43	34	29	62	62	51	39	37

LABOR AND WAGES.

In dealing with this question the August bulletin said: "On some farms there was at times an actual scarcity of help, owing to remoteness from centres of population or the rush to get in the grain during the short open weather; but on the whole there has been a sufficiency of farm labor this summer, although much of it was lacking in quality. Farmers are trying to meet the help question by using more labor-saving machinery, exchanging work with neighbors, and using all the members of the family—sometimes the females—at busy periods in the fields. There is also more planning to raise a line of crops that will require less help in handling. Farmers' sons are said to be more numerous at home than in recent years, owing to slack business conditions in the cities and towns. Wages during harvest are about as usual, running from \$1.25 to \$2.00 a day (with board), and from \$20.00 to \$35.00 a month, according to the experience and quality of the worker."

The November bulletin stated: "During the early part of the season there was a sufficiency of farm labor, much of it of an indifferent quality, but a considerable number of young men have enlisted from Ontario farms, and in many quarters there was a scarcity of labor for fall work, which has been heavier than usual, owing to the big and very much delayed harvest. Wages are not likely to rise or fall materially, except where local conditions may influence for the time being. Farmers are again putting more land into pasture, which will require less help, and improved machinery is steadily diminishing the demand for manual labor. It is almost impossible to secure domestic servants for rural districts."

TEMPERATURE OF 1915.

TABLE I.—Showing for each month the highest, lowest, mean daily range and mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario for 1915; also the annual mean for each station.

Months.	Southampton.	Chatham.	London.	Woodstock.	Stoney Creek.	Toronto.	Lindsay.	Gravenhurst.	Ottawa.	Haileybury.
January:										
Highest.....	40.4	42.0	41.0	42.5	46.0	46.7	40.6	40.0	41.5	40.0
Lowest.....	- 0.1	-17.0	-21.0	-18.0	- 3.0	- 1.0	-17.0	-34.0	-24.0	-35.0
Daily range.....	13.3	15.2	17.2	16.0	13.7	14.1	18.4	21.6	16.0	20.4
Monthly mean.....	20.9	21.8	19.2	18.3	23.1	23.7	17.3	15.4	15.3	11.7
February:										
Highest.....	47.0	55.0	48.0	43.0	44.0	42.3	43.2	47.0	41.0	42.0
Lowest.....	- 2.0	3.0	- 3.0	- 8.5	- 6.0	2.9	-14.0	-22.0	-12.0	- 20.0
Daily range.....	25.4	15.1	14.2	14.4	12.1	11.5	17.9	23.6	14.9	20.6
Monthly mean.....	19.7	30.0	26.2	23.6	25.6	26.0	20.6	18.8	19.8	16.7
March:										
Highest.....	42.8	56.0	52.0	45.0	49.0	49.0	49.1	46.0	45.0	51.0
Lowest.....	10.1	10.0	8.0	7.0	11.0	10.6	2.5	- 2.0	4.0	- 5.0
Daily range.....	12.4	17.8	17.0	15.3	13.3	15.1	18.7	23.0	16.0	21.7
Monthly mean.....	26.5	32.3	28.7	27.4	30.3	30.0	25.3	21.9	26.4	23.9
April:										
Highest.....	81.0	91.0	87.0	83.0	86.0	83.7	87.4	84.0	86.2	88.0
Lowest.....	23.1	25.0	21.0	23.0	26.0	26.5	21.6	15.0	26.0	15.0
Daily range.....	18.0	23.9	23.1	19.8	20.1	19.0	23.2	26.4	20.4	26.7
Monthly mean.....	46.9	52.6	48.1	48.9	50.0	49.8	48.3	45.0	49.0	47.2
May:										
Highest.....	76.2	79.0	78.0	73.5	79.0	74.4	78.1	77.0	75.0	79.0
Lowest.....	28.1	30.0	27.0	30.0	31.0	32.9	27.9	23.0	33.0	26.0
Daily range.....	19.8	22.3	24.2	19.9	21.0	19.1	23.5	26.3	20.0	25.9
Monthly mean.....	48.3	53.9	52.1	50.3	52.0	52.1	50.8	48.2	51.6	49.2
June:										
Highest.....	86.0	88.0	87.0	82.0	88.0	82.0	86.0	84.0	85.0	90.0
Lowest.....	36.1	39.0	34.0	36.0	38.0	42.9	38.1	35.0	47.0	37.0
Daily range.....	19.9	25.2	26.1	21.7	21.3	21.8	27.4	28.5	21.5	27.4
Monthly mean.....	57.8	64.2	61.9	59.7	59.8	62.2	61.4	58.4	63.5	60.9
July:										
Highest.....	82.9	92.0	89.0	82.0	89.0	86.5	88.6	87.0	88.0	90.0
Lowest.....	46.2	48.0	45.0	46.0	49.0	50.9	45.5	43.0	49.5	42.0
Daily range.....	16.0	21.6	21.3	17.1	19.3	18.2	23.5	27.3	20.0	28.1
Monthly mean.....	63.9	70.9	68.2	66.0	68.6	68.4	66.5	63.6	67.6	64.9
August:										
Highest.....	82.9	92.0	89.0	82.0	89.0	86.5	88.6	87.0	88.0	90.0
Lowest.....	38.6	38.0	35.0	37.0	41.0	40.2	36.0	32.0	40.0	35.0
Daily range.....	13.2	20.9	20.3	15.0	15.5	16.3	22.0	21.5	15.8	20.6
Monthly mean.....	61.8	68.0	65.6	64.1	66.8	66.3	62.0	62.2	63.1	62.3
September:										
Highest.....	87.3	91.0	89.0	81.0	88.0	87.3	85.9	87.0	88.0	89.0
Lowest.....	32.9	34.0	29.0	32.0	35.0	31.1	29.0	26.0	36.0	30.0
Daily range.....	18.1	21.4	23.0	16.9	18.9	19.2	23.9	23.7	18.7	21.5
Monthly mean.....	60.1	66.5	63.2	61.6	63.9	63.3	60.1	57.8	60.8	58.1
October:										
Highest.....	77.0	79.0	76.0	73.0	77.0	73.7	72.7	71.0	71.5	73.0
Lowest.....	28.1	27.0	24.0	27.0	29.0	30.2	23.9	23.0	26.5	23.0
Daily range.....	15.1	19.6	20.2	15.7	17.8	16.3	20.2	20.5	16.9	18.2
Monthly mean.....	50.4	51.0	50.1	49.1	52.4	51.9	48.4	47.1	49.2	47.3
November:										
Highest.....	66.0	69.0	64.0	64.0	65.0	61.3	59.1	62.0	61.0	59.0
Lowest.....	16.0	25.0	22.0	21.0	20.0	23.7	11.8	12.0	16.5	9.0
Daily range.....	13.2	14.6	15.0	13.1	14.1	11.8	17.1	14.0	12.2	11.2
Monthly mean.....	39.9	42.3	39.4	37.9	40.5	40.7	44.0	37.1	35.6	33.4
December:										
Highest.....	38.4	43.0	37.0	40.3	49.0	40.6	40.1	37.0	37.0	32.0
Lowest.....	5.9	12.0	2.0	- 1.0	5.0	9.8	- 8.5	- 9.0	- 8.5	-11.0
Daily range.....	10.2	11.3	11.3	10.9	10.8	10.8	16.7	15.7	13.0	14.3
Monthly mean.....	26.5	28.3	25.1	24.5	27.8	27.6	21.4	20.0	21.0	17.0
Annual mean.....	43.6	48.7	45.7	44.3	46.8	46.8	43.8	41.3	43.6	41.0

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE FOR THIRTY-FOUR YEARS.

TABLE II.—Showing for each month the monthly average for the highest, lowest, mean daily range and the mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario, derived from the thirty-four years, 1882-1915; also the annual mean at each station for the same period.

Months.	Southampton.	Chatham.	London.	Woodstock.	Stoney Creek.	Toronto.	Lindsay.	Gravelhurst.	Ottawa.	Haileybury.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January:										
Highest.....	44.9	46.3	46.6	46.6	50.7	45.6	41.9	41.7	40.4	38.3
Lowest.....	6.7	9.2	10.1	11.2	4.6	7.3	20.3	27.6	21.3	33.7
Daily range.....	14.6	12.1	15.1	16.4	14.3	14.5	17.7	20.6	17.8	23.6
Monthly mean.....	21.1	21.4	21.6	20.3	25.3	22.3	16.0	14.2	11.2	6.7
February:										
Highest.....	44.3	46.7	46.2	45.3	47.9	44.5	41.9	42.1	40.1	41.3
Lowest.....	11.6	11.3	11.2	11.4	6.4	8.1	18.6	27.6	20.6	34.7
Daily range.....	16.9	13.9	16.8	17.1	15.5	15.3	19.6	22.4	18.4	23.3
Monthly mean.....	19.0	19.8	20.1	19.0	22.6	20.9	15.3	13.6	12.5	9.0
March:										
Highest.....	53.8	57.9	58.3	56.1	59.7	56.0	51.5	50.6	48.2	50.6
Lowest.....	2.8	1.3	0.2	1.0	5.6	4.1	6.4	13.7	8.0	23.1
Daily range.....	17.1	14.8	17.4	17.4	15.1	14.6	18.4	21.4	17.4	25.7
Monthly mean.....	26.9	29.1	29.4	27.8	32.3	29.5	25.7	23.3	24.0	20.3
April:										
Highest.....	73.1	76.8	76.6	75.0	77.3	71.5	74.4	71.7	73.7	73.7
Lowest.....	16.2	18.1	18.5	17.2	23.0	21.2	13.9	10.8	15.1	6.2
Daily range.....	17.9	18.1	20.7	20.5	17.5	16.9	21.2	21.3	19.4	24.5
Monthly mean.....	40.5	43.4	43.3	42.4	44.6	42.7	41.5	39.4	41.2	38.6
May:										
Highest.....	80.4	82.3	82.8	81.0	84.6	79.7	82.6	81.2	82.8	84.1
Lowest.....	28.3	29.0	29.3	28.9	33.1	31.8	28.0	26.6	31.0	23.9
Daily range.....	19.7	20.8	22.7	22.2	20.3	19.1	23.9	23.2	22.2	26.5
Monthly mean.....	51.2	55.0	55.4	53.8	55.1	53.7	54.0	52.3	54.9	51.8
June:										
Highest.....	85.5	88.2	88.6	87.1	91.7	87.5	88.8	87.2	87.8	89.5
Lowest.....	37.3	37.3	37.6	38.1	41.8	42.3	38.8	36.0	41.7	33.5
Daily range.....	20.1	21.6	23.4	23.2	21.8	20.3	24.9	24.5	21.6	27.3
Monthly mean.....	60.7	64.3	64.8	63.4	65.7	63.9	63.6	62.3	64.6	61.6
July:										
Highest.....	87.1	91.8	91.8	89.7	95.1	91.0	91.5	89.3	90.7	91.4
Lowest.....	43.6	43.4	43.8	44.1	48.5	48.4	43.9	42.3	47.8	40.5
Daily range.....	20.3	21.9	23.3	23.4	21.8	20.3	24.5	23.4	20.5	25.6
Monthly mean.....	66.4	68.8	68.9	67.5	71.5	68.9	67.8	66.6	68.7	65.4
August:										
Highest.....	86.0	89.5	90.1	88.3	92.7	88.2	89.6	87.6	87.8	87.9
Lowest.....	41.7	42.0	40.5	41.4	46.0	46.2	40.3	38.5	42.5	37.3
Daily range.....	18.3	20.8	23.4	24.1	21.4	22.2	24.2	23.1	20.3	24.2
Monthly mean.....	64.5	66.4	66.3	64.7	69.1	65.4	65.3	64.1	65.6	62.5
September:										
Highest.....	85.0	86.9	86.8	85.6	90.2	85.0	86.0	83.9	84.2	83.8
Lowest.....	34.2	34.1	31.9	31.6	36.5	36.5	31.5	30.5	33.4	29.2
Daily range.....	18.4	19.6	22.4	22.5	20.8	18.7	22.8	22.1	20.0	23.5
Monthly mean.....	59.2	60.9	60.7	59.2	63.0	60.4	58.3	57.6	58.1	55.6
October:										
Highest.....	74.5	75.6	76.0	74.3	77.5	73.2	74.2	72.6	71.2	73.3
Lowest.....	25.4	25.1	23.5	23.4	26.3	26.3	21.3	21.3	24.4	17.6
Daily range.....	16.3	16.4	20.0	19.4	19.1	16.4	19.5	18.9	17.0	19.9
Monthly mean.....	48.1	49.0	48.3	47.0	51.1	48.5	46.3	45.9	45.8	43.4
November:										
Highest.....	61.3	62.8	62.2	61.5	65.3	60.0	59.2	58.8	57.7	55.8
Lowest.....	14.8	13.7	13.1	11.8	17.7	15.7	6.6	7.4	7.4	0.2
Daily range.....	13.2	12.0	14.8	15.1	14.3	12.9	15.0	14.7	13.1	14.8
Monthly mean.....	37.0	37.1	36.9	35.7	39.6	37.4	33.8	32.3	33.2	29.5
December:										
Highest.....	49.3	48.8	52.9	49.0	53.6	48.4	45.2	44.7	42.4	44.2
Lowest.....	0.5	0.3	2.3	3.2	1.0	0.8	13.2	14.5	15.2	24.6
Daily range.....	12.7	10.7	13.3	14.0	12.8	12.7	15.7	16.8	15.0	19.4
Monthly mean.....	27.0	26.5	26.5	25.2	29.4	27.5	21.5	21.6	17.7	14.4
Annual mean.....	43.5	45.1	45.2	43.8	47.4	45.1	42.4	41.1	41.4	38.3

RAIN AND SNOW.

TABLE III.—Summary of the total fall of rain and snow, and the number of days on which rain and snow fell in Ontario, during 1915, at stations reporting the whole year, and the average for the Province.

Stations	Rain.		Snow.		Stations	Rain.		Snow.	
	Inches	Days	Inches	Days		Inches	Days	Inches	Days
ALGOMA:					ONTARIO:				
Biscotasing	19.72	86	67.7	48	Unbridge	25.14	93	55.5	21
BRANT:					OXFORD:				
Paris	21.19	81	63.8	23	Woodstock	30.73	105	70.8	40
BRUCE:					PARRY SOUND:				
North Bruce	23.90	94	49.1	47	Emsdale	26.35	97	59.3	32
Southampton	22.89	115	102.4	61	Parry Sound	23.47	106	69.5	37
Warton	21.38	61	60.0	20	PEEL:				
CHARLETON:					Alton	29.51	80	68.3	32
Ottawa	26.84	100	85.7	42	PERTH:				
DE FERRIN:					Listowel	28.12	50	76.0	26
Grand Valley	26.33	80	53.5	28	PETERBOROUGH:				
DUNDAS:					Peterborough	24.50	76	47.2	19
Morrisburg	29.55	76	62.3	26	PRINCE EDWARD:				
ELGIN:					Bloomfield	25.37	64	39.5	12
Port Burwell	32.48	81	40.5	22	Hillier	27.00	61	42.2	13
Port Stanley	32.69	138	67.0	62	RAINY RIVER:				
ESSEX:					Ignace	21.65	68	107.9	32
Cottam	37.21	89	34.0	18	Lac Seul	17.89	52	40.3	24
Windsor	33.76	91	28.7	17	Mine Centre	35.83	72	44.3	27
FRONTENAC:					RENFREW:				
Kingston	22.95	101	29.8	29	Renfrew	19.79	84	53.1	36
Sydenham	23.99	45	33.6	11	Stonecliff	16.44	80	51.8	31
GREY:					SIMCOE:				
Markdale	22.05	63	95.5	35	Barrie	19.12	131	101.6	64
HALTON:					Collingwood	20.02	72	77.4	35
Georgetown	32.30	107	58.9	38	SUDBURY:				
HASTINGS:					Sudbury	24.31	88	21.0	19
Queensboro'	21.19	85	59.0	17	Copper Cliff	20.60	68	24.5	11
HERON:					Wawa in Falls	23.85	95	92.1	59
Clinton	27.78	114	71.2	45	THUNDER BAY:				
Goderich	27.45	109	63.5	28	Heron Bay	22.55	62	65.3	31
Lucanow	27.61	96	86.2	66	Kakabeka Falls	26.62	91	48.0	26
KENORA:					Nipigon	26.53	116	64.4	50
Siouz Lookout	20.56	83	60.5	36	Port Arthur	22.82	114	26.1	28
KINT:					White Fish	20.87	43	33.5	31
Chatham	29.15	72	41.5	12	VICTORIA:				
Wallaceburg	22.75	79	21.1	17	Kinmount	22.40	68	70.0	35
LANSARE:					Lindsay	21.35	97	49.6	36
Almonte	23.65	88	74.0	25	WATERLOO:				
Madoc	27.53	54	37.0	8	Berlin	35.73	91	69.8	33
LEEDS:					WELLAND:				
Westport	24.20	59	39.3	17	Welland	28.24	99	29.7	12
LINCOLN:					WELLINGTON:				
Grimsby	25.48	90	28.5	16	Blora	30.35	85	66.5	33
North Grimsby	23.55	91	63.3	24	Guelph	27.83	100	64.0	28
Port Dutton	23.98	89	28.1	33	WESTWORTH:				
MIDDLESEX:					Stoney Creek	21.38	70	28.4	14
London	35.04	141	92.9	46	YORK:				
Westminster	36.58	68	60.0	16	Agincourt	29.75	84	56.5	37
MUSKOGEE:					Deer Park	22.98	79	48.0	17
Beetie	24.68	77	103.0	31	Toronto	28.31	116	64.1	41
Buckskin	18.76	40	33.5	11	Wexford	27.62	93	59.0	20
Rouville	26.07	84	40.7	15	Average for the				
NIPISSING:					Province: 1915	26.03	85	55.8	32
Cochrane	21.14	106	71.2	39	1914	19.65	71	74.3	40
Haileybury	21.06	105	63.6	68	1913	25.73	79	53.9	30
Troquois Falls	25.24	95	97.2	71	1912	27.09	85	78.0	40
Rutherford	21.29	78	61.6	29	1911	23.32	78	64.0	38
NORFOLK:					1911-1915	24.36	80	65.3	36
Port Dover	37.79	123	60.2	47	1882-1915	24.15	84	72.4	40

RAIN AND SNOW.

TABLE IV. Monthly summary of inches of rain and snow in precipitation in the several districts of Ontario in 1915, also the average derived from the thirty-four years, 1882-1915.

Month.	West and South-west.		North and North-west.		Centre.		East and North-east.		The Province.	
	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.
1915	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
January	0.96	18.8	0.35	14.2	0.80	19.7	1.49	12.7	0.90	16.3
February	1.73	8.8	0.68	11.9	1.50	9.8	1.26	12.4	1.29	10.7
March	0.29	6.7	0.09	5.1	0.11	5.2	0.22	3.4	0.18	5.1
April	0.94	0.3	1.44	0.7	1.28	0.5	0.95	0.2	1.15	0.4
May	2.61	.....	1.99	0.3	2.12	.....	2.00	.....	2.18	0.1
June	3.04	.....	4.27	0.2	1.68	.....	3.26	.....	3.06	.....
July	6.13	.....	2.55	.....	4.27	.....	2.49	.....	3.86	.....
August	6.16	.....	3.34	.....	6.36	.....	6.28	.....	5.54	.....
September	4.23	.....	4.14	.....	3.16	.....	2.03	.....	3.39	.....
October	1.71	S	2.31	0.3	1.79	S	1.67	.....	1.87	0.1
November	2.31	4.2	2.25	7.8	1.66	2.8	1.46	2.2	1.92	4.3
December	0.87	18.1	0.14	21.6	0.89	16.3	0.87	19.1	0.69	18.8
The Year	30.98	56.9	23.55	62.1	25.62	54.3	23.98	50.0	26.03	55.8
1882-1915										
January	1.20	15.5	0.70	24.4	1.09	17.3	0.94	20.2	0.98	19.3
February	1.17	13.2	0.47	20.1	0.91	14.7	0.63	16.3	0.79	16.1
March	1.36	8.3	0.92	12.9	1.30	9.7	1.12	10.9	1.18	10.4
April	1.96	2.2	1.54	3.6	1.93	2.7	1.59	3.1	1.75	2.9
May	3.15	.....	2.64	0.3	2.80	.....	2.66	0.1	2.81	0.1
June	2.84	.....	2.68	S	2.62	.....	2.71	.....	2.71	.....
July	2.68	.....	2.85	.....	2.85	.....	2.89	.....	2.82	.....
August	2.83	.....	2.83	.....	2.39	.....	2.74	.....	2.70	.....
September	2.57	.....	3.02	.....	2.36	.....	2.51	.....	2.61	.....
October	2.66	0.7	2.95	1.5	2.46	0.5	2.36	0.8	2.61	0.9
November	2.28	5.1	1.90	12.3	2.07	5.0	1.86	7.3	2.03	7.4
December	1.45	12.3	0.84	21.9	1.26	12.0	1.08	14.4	1.16	15.2
The Year	26.15	57.3	23.34	97.0	24.04	61.9	23.09	73.1	24.15	72.3

SUNSHINE.

TABLE V. Monthly summary of bright sunshine at the principal stations in Ontario for 1915, showing the number of hours the sun was above the horizon, the hours of registered sunshine, the total for the year, and the average derived from the thirty-four years, 1882-1915,

Month.	Sun above Horizon.	Woodstock.	Toronto.	Lindsay.	Kingston.	Ottawa.	Average of five stations.		
							1915	1914	1882- 1915
1915	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.
January	285.7	72.8	77.8	58.5	69.5	87.1	73.1	66.0	.....
February	291.4	79.6	81.5	96.8	105.6	100.3	92.7	148.8	.....
March	369.9	174.6	211.6	186.1	201.5	211.3	197.0	128.9	.....
April	406.4	191.3	200.4	159.1	174.5	209.4	186.9	137.6	.....
May	461.1	223.4	230.2	183.1	245.6	229.5	222.4	263.0	.....
June	465.7	265.5	281.6	214.8	273.9	301.2	267.4	262.1	.....
July	470.9	217.2	237.8	185.8	257.0	282.6	236.1	266.0	.....
August	434.5	204.4	214.4	165.1	205.5	182.4	194.4	223.7	.....
September	376.5	183.9	210.2	168.8	196.2	217.2	195.3	210.8	.....
October	340.2	146.8	160.9	123.6	149.6	153.6	146.9	137.5	.....
November	286.9	94.2	93.0	76.4	111.2	88.2	92.6	83.9	.....
December	274.3	47.0	90.5	56.7	63.2	64.2	64.3	66.1	.....
The Year	4,463.3	1,900.7	2,089.7	1,674.8	2,053.3	2,127.0	1,969.1	1,994.4	.....
1882-1915									
January		61.8	76.6	74.5	76.6	85.7	.....	75.0	
February		90.8	107.5	103.1	110.5	110.0	.....	104.4	
March		124.9	152.1	148.2	147.7	148.4	.....	144.2	
April		170.4	189.7	186.2	183.2	190.8	.....	184.1	
May		209.5	222.4	210.1	207.6	207.2	.....	211.4	
June		249.5	262.4	239.6	253.5	236.5	.....	248.3	
July		273.3	282.7	253.3	270.3	253.8	.....	266.7	
August		233.2	249.8	228.1	246.6	238.2	.....	239.2	
September		175.6	208.5	188.3	188.1	172.0	.....	186.5	
October		143.7	153.3	130.6	138.5	131.5	.....	139.5	
November		74.6	83.4	72.2	79.2	84.6	.....	78.8	
December		54.1	65.8	55.7	67.4	61.1	.....	60.8	
The Year		1,861.4	2,054.2	1,889.9	1,969.2	1,919.8	.....	1,938.9	

RURAL AREA ASSESSED.

TABLE VI.—Showing by County Municipalities the rural area of Ontario as returned by Municipal assessors for 1915; also the comparative totals for the Province for the five years, 1911-1915.

Counties and Districts.	Acres of assessed land.	Acres cleared.	Acres of woodland.	Acres of slash land.	Acres of swamp, marsh or waste land.	Per cent. cleared.
Algoma	307,993	48,001	201,754	13,556	44,682	15.59
Brant	215,906	179,910	9,392	17,084	19,520	83.33
Bruce	935,063	581,450	113,888	106,666	133,059	62.18
Carleton	559,332	365,642	50,992	96,393	46,305	65.37
Dufferin	355,986	273,710	17,378	36,734	28,164	76.88
Dundas	236,894	177,524	19,619	34,129	5,622	74.94
Durham	369,191	306,229	25,968	10,279	26,715	82.95
Elgin	435,406	360,663	46,134	23,337	5,272	82.83
Essex	425,485	356,090	25,112	35,657	8,626	83.69
Frontenac	696,685	258,589	78,937	162,021	197,138	37.12
Glengarry	288,132	194,078	53,176	19,613	21,265	67.36
Grenville	273,521	187,001	31,125	17,783	37,612	68.37
Grey	1,062,207	691,267	120,494	76,957	173,489	65.08
Haldimand	289,925	240,752	31,085	8,026	1,062	85.70
Haliburton	585,338	45,780	392,487	52,410	94,661	7.82
Halton	225,321	174,250	15,979	24,554	10,538	77.33
Hastings	1,081,227	444,224	247,387	216,510	173,106	41.09
Huron	798,333	662,450	49,377	32,310	54,196	82.98
Kenora	82,494	5,084	27,587	36,267	13,556	6.16
Kent	567,782	470,240	31,831	47,805	17,966	82.82
Lambton	669,368	496,077	64,582	85,620	13,089	75.24
Lanark	671,932	334,492	176,607	37,443	123,390	49.78
Leeds	471,341	271,263	100,206	34,572	65,300	57.55
Lennox & Addington	442,933	253,399	96,955	49,420	43,159	57.21
Lincoln	189,821	162,903	14,629	10,537	1,752	85.82
Manitowlin	287,399	48,504	58,158	87,188	93,549	16.88
Middlesex	756,601	660,926	61,935	19,311	14,429	87.35
Muskoka	561,635	70,655	307,518	82,190	101,272	12.58
Nipissing	313,704	52,717	191,335	6,178	63,474	16.80
Norfolk	396,391	279,492	56,312	33,064	27,523	70.51
Northumberland	437,622	350,923	37,641	19,162	29,896	80.19
Ontario	508,802	380,382	24,335	45,005	59,080	74.76
Oxford	472,059	399,947	34,450	19,045	18,617	84.72
Parry Sound	636,605	85,500	382,615	94,659	73,831	13.43
Peel	287,962	263,285	8,802	5,238	10,637	91.43
Perth	518,126	452,559	33,016	23,587	8,964	87.35
Peterborough	584,528	260,796	136,774	101,600	85,358	44.62
Prescott	292,443	205,127	31,398	43,070	12,848	70.14
Prince Edward	233,078	196,985	17,320	3,957	14,816	84.51
Rainy River	297,202	33,377	187,688	27,935	48,202	11.23
Renfrew	1,068,389	367,056	391,417	143,014	166,902	34.36
Russell	250,729	148,083	21,584	75,491	5,571	59.06
Simcoe	970,767	673,969	105,153	148,122	43,523	69.43
Stormont	249,542	156,780	35,754	44,066	12,942	62.83
Sudbury	397,787	52,341	228,338	24,668	92,440	13.16
Thunder Bay	428,897	32,203	179,363	163,831	43,500	7.51
Timiskaming	288,461	27,043	191,512	8,427	61,479	9.37
Victoria	595,398	288,444	62,798	107,405	136,661	48.45
Waterloo	308,098	252,653	32,152	6,703	16,590	82.00
Welland	226,115	184,972	17,657	13,374	10,112	81.80
Wellington	627,118	503,758	32,748	17,376	73,236	80.33
Wentworth	268,508	213,474	14,947	11,718	28,369	79.50
York	531,843	437,720	25,153	25,175	43,795	82.30
The Province.						
1915	25,014,335	14,620,739	4,950,554	2,686,242	2,756,800	58.45
1914	24,935,350	14,595,068	5,066,783	2,487,396	2,786,103	58.53
1913	24,914,027	14,515,128	5,010,284	2,488,879	2,899,736	58.26
1912	24,799,117	14,417,258	5,366,855	2,366,337	2,718,666	58.26
1911	24,683,747	14,381,650	5,333,296	2,307,773	2,561,028	58.26

FALL WHEAT AND SPRING WHEAT.

TABLE VII.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Fall Wheat and Spring Wheat for the year 1915, together with the comparative totals for the Province for 1913 and 1914, and the annual average for various periods.

Counties and Districts.	Fall Wheat.				Spring Wheat.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.
				\$				\$
Algoma.....	585	16,848	28.8	18,482	1,080	24,732	22.9	26,661
Brant.....	24,119	704,274	29.2	693,710	31	691	22.3	656
Bruce.....	32,943	853,224	25.9	835,306	4,790	95,800	20.0	86,795
Carleton.....	663	20,288	30.6	20,958	7,895	191,059	24.2	202,331
Dufferin.....	3,420	90,630	26.5	92,080	3,569	70,309	19.7	70,450
Dundas.....	320	9,536	29.8	10,490	1,449	39,848	27.5	43,315
Durham.....	10,238	331,711	32.4	329,389	6,702	138,061	20.6	133,091
Elgin.....	33,425	1,039,518	31.1	990,661	147	2,661	18.1	2,520
Essex.....	30,156	946,898	31.4	914,703	260	5,876	22.6	5,518
Frontenac.....	1,553	39,136	25.2	38,549	1,820	41,132	22.6	40,926
Glengarry.....	158	4,740	30.0	4,920	4,818	111,296	23.1	120,979
Grenville.....	121	2,868	23.7	2,971	890	20,025	22.5	20,686
Grey.....	24,490	624,495	25.5	621,373	7,438	138,347	18.6	136,964
Haldimand.....	32,117	947,452	29.5	902,922	383	7,928	20.7	7,397
Haliburton.....	64	1,472	23.0	1,546	322	6,215	19.3	6,153
Halton.....	18,656	514,906	27.6	509,757	1,269	26,015	20.5	25,078
Hastings.....	18,325	533,258	29.1	527,392	2,627	57,794	22.0	57,100
Huron.....	30,744	860,832	28.0	847,920	2,352	48,451	20.6	46,416
Kent.....	62,957	1,976,850	31.4	1,883,938	306	5,967	19.5	5,490
Lambton.....	41,654	1,307,936	31.4	1,258,234	183	3,386	18.5	3,295
Lanark.....	1,335	34,176	25.6	35,816	6,711	157,709	23.5	161,809
Leeds.....	2,122	52,626	24.8	55,152	1,551	35,208	22.7	37,884
Lennox and Add..	6,724	211,134	31.4	203,744	2,093	46,046	20.0	45,555
Lincoln.....	16,674	553,577	33.2	535,863	140	3,500	25.0	3,500
Manitowlin.....	572	13,900	24.3	13,983	1,381	28,172	20.4	27,749
Middlesex.....	50,080	1,672,672	33.4	1,592,384	141	2,326	16.5	2,259
Muskoka.....	61	1,220	20.0	1,281	451	9,020	20.0	9,435
Nipissing.....	90	2,340	26.0	2,497	1,330	31,122	23.4	30,842
Norfolk.....	31,463	987,938	31.4	948,420	90	1,494	16.6	1,419
Northumberland..	19,929	659,650	33.1	641,180	5,341	108,956	20.4	104,816
Ontario.....	14,999	460,469	30.7	438,366	7,199	159,818	22.2	147,672
Oxford.....	29,256	962,522	32.9	951,934	93	2,046	22.0	1,997
Parry Sound.....	55	1,375	25.0	1,425	1,224	25,214	20.6	25,819
Peel.....	18,165	561,290	30.9	546,135	3,465	72,419	20.9	65,322
Perth.....	27,656	829,680	30.0	829,680	513	9,234	18.0	8,708
Peterborough.....	11,154	316,744	28.4	320,575	4,738	97,129	20.5	94,895
Prescott.....	294	8,820	30.0	9,261	4,263	86,965	20.4	89,922
Prince Edward ..	7,505	231,905	30.9	226,339	1,045	25,080	24.0	24,303
Rainy R. & Kenora	44	1,241	28.2	1,230	1,583	44,007	27.8	44,139
Renfrew.....	2,189	50,128	22.9	48,474	37,738	735,891	19.5	730,740
Russell.....	317	7,925	25.0	8,718	3,476	79,600	22.9	84,456
Simcoe.....	73,024	2,227,232	30.5	2,162,642	4,596	88,243	19.2	84,537
Stormont.....	50	1,080	21.6	1,166	1,642	38,094	23.2	41,142
Sudbury.....	20	400	20.0	450	1,038	24,601	23.7	28,021
Thunder Bay.....					772	20,690	26.8	21,869
Timiskaming.....	116	3,464	29.6	3,479	967	26,786	27.7	26,036
Victoria.....	9,750	276,900	28.4	261,671	7,123	151,008	21.2	133,038
Waterloo.....	27,481	777,712	28.3	765,269	152	3,040	20.0	3,010
Welland.....	24,265	737,656	30.4	709,625	43	903	21.0	888
Wellington.....	11,405	318,200	27.9	308,018	4,008	90,180	22.5	86,483
Wentworth.....	20,681	665,928	32.2	653,941	299	5,382	18.0	5,167
York.....	37,001	1,280,235	34.6	1,239,267	8,605	194,473	22.6	177,943
The Province:								
1915.....	811,185	24,737,011	30.5	24,023,286	162,142	3,439,949	21.2	3,392,996
1914.....	685,692	14,333,548	20.9	15,641,232	118,607	2,169,425	18.3	2,340,520
1913.....	646,523	15,945,717	24.7	13,550,459	116,581	2,068,951	17.7	1,818,652
Averages 10 years:								
1902-1911.....	720,272	16,912,017	23.5	14,142,444	182,335	3,269,976	17.9	2,655,591
1892-1901.....	930,794	18,688,313	20.1	12,650,091	356,355	5,405,846	15.2	3,650,840
1882-1891.....	902,846	18,059,235	20.0	16,250,884	563,547	8,882,998	15.8	7,959,306
Average 34 years:								
1882-1915.....	836,542	17,836,817	21.3	14,630,739	339,493	5,457,906	16.1	4,478,877

BARLEY AND OATS.

TABLE VIII.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Barley and Oats for the year 1915, together with the comparative totals for the Province for 1913 and 1914, and the annual averages for various periods.

Counties and Districts.	Barley.				Oats.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.
				\$				\$
Algoma.....	1,637	56,640	34.6	37,156	9,984	408,346	40.9	178,447
Brant.....	8,842	325,386	36.8	173,105	29,424	1,324,080	45.0	526,984
Bruce.....	21,066	794,188	37.7	422,508	118,108	4,995,968	42.3	1,878,484
Carleton.....	7,517	260,840	34.7	164,068	89,198	3,817,674	42.8	1,565,246
Dufferin.....	15,369	542,526	35.3	302,730	67,597	2,697,120	39.9	1,068,060
Dundas.....	5,891	230,338	39.1	155,248	32,904	1,451,736	44.0	640,216
Durham.....	11,088	389,189	35.1	227,286	59,442	2,389,568	40.2	898,478
Elgin.....	7,173	246,034	34.3	148,359	52,089	2,109,605	40.5	879,705
Essex.....	9,165	346,437	37.8	200,933	65,729	3,016,961	45.9	1,086,106
Frontenac.....	4,120	138,020	33.5	84,330	37,453	1,498,120	40.0	621,720
Glengarry.....	5,210	176,619	33.9	116,215	42,055	1,783,132	42.4	775,662
Grenville.....	1,411	43,882	31.1	29,884	37,323	1,392,148	37.3	587,486
Grey.....	29,627	992,505	33.5	528,013	160,569	6,583,329	41.0	2,468,748
Haldimand.....	8,721	300,875	34.5	170,897	40,703	1,611,839	39.6	646,347
Haliburton.....	860	24,940	29.0	14,490	8,839	305,829	34.6	120,497
Halton.....	6,523	224,391	34.4	129,922	31,765	1,200,717	37.8	507,903
Hastings.....	15,357	519,067	33.8	322,860	91,310	3,698,055	40.5	1,490,316
Huron.....	32,867	1,229,226	37.4	634,281	141,436	5,798,876	41.0	2,191,975
Kent.....	14,610	547,875	37.5	271,198	67,527	3,234,543	47.9	1,183,843
Lambton.....	16,769	650,637	38.8	339,633	82,092	3,571,002	43.5	1,278,419
Lanark.....	5,645	196,446	34.8	119,243	48,538	1,985,204	40.9	786,141
Leeds.....	4,351	149,239	34.3	97,155	46,566	1,937,146	41.6	838,784
Lennox and Add..	8,410	300,237	35.7	173,537	39,119	1,588,231	40.6	630,528
Lincoln.....	2,479	91,475	36.9	54,976	22,543	1,021,198	45.3	422,776
Manitowlin.....	1,892	65,085	34.4	40,223	6,947	308,447	44.4	124,613
Middlesex.....	16,809	647,147	38.5	339,752	104,789	4,422,096	42.2	1,724,617
Muskoka.....	907	26,394	29.1	18,265	17,240	598,228	34.7	268,006
Nipissing.....	1,080	33,696	31.2	23,082	13,198	512,082	38.8	209,954
Norfolk.....	6,048	211,075	34.9	122,424	42,714	1,687,203	39.5	703,564
Northumberland..	10,049	346,691	34.5	198,307	65,401	2,511,398	38.4	971,911
Ontario.....	19,625	706,509	36.0	387,162	87,953	3,949,090	44.9	1,476,960
Oxford.....	14,553	576,299	39.6	322,727	75,981	3,479,930	45.8	1,451,131
Parry Sound.....	1,139	34,056	29.9	23,499	22,209	857,267	38.6	374,626
Peel.....	21,171	726,165	34.3	422,628	54,908	2,108,467	38.4	834,953
Perth.....	26,462	1,047,895	39.6	557,489	107,728	4,847,760	45.0	1,895,474
Peterborough.....	9,030	303,408	33.6	173,246	59,882	2,419,233	40.4	878,182
Prescott.....	6,431	187,785	29.2	126,943	46,473	1,752,032	37.7	756,878
Prince Edward....	10,018	343,617	34.3	188,302	29,773	1,217,716	40.9	446,902
Rainy R'r. & Kenora	1,593	51,454	32.3	34,680	6,997	309,267	44.2	139,789
Renfrew.....	4,467	134,010	30.0	81,880	66,074	2,365,449	35.8	943,814
Russell.....	4,198	147,350	35.1	100,345	32,541	1,467,599	45.1	600,248
Simcoe.....	55,278	2,039,758	36.9	1,195,549	141,029	6,247,585	44.3	2,367,835
Stormont.....	3,424	123,696	36.1	83,063	28,346	1,258,562	44.4	537,406
Sudbury.....	1,455	40,886	28.1	29,152	11,923	401,895	33.7	188,045
Thunder Bay.....	1,626	48,780	30.0	30,878	7,677	383,850	50.0	177,339
Timiskaming.....	911	32,796	36.0	18,563	8,516	382,368	44.9	157,918
Victoria.....	16,163	585,101	36.2	304,253	73,196	3,103,510	42.4	1,151,402
Waterloo.....	9,381	372,426	39.7	217,869	58,938	2,593,272	44.0	1,112,514
Welland.....	1,660	50,298	30.3	29,072	25,078	917,855	36.6	392,842
Wellington.....	22,421	822,851	36.7	448,154	113,519	4,631,575	40.8	1,787,788
Wentworth.....	6,978	248,417	35.6	145,572	37,963	1,693,150	44.6	721,282
York.....	32,841	1,162,571	35.4	639,414	102,359	4,370,729	42.7	1,783,257
The Province:								
1915.....	552,318	19,893,129	36.0	11,130,811	2,871,755	120,217,952	41.9	47,452,121
1914.....	579,473	18,036,754	31.2	11,640,790	2,776,883	103,564,322	37.3	51,232,043
1913.....	623,658	18,255,958	29.3	10,136,759	2,699,459	98,426,902	36.5	56,542,489
Averages (10 yrs.)								
1902-1911.....	711,199	21,709,056	30.5	10,870,736	2,703,900	98,968,442	36.6	36,309,289
1892-1901.....	498,932	13,100,823	26.3	5,037,346	2,291,902	79,229,462	34.6	22,119,649
1882-1891.....	743,245	19,349,351	26.0	10,547,991	1,663,205	58,410,603	35.1	21,017,492
Average (34 yrs.)								
1882-1915.....	645,194	18,149,130	28.1	9,081,090	2,280,585	81,962,943	35.9	28,455,764

PEAS AND BEANS.

TABLE IX.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Peas and Beans for the year 1915, together with the comparative totals for the Province for 1913 and 1914, and the annual averages for various periods.

Counties and Districts.	Peas.				Beans.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.
				\$				\$
Algoma	1,500	24,750	16.5	35,714	2	32	16.0	80
Brant	724	13,756	19.0	19,011	829	11,606	14.0	34,238
Bruce	11,293	150,197	13.3	269,904	419	5,154	12.3	13,555
Carleton	927	20,672	22.3	35,349	380	8,056	21.2	25,135
Dufferin	2,225	26,033	11.7	41,575	69	1,035	15.0	3,209
Dundas	229	4,878	21.3	6,688	226	5,108	22.6	15,528
Durham	7,821	113,405	14.5	194,716	556	8,229	14.8	22,712
Elgin	702	11,443	16.3	15,311	6,815	94,047	13.8	294,367
Essex	185	3,330	18.0	5,328	1,126	21,056	18.7	58,746
Frontenac	373	7,124	19.1	9,368	312	6,552	21.0	16,904
Glengarry	708	13,310	18.8	19,659	205	3,998	19.5	11,434
Grenville	262	5,240	20.0	6,356	247	4,940	20.0	14,820
Grey	8,117	115,261	14.2	189,604	89	1,246	14.0	3,140
Haldimand	718	11,201	15.6	14,360	387	6,269	16.2	19,246
Haliburton	508	11,176	22.0	15,982	46	920	20.0	2,300
Halton	1,126	17,993	15.9	26,407	152	2,280	15.0	7,410
Hastings	1,953	33,356	17.1	44,751	525	6,668	12.7	20,071
Huron	4,726	71,835	15.2	123,556	9,557	98,437	10.3	307,123
Kent	889	16,447	18.5	21,595	26,948	382,662	14.2	1,186,252
Lambton	1,152	23,040	20.0	30,966	1,387	26,353	19.0	78,005
Lanark	956	19,502	20.4	29,565	255	3,162	12.4	9,296
Leeds	600	11,160	18.6	14,285	254	4,394	17.3	12,962
Lennox and Add'n	920	20,332	22.1	30,457	259	4,351	16.8	13,053
Lincoln	599	7,368	12.3	9,409	588	10,172	17.3	34,178
Manitoulin	1,601	27,537	17.2	42,407	12	180	15.0	450
Middlesex	1,100	20,900	19.0	25,895	1,520	23,104	15.2	70,698
Muskoka	731	13,743	18.8	21,508	24	360	15.0	1,080
Nipissing	1,247	22,571	18.1	36,249	5	100	20.0	300
Norfolk	1,528	23,531	15.4	31,626	1,950	29,250	15.0	87,165
Northumberland ..	1,971	28,185	14.3	48,901	765	11,093	14.5	33,723
Ontario	6,454	95,519	14.8	149,010	463	5,695	12.3	15,035
Oxford	684	11,286	16.5	14,130	261	3,393	13.0	10,790
Parry Sound	2,078	39,898	19.2	57,772	21	420	20.0	1,197
Peel	1,985	31,363	15.8	49,554	81	1,215	15.0	3,767
Perth	3,185	44,272	13.9	61,715	75	900	12.0	2,700
Peterborough	6,585	102,726	15.6	194,871	160	2,240	14.0	7,213
Prescott	688	13,966	20.3	25,446	261	4,254	16.3	13,102
Prince Edward	2,237	50,556	22.6	72,497	640	11,136	17.4	35,969
Rainy Riv. & Kenora	146	2,730	18.7	4,341	10	150	15.0	450
Renfrew	10,378	171,237	16.5	283,397	318	5,756	18.1	17,095
Russell	1,317	28,052	21.3	51,307	183	3,331	18.2	9,860
Simcoe	9,996	191,923	19.2	327,037	368	5,520	15.0	15,014
Stormont	110	2,200	20.0	2,750	161	3,220	20.0	9,724
Sudbury	1,120	20,160	18.0	31,248	5	75	15.0	225
Thunder Bay	408	8,160	20.0	15,586	16	240	15.0	720
Timiskaming	710	20,519	28.8	32,625	5	75	15.0	225
Victoria	5,504	103,475	18.8	174,459	88	1,232	14.0	3,450
Waterloo	1,544	23,160	15.0	34,740	79	1,264	16.0	4,348
Welland	95	1,549	16.3	1,868	3,242	43,119	13.3	169,889
Wellington	6,952	80,643	11.6	126,448	80	1,200	15.0	3,612
Wentworth	188	3,328	17.7	4,619	129	2,580	20.0	7,972
York	7,188	107,101	14.9	170,719	308	4,990	16.2	15,569
The Province:								
1915	126,943	2,043,049	16.1	3,302,641	62,863	882,819	14.0	2,745,106
1914	177,856	2,609,585	14.7	3,565,974	51,149	835,895	16.3	1,787,432
1913	177,303	3,108,263	17.5	3,127,551	66,639	1,021,243	15.3	1,738,900
Averages (10 years):								
1902-1911	389,104	7,056,642	18.1	5,275,196	50,006	854,999	17.1	1,263,012
1892-1901	759,819	14,242,404	18.5	7,613,480	51,654	875,597	17.0	818,381
1882-1891	668,962	13,908,658	20.8	8,573,501	26,201	469,393	17.9	545,087
Average 34 years):								
1882-1915	558,308	10,691,322	19.1	6,725,449	44,970	762,411	17.0	1,024,012

RYE AND BUCKWHEAT.

TABLE X.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Rye and Buckwheat for the year 1915, together with the comparative totals for the Province for 1913 and 1914, and the annual averages for various periods.

Counties and Districts.	Rye.				Buckwheat.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.
				\$				\$
Algoma	140	2,730	19.5	1,889	86	2,176	25.3	1,545
Brant	4,786	85,669	17.9	66,222	2,740	55,896	20.4	40,748
Bruce	1,202	21,155	17.6	15,105	3,189	82,276	25.8	54,878
Carleton	1,031	42,289	21.9	31,421	5,037	111,318	22.1	79,481
Dufferin	5,916	113,587	19.2	89,961	6,444	129,524	20.1	91,055
Dundas	495	11,039	22.3	8,003	2,143	53,575	25.0	37,610
Durham	15,467	227,365	14.7	185,530	7,745	140,959	18.2	102,195
Elgin	2,349	43,926	18.7	35,009	3,363	61,436	18.6	43,190
Essex	1,524	35,509	23.3	26,703	704	18,304	26.0	12,740
Frontenac	3,257	70,677	21.7	56,400	2,450	61,250	25.0	43,794
Glengarry	20	460	20.0	320	1,540	43,120	28.0	30,658
Grenville	988	23,020	23.3	19,222	4,596	98,814	21.5	73,419
Grey	1,672	28,926	17.3	22,671	8,237	182,861	22.2	122,517
Haldimand	540	9,936	18.4	7,184	1,915	41,556	21.7	30,876
Haliburton	465	8,556	18.4	6,503	980	20,972	21.4	14,659
Halton	956	19,311	20.2	14,213	1,201	25,822	21.5	19,160
Hastings	11,943	223,334	18.7	170,404	9,834	236,016	24.0	169,932
Huron	597	11,522	19.3	8,757	5,398	127,993	23.7	87,378
Kent	895	20,317	22.7	13,409	672	13,642	20.3	8,813
Lambton	98	1,960	20.0	1,417	261	6,342	24.3	4,439
Lanark	1,793	30,302	16.9	23,454	4,772	97,349	20.4	66,489
Leeds	1,684	31,154	18.5	25,453	4,458	121,258	27.2	88,276
Lennox & Addington	4,915	84,047	20.3	66,817	4,952	100,526	22.1	73,887
Lincoln	359	7,970	22.2	6,241	307	5,864	19.1	4,240
Manitowlin	297	5,524	18.6	4,143	228	4,720	20.7	3,136
Middlesex	1,051	24,488	23.3	17,705	914	18,097	19.8	13,157
Muskoka	237	3,555	15.0	2,784	197	4,196	21.3	2,799
Nipissing	54	1,172	21.7	800	176	4,400	25.0	2,860
Norfolk	13,135	207,533	15.8	163,951	10,330	190,072	18.4	140,653
Northumberland	20,986	407,128	19.4	333,031	12,709	282,140	22.2	207,373
Ontario	8,044	132,726	16.5	104,323	9,268	220,578	23.8	159,478
Oxford	2,131	31,539	14.8	25,862	3,763	82,410	21.9	61,890
Parry Sound	405	6,764	16.7	5,242	118	1,805	15.3	1,397
Peel	4,662	97,436	20.9	78,631	2,734	68,077	24.9	51,807
Perth	141	2,468	17.5	1,851	2,089	52,643	25.2	36,482
Peterborough	7,986	144,547	18.1	113,469	5,490	118,584	21.6	79,451
Prescott	200	4,200	21.0	3,032	1,349	27,789	20.6	21,314
Prince Edward	8,256	153,562	18.6	125,153	6,759	156,809	23.2	116,989
Rainy R. & Kenora	33	782	23.7	626	18	450	25.0	338
Renfrew	11,891	218,794	18.4	174,160	1,939	44,597	23.0	30,504
Russell	99	1,980	20.0	1,533	1,533	46,050	30.0	33,018
Simcoe	14,770	289,492	19.6	222,330	15,687	345,114	22.0	238,129
Stormont	41	1,025	25.0	820	3,060	85,680	28.0	62,803
Sudbury	45	900	20.0	630	165	4,125	25.0	2,817
Thunder Bay	150	3,750	25.0	2,625	21	525	25.0	368
Timiskaming					8	260	25.0	10
Victoria	3,049	50,349	16.5	38,185	6,359	147,529	23.2	103,418
Waterloo	3,193	66,095	20.7	52,714	2,421	46,967	19.1	34,521
Welland	417	10,913	22.4	7,009	2,275	42,088	18.5	50,514
Wellington	2,046	48,081	23.5	36,493	9,077	167,925	18.5	118,219
Westworth	1,984	42,259	21.3	32,413	1,752	41,873	23.9	30,651
York	4,411	90,680	22.6	80,648	10,092	234,134	23.2	171,152
The Province:								
1915	173,736	3,210,512	18.5	2,532,051	193,497	4,278,366	22.1	3,057,398
1914	138,913	2,315,532	16.7	1,965,522	177,227	4,251,421	24.0	3,041,564
1913	118,426	1,979,775	16.7	1,310,306	228,279	4,012,418	17.6	2,549,398
Averages (10 years)								
1902-1911	112,424	1,877,432	16.7	1,129,754	131,168	2,871,668	21.9	1,503,428
1892-1901	129,188	2,088,786	16.2	937,885	131,005	2,450,389	18.7	949,189
1882-1891	103,636	1,683,211	16.2	1,010,057	69,230	1,413,900	20.4	586,472
Average (34 yrs.)								
1882-1915	117,338	1,936,464	16.5	1,113,884	121,145	2,509,311	20.7	1,234,977

CORN.*

TABLE XI.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, the area, produce and market value of Corn for husking and for fodder for the year 1915, together with the comparative totals for the Province for 1913 and 1914 and the annual averages for various periods.

Counties and Districts.	Corn for husking.				Corn for Silo.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market Value.	Acres.	Tons green.	Per acre.	Market value.
				\$				\$
Algoma	97	3,880	40.0	2,045	174	2,088	12.00	5,220
Brant	3,841	272,711	71.0	142,901	7,658	88,067	11.50	220,167
Bruce	722	32,490	45.0	15,985	12,957	133,198	10.28	332,995
Carleton	1,135	60,496	53.3	33,273	17,375	202,071	11.63	505,178
Dufferin	187	7,480	40.0	3,890	2,624	23,616	9.00	59,040
Dundas	2,687	163,370	60.8	87,893	12,162	158,106	13.00	395,265
Durham	1,204	68,748	57.1	33,824	10,016	114,383	11.42	285,957
Elgin	21,805	1,659,361	76.1	816,406	14,689	139,252	9.48	348,130
Essex	86,757	5,838,746	67.3	2,393,886	3,426	29,121	8.50	72,802
Frontenac	2,472	170,568	69.0	95,859	6,547	85,111	13.00	212,777
Glengarry	946	37,840	40.0	19,336	7,850	87,371	11.13	218,428
Grenville	2,601	182,070	70.0	96,497	7,083	77,913	11.00	194,782
Grey	562	22,480	40.0	11,352	16,603	175,826	10.59	439,565
Haldimand	2,918	209,804	71.9	104,273	4,588	51,569	11.24	128,922
Haliburton	281	16,860	60.0	10,116	377	2,828	7.50	7,070
Halton	315	18,522	58.8	10,002	5,562	61,182	11.00	152,955
Hastings	6,078	395,070	65.0	237,042	14,899	127,088	8.53	317,720
Huron	1,632	79,642	48.8	40,777	16,503	180,708	10.95	451,770
Kent	67,336	5,023,266	74.6	1,984,190	7,484	70,200	9.38	175,500
Lambton	25,322	1,955,326	77.1	915,641	16,215	155,502	9.59	388,755
Lanark	1,393	83,580	60.0	41,790	11,615	136,012	11.71	340,030
Leeds	3,848	278,980	72.5	148,696	10,576	145,420	13.75	363,550
Lennox & Addington	2,991	200,995	67.2	100,096	5,309	55,373	10.43	138,432
Lincoln	4,795	380,802	79.4	221,627	3,506	33,132	9.45	82,830
Manitoulin	69	2,760	40.0	1,380	728	6,712	9.22	16,780
Middlesex	14,576	982,422	67.4	483,352	23,458	258,742	11.03	646,855
Muskoka	208	12,230	58.8	6,115	598	5,502	9.20	13,755
Nipissing	126	6,300	50.0	3,150	223	1,695	7.60	4,238
Norfolk	15,962	1,123,725	70.4	548,378	9,024	75,080	8.32	187,700
Northumberland	5,112	341,903	66.9	170,313	10,723	100,046	9.33	250,115
Ontario	1,152	58,982	51.2	32,440	16,749	192,279	11.48	480,698
Oxford	5,405	362,676	67.1	191,856	30,303	359,394	11.86	898,485
Parry Sound	70	4,200	60.0	2,520	324	3,285	10.14	8,212
Peel	378	18,900	50.0	10,206	6,069	58,809	9.68	147,023
Perth	541	27,050	50.0	14,174	15,207	157,240	10.34	393,100
Peterborough	323	19,380	60.0	10,465	8,137	92,355	11.35	230,887
Prescott	1,208	54,360	45.0	31,529	5,534	59,214	10.70	148,035
Prince Edward	7,022	492,242	70.1	242,675	6,661	66,943	10.05	167,358
Rainy R'r & Kenora	25	1,000	40.0	500	76	760	10.00	1,900
Renfrew	543	31,820	58.6	16,642	6,461	78,113	12.09	195,283
Russell	606	36,360	60.0	19,234	5,633	60,836	10.80	152,090
Simcoe	1,573	97,526	62.0	55,395	16,496	189,044	11.46	472,610
Stormont	1,480	88,800	60.0	48,485	7,206	100,884	14.00	252,210
Sudbury	9	450	50.0	225	220	1,760	8.00	4,400
Thunder Bay	16	640	40.0	320	118	590	5.00	1,475
Timiskaming					5	40	8.00	100
Victoria	332	19,920	60.0	11,155	8,867	101,971	11.50	254,928
Waterloo	608	40,250	66.2	21,131	10,549	120,153	11.39	300,382
Welland	7,878	585,335	74.3	296,180	4,081	39,463	9.67	98,658
Wellington	243	2,720	46.0	1,938	10,174	112,524	11.06	281,310
Wentworth	1,368	107,388	78.5	56,808	7,998	93,977	11.75	234,943
York	1,014	70,980	70.0	38,329	16,316	201,829	12.37	564,573
The Province:								
1915	309,773	21,760,496	70.2	9,885,292	443,736	4,874,377	10.98	12,185,943
1914	290,817	23,232,360	80.0	10,622,455	418,105	4,751,223	11.36	11,878,058
1913	299,871	22,214,014	74.1	9,545,538	388,138	4,059,345	10.46	10,148,363
Averages (10 yrs.)								
1902-1911	325,515	22,988,755	70.6	8,780,681	236,330	2,731,936	11.56	5,652,083
1892-1901	291,076	21,218,057	72.2	5,314,705	157,611	1,777,533	11.28	3,555,065
Average (24 yrs.)								
1892-1915	308,234	22,135,186	71.8	7,465,405	231,974	2,614,551	11.27	5,676,327

The combined average of corn for the ten years 1882-1891 is 195,878 acres, the average value of the produce for the same period being \$3,704,614. The combined average for corn for the thirty-four years 1882-1915 is 438,934 acres, the average value of the produce for the same period being \$10,365,402.

POTATOES AND CARROTS.

TABLE XII.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, the area, produce and market value of Potatoes and Carrots for the year 1915, together with the comparative totals for the Province for 1913 and 1914, and the annual averages for the various periods.

Counties and Districts.	Potatoes.				Carrots.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.
				\$				\$
Algoma	1,437	204,054	142	170,181	23	6,900	300	862
Brant	2,906	127,864	44	132,084	18	5,400	300	675
Bruce	4,405	383,235	87	287,043	80	20,720	259	2,590
Carleton	5,594	699,250	125	572,686	113	34,126	302	4,266
Dufferin	4,001	172,043	43	128,688	31	6,200	200	775
Dundas	1,976	262,808	133	183,966	42	12,390	295	1,549
Durham	3,990	235,410	59	213,988	19	4,522	238	565
Elgin	3,170	104,610	33	100,949	31	7,750	250	969
Essex	3,696	273,504	74	232,478	86	25,284	294	3,160
Frontenac	3,507	371,742	106	349,809	43	13,545	315	1,693
Glengarry	2,028	255,528	126	191,646	72	14,400	200	1,800
Grenville	2,742	285,168	104	231,842	62	18,600	300	2,325
Grey	6,213	528,105	85	394,494	74	17,834	241	2,229
Haldimand	1,571	113,112	72	105,081	16	5,200	325	650
Halliburton	589	69,502	118	39,408	17	3,400	200	425
Halton	2,001	60,030	30	59,910	12	3,600	300	450
Hastings	6,028	488,268	81	424,793	80	22,000	275	2,750
Huron	4,371	205,437	47	179,963	68	24,344	358	3,043
Kent	4,722	273,876	58	257,443	44	12,100	275	1,512
Lambton	3,723	223,380	60	205,286	68	16,320	240	2,640
Lanark	2,437	263,196	108	204,240	34	10,200	300	1,275
Leeds	2,896	327,248	113	262,126	55	16,500	300	2,062
Lennox & Addington	3,353	308,476	92	271,459	41	12,300	300	1,538
Lincoln	2,397	143,820	60	139,074	94	33,464	356	4,183
Manitowlin	616	107,800	175	67,052	18	7,200	400	900
Middlesex	7,847	298,186	38	302,062	24	4,800	200	600
Muskoka	1,255	163,150	130	119,263	59	14,160	240	1,770
Nipissing	1,152	206,208	179	131,354	31	6,200	200	775
Norfolk	4,097	159,783	39	146,042	62	21,700	350	2,712
Northumberland	4,589	224,861	49	214,517	54	11,880	220	1,485
Ontario	5,590	430,430	77	348,648	36	7,200	200	900
Oxford	3,263	120,731	37	118,558	34	8,500	250	1,062
Parry Sound	1,488	224,688	151	150,766	51	13,260	260	1,658
Peel	3,855	146,490	38	130,523	102	25,500	250	3,188
Perth	3,207	157,143	49	141,429	19	5,377	283	672
Peterborough	2,590	202,020	78	193,939	18	5,400	300	675
Prescott	2,305	276,600	120	193,620	34	9,554	281	1,194
Prince Edward	2,060	166,860	81	149,673	45	15,210	338	1,901
Rainy R'r & Kenora	963	93,411	97	67,910	22	5,368	244	671
Renfrew	3,936	602,208	153	395,651	62	18,600	300	2,325
Russell	1,773	258,858	146	193,108	70	21,000	300	2,625
Simcoe	10,024	882,112	88	621,007	86	27,606	321	3,451
Stormont	1,985	277,900	140	207,591	32	8,736	273	1,092
Sudbury	1,610	223,790	139	166,276	74	22,200	300	2,775
Thunder Bay	1,886	173,512	92	107,751	56	11,200	200	1,400
Timiskaming	620	106,640	172	66,757	8	1,920	240	240
Victoria	2,437	248,574	102	186,928	17	3,400	200	425
Waterloo	3,445	155,025	45	143,088	15	5,100	340	638
Welland	3,155	113,580	36	108,810	25	7,500	300	938
Wellington	5,485	213,915	39	211,990	53	15,900	300	1,988
Wentworth	4,631	203,764	44	186,852	35	11,130	318	1,391
York	8,317	449,118	54	395,224	74	23,532	318	2,942
The Province:								
1915	173,934	13,267,023	76	10,805,026	2,439	686,232	281	85,779
1914	167,591	26,717,587	159	11,747,332	2,448	766,170	313	95,771
1913	159,661	19,024,115	119	12,114,656	2,400	592,016	247	74,002
Averages (10 yrs.)								
1902-1911	153,092	17,355,152	113	8,928,246	5,243	1,688,002	322	211,000
1892-1901	164,451	18,304,638	111	6,150,629	11,163	3,880,538	348	485,068
1882-1891	155,449	18,840,683	121	8,476,165	10,243	3,659,347	351	457,417
Average (34 yrs.)								
1882-1915	158,529	18,392,937	116	8,347,691	8,186	2,796,191	342	349,524

MANGEL-WURZELS AND TURNIPS.

TABLE XIII. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Mangel-Wurzels and Turnips for the year 1915, together with the comparative totals for the Province for 1913 and 1914, and the annual averages for various periods.

Counties and Districts.	Mangel-Wurzels.				Turnips.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per Acre.	Market Value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Per Acre.	Market value.
				\$				\$
Algoma	44	19,800	450	1,584	451	216,931	481	21,693
Brant	1,218	646,758	531	51,741	3,017	1,526,602	506	152,660
Bruce	3,225	1,660,875	515	132,870	3,110	1,570,550	505	157,055
Carleton	350	149,450	427	11,956	2,058	878,766	427	87,877
Dufferin	465	173,910	374	13,913	2,850	1,348,050	473	134,805
Dundas	110	58,630	533	4,690	108	44,604	413	4,460
Durham	1,585	832,125	525	66,570	4,147	2,148,146	518	214,815
Elgin	417	163,047	391	13,044	184	65,504	356	6,550
Essex	514	240,038	467	19,203	152	48,488	319	4,849
Frontenac	184	78,016	424	6,241	588	265,776	452	26,578
Glengarry	154	56,826	369	4,546	620	249,860	403	24,986
Grenville	155	81,375	525	6,510	321	119,091	371	11,909
Grey	2,286	1,120,140	490	89,611	4,626	2,313,000	500	231,300
Haldimand	320	172,800	540	13,824	69	27,945	405	2,795
Haliburton	25	7,500	300	600	297	108,999	367	10,900
Halton	1,246	631,722	507	50,538	1,187	519,906	438	51,991
Hastings	376	178,224	474	14,258	2,068	905,784	438	90,578
Huron	1,813	2,531,638	526	202,531	3,693	1,831,728	496	183,173
Kent	718	331,716	462	26,537	64	20,032	313	2,003
Lambton	976	463,600	475	37,038	157	42,861	273	4,286
Lanark	286	124,410	435	9,953	1,086	586,440	540	58,644
Leeds	238	110,432	464	8,835	732	325,740	445	32,574
Lennox & Addington	138	52,164	378	4,173	215	95,460	444	9,546
Lincoln	319	182,787	573	14,623	113	54,240	480	5,424
Manitowlin	80	41,040	513	3,283	304	156,864	516	15,686
Middlesex	1,442	698,524	422	48,682	1,832	802,416	438	80,242
Muskoka	49	19,894	406	1,592	562	255,148	454	25,515
Nipissing	28	8,596	307	688	451	149,732	332	14,973
Norfolk	377	166,634	442	13,331	852	418,332	491	41,833
Northumberland	917	379,638	414	30,371	4,513	2,089,519	463	208,952
Ontario	2,834	1,516,190	535	121,295	8,636	3,972,560	460	397,256
Oxford	2,249	1,093,014	486	87,441	5,244	2,821,272	538	282,127
Parry Sound	52	26,416	508	2,113	1,119	510,264	456	51,026
Peel	1,325	569,750	430	45,580	1,514	529,900	350	52,990
Perth	4,137	2,051,952	496	164,156	3,313	1,514,041	457	151,404
Peterborough	783	389,934	498	31,195	2,759	1,740,929	631	174,093
Prescott	152	70,680	465	5,654	520	248,560	478	24,856
Prince Edward	104	56,056	539	4,484	69	32,499	471	3,250
Rainy R'r & Kenora	52	16,990	325	1,352	147	53,067	361	5,307
Renfrew	181	65,594	356	5,240	936	379,080	405	37,908
Russell	85	38,250	450	3,060	500	250,000	500	25,000
Simcoe	2,909	1,544,679	531	123,574	6,577	3,591,042	546	359,104
Stormont	110	42,680	388	3,414	169	68,614	406	6,861
Sudbury	59	21,358	362	1,709	488	249,856	512	24,986
Thunder Bay	50	10,000	200	800	418	143,374	343	14,337
Timiskaming	27	10,584	392	847	253	88,044	348	8,804
Victoria	808	421,200	525	33,936	3,724	1,876,896	504	187,690
Waterloo	2,922	1,146,390	495	115,711	3,693	1,733,043	481	173,304
Welland	171	75,753	443	6,060	92	27,600	300	2,760
Wellington	3,278	1,560,328	476	124,826	9,699	4,102,677	423	410,268
Wentworth	1,203	700,146	582	56,012	2,365	1,229,800	520	122,980
York	1,250	2,333,250	549	186,660	4,879	2,249,219	461	224,922
The Province:								
1915	50,799	25,356,323	498	2,028,505	97,451	46,598,851	478	4,659,885
1914	50,663	25,439,520	502	2,035,162	95,371	46,336,708	486	4,635,671
1913	51,568	21,935,817	402	1,754,868	97,572	41,889,894	429	4,188,989
Averages (10 years)								
1902-1911	70,809	33,245,680	470	2,659,654	123,855	54,987,697	444	5,498,770
1892-1901	39,584	17,864,726	447	1,429,178	147,080	63,424,431	431	6,342,443
1882-1891	19,546	8,538,096	437	683,048	104,943	42,981,280	410	4,298,128
Average (34 years)								
1882-1915	44,602	20,496,701	459	1,639,736	122,079	52,891,797	433	5,289,180

SUGAR BEETS—MIXED GRAINS.

TABLE XIV.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Sugar Beets and Mixed Grains for the year 1915, together with the comparative totals for the Province for the past eight years, and the annual average for 1907-1915.

Counties and Districts.	Sugar Beets.				Mixed Grains.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.
				\$				\$
Algoma.....	8	2,400	300	300	1,080	46,656	43.2	29,393
Brant.....	444	202,464	456	25,308	5,846	256,055	43.8	138,270
Bruce.....	226	74,354	329	9,294	18,734	807,435	43.1	452,971
Carleton.....	224	88,256	394	11,032	11,430	424,053	37.1	231,533
Dufferin.....	275	90,750	330	11,344	11,425	420,440	36.8	227,458
Dundas.....	110	42,130	383	5,266	11,517	522,872	45.4	276,599
Durham.....	89	31,150	350	3,894	21,908	830,313	37.9	454,181
Elgin.....	228	73,644	323	9,205	9,290	331,653	35.7	165,495
Essex.....	541	157,972	292	19,746	4,523	168,256	37.2	87,325
Frontenac.....	150	51,300	342	6,412	5,807	220,666	38.0	137,034
Glengarry.....	79	18,960	240	2,370	2,816	107,008	38.0	60,674
Grenville.....	72	33,336	463	4,167	4,926	197,040	40.0	98,520
Grey.....	415	178,865	431	22,358	20,995	883,890	42.1	459,623
Haldimand.....	86	37,238	433	1,655	5,040	196,560	39.0	109,877
Haliburton.....	15	3,000	200	375	570	17,100	30.0	10,260
Halton.....	134	45,560	340	5,695	7,092	274,460	38.7	155,619
Hastings.....	153	45,288	296	5,661	5,439	191,453	35.2	121,764
Huron.....	535	207,090	354	25,886	21,677	903,931	41.7	471,852
Kent.....	8,680	3,211,600	370	401,450	6,650	307,895	46.3	145,019
Lambton.....	2,436	840,420	345	105,052	8,573	358,351	41.8	184,192
Lanark.....	130	50,440	388	6,305	7,798	312,700	40.0	189,496
Leeds.....	263	102,044	388	12,755	5,845	215,681	36.9	120,350
Lennox and Add.....	118	38,940	330	4,868	8,250	345,675	41.9	187,702
Lincoln.....	284	121,836	429	15,230	2,285	105,339	46.1	58,674
Manitowlin.....	37	14,800	400	1,850	1,766	76,821	43.5	50,548
Middlesex.....	451	169,125	375	21,140	12,890	524,623	40.7	262,312
Muskoka.....	30	8,640	288	1,080	926	35,003	37.8	18,377
Nipissing.....	21	4,200	200	525	747	24,053	32.2	16,669
Norfolk.....	209	64,999	311	8,125	5,632	203,878	36.2	114,172
Northumberland.....	135	43,200	320	5,400	10,829	385,512	35.6	221,284
Ontario.....	404	121,200	300	15,150	25,610	1,101,230	43.0	649,726
Oxford.....	696	302,760	435	37,845	21,618	1,016,046	47.0	531,392
Parry Sound.....	40	8,000	200	1,000	1,006	36,618	36.4	25,633
Peel.....	235	94,000	400	11,750	6,670	234,784	35.2	144,157
Perth.....	659	287,983	437	35,998	19,082	818,618	42.9	394,574
Peterborough.....					3,628	136,413	37.6	77,483
Prescott.....	37	14,356	388	1,795	2,899	92,768	32.0	58,722
Prince Edward.....	67	26,666	398	3,333	3,881	139,716	36.0	75,866
Rainy R. & Kenora.....	32	8,640	270	1,080	188	8,366	44.5	5,580
Renfrew.....	107	42,265	395	5,283	4,314	141,499	32.8	87,729
Russell.....	30	10,860	362	1,358	3,247	135,075	41.6	73,616
Simcoe.....	651	285,138	438	35,642	21,994	923,748	42.0	570,876
Stormont.....	94	23,500	250	2,938	5,210	220,904	42.4	125,253
Sudbury.....	25	7,500	300	938	570	17,100	30.0	11,337
Thunder Bay.....	23	4,600	200	575	617	30,850	50.0	18,510
Timiskaming.....	4	1,200	300	150	297	13,365	45.0	9,195
Victoria.....	98	39,200	400	4,900	12,348	521,086	42.2	283,471
Waterloo.....	1,741	746,889	429	93,361	23,793	1,025,478	43.1	549,656
Welland.....	102	37,536	368	4,692	2,989	102,822	34.4	61,385
Wellington.....	510	208,590	409	26,074	44,080	1,842,544	41.8	939,697
Wentworth.....	263	124,925	475	15,616	8,946	387,362	43.3	221,571
York.....	444	194,472	438	24,309	20,445	819,845	40.1	429,599
The Province:								
1915.....	22,890	8,644,281	378	1,080,535	475,738	19,461,609	40.9	10,602,271
1911.....	18,534	7,466,819	403	933,352	456,631	16,854,550	36.9	10,074,687
1913.....	19,083	6,389,177	335	798,647	414,517	15,113,480	36.5	7,953,111
1912.....	21,054	7,819,666	371	977,383	448,402	16,382,161	36.5	8,674,724
1911.....	24,664	8,941,659	363	1,117,707	486,112	14,845,595	30.5	9,104,141
1910.....	26,879	11,238,577	418	1,348,629	497,936	18,261,803	36.7	9,187,822
1909.....	19,812	7,001,565	353	840,188	474,530	16,199,434	34.1	8,825,196
1908.....	17,453	7,004,748	401	840,570	456,049	15,354,350	33.7	8,444,893
Average (9 years) 1907-1915.....	20,802	8,082,548	389	991,717	461,446	16,297,277	35.3	8,964,247

HAY AND CLOVER—ALL FIELD CROPS.

TABLE XV.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce, and market value of Hay and Clover, and all field crops enumerated in Tables VII and XV for the year 1915, together with the comparative totals for the Province for 1913 and 1914, and the annual averages for various periods.

Counties and Districts.	Hay and Clover.				All Field Crops.		
	Acres.	Tons.	Per acre.	Market value.	Acres.	Value.	Per acre.
				\$		\$	\$ c.
Algoma.....	20,240	35,736	1.77	475,646	38,568	1,006,898	26 11
Brant.....	39,252	54,940	1.40	737,295	135,695	3,155,775	23 26
Bruce.....	127,692	145,589	1.14	1,961,084	364,161	6,928,422	19 03
Carleton.....	90,593	112,705	1.24	1,941,907	242,420	5,523,697	22 79
Dufferin.....	62,909	101,566	1.61	1,138,555	189,376	3,477,588	18 36
Dundas.....	50,244	66,549	1.32	1,021,527	122,703	2,898,313	23 62
Durham.....	50,262	46,957	.93	809,069	212,279	4,176,260	19 67
Elgin.....	73,122	117,308	1.60	1,483,946	228,939	5,353,816	23 39
Essex.....	60,855	89,964	1.48	1,148,840	269,399	6,293,066	23 36
Frontenac.....	78,495	94,973	1.21	1,656,329	149,431	3,404,723	22 78
Glengarry.....	57,800	81,578	1.41	1,347,669	127,079	2,951,302	23 22
Grenville.....	46,936	46,135	.98	784,295	110,736	2,185,691	19 74
Grey.....	153,123	206,552	1.35	2,542,655	445,136	8,285,617	18 61
Haldimand.....	73,304	115,181	1.57	1,414,423	173,396	3,683,729	21 24
Haliburton.....	16,528	10,059	.60	167,784	24,783	429,068	17 31
Halton.....	42,674	61,424	1.44	952,072	121,871	2,679,082	21 98
Hastings.....	82,596	109,344	1.32	1,824,951	269,591	5,842,343	21 67
Huron.....	139,392	166,284	1.19	2,076,887	420,411	7,883,288	18 75
Kent.....	74,731	126,275	1.69	1,440,798	345,233	9,008,990	26 10
Lambton.....	105,363	143,889	1.27	1,567,840	306,429	6,404,588	20 90
Linark.....	73,620	71,728	.97	1,304,015	168,404	3,387,561	20 12
Leeds.....	64,824	64,669	1.00	1,131,708	150,863	3,252,607	21 56
Lennox & Addington.....	67,149	63,900	.95	996,840	154,956	2,952,032	19 05
Lincoln.....	47,309	70,050	1.48	1,068,263	104,792	2,681,111	25 59
Manitoulin.....	17,498	22,964	1.31	276,946	34,046	691,179	20 30
Middlesex.....	118,685	158,323	1.33	2,235,521	357,609	7,867,233	22 00
Muskoka.....	25,680	37,757	1.47	602,602	49,215	1,115,227	22 66
Nipissing.....	18,995	24,133	1.27	398,677	38,954	877,623	22 53
Norfolk.....	55,662	80,450	1.45	1,000,798	199,135	4,262,315	21 40
Northumberland.....	57,593	62,877	1.09	1,087,143	231,616	4,728,822	20 42
Ontario.....	63,385	69,562	1.10	1,135,252	278,401	6,059,371	21 76
Oxford.....	83,053	127,445	1.53	1,753,643	278,587	6,742,870	24 20
Perry Sound.....	28,991	37,123	1.28	597,680	60,390	1,331,585	22 05
Peel.....	55,926	83,593	1.49	1,271,450	183,245	3,869,664	21 12
Perth.....	97,081	135,561	1.40	1,808,384	311,095	6,497,981	20 89
Peterborough.....	44,786	47,961	1.07	851,787	168,049	3,432,426	20 43
Prescott.....	75,658	89,486	1.18	1,444,304	148,306	2,955,607	19 93
Prince Edward.....	43,428	53,715	1.24	830,971	129,570	2,715,956	20 96
Rainy River & Kenora.....	15,602	21,898	1.40	295,623	27,531	605,516	21 99
Renfrew.....	89,557	100,107	1.12	1,768,891	241,094	4,825,016	20 01
Russell.....	48,930	66,243	1.35	1,049,952	104,540	2,409,678	23 05
Simcoe.....	106,545	137,921	1.29	1,999,855	481,602	10,761,587	22 35
Stormont.....	44,373	62,908	1.42	987,656	97,493	2,374,374	24 36
Sudbury.....	21,120	31,665	1.50	470,542	39,946	963,776	24 13
Thunder Bay.....	9,876	9,892	1.00	152,337	23,730	546,890	23 04
Timiskaming.....	7,903	11,113	1.39	183,031	20,440	508,110	24 86
Victoria.....	47,523	52,422	1.10	819,356	197,386	3,952,665	20 03
Waterloo.....	52,149	79,986	1.53	1,166,196	202,014	4,788,482	23 70
Welland.....	55,199	77,911	1.41	1,103,220	130,797	3,024,410	23 10
Wellington.....	116,651	177,180	1.52	2,367,125	359,681	7,283,731	20 25
Wentworth.....	51,914	76,534	1.47	1,193,930	148,697	3,691,720	24 83
York.....	84,586	113,678	1.34	1,857,499	343,130	7,942,026	23 15
The Province:							
1915.....	3,231,752	4,253,763	1.32	61,704,769	9,762,951	210,674,415	21 58
1914.....	3,415,484	3,842,554	1.13	55,917,380	9,621,444	199,152,945	20 70
1913.....	3,428,846	3,924,563	1.14	51,302,565	9,541,537	168,455,253	17 65
Averages (10 years)							
1902-1911.....	3,072,288	4,722,662	1.54	47,093,908	9,233,879	156,824,689	16 98
1892-1901.....	2,520,783	3,650,840	1.45	29,085,813	8,494,796	106,139,762	12 49
1882-1891.....	2,290,495	3,102,733	1.35	32,086,445	7,517,606	116,195,708	15 48
Average (33 years)							
1882-1915.....	2,714,092	3,882,468	1.43	38,618,700	8,557,741	133,990,428	15 66

SUMMER FALLOW, PASTURE, ORCHARD, SMALL FRUITS, VINEYARD AND GARDEN.

TABLE XVI.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area of Summer Fallow, Pasture, Orchard, Small Fruits, Vineyard and Garden for the year 1915.

Counties and Districts.	Summer fallow.	Pasture.	Orchard	Small Fruits.	Vine- yard.	Garden.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Algoma	405	7,542	427	89	.....	466
Brant	2,578	27,328	4,247	495	17	864
Bruce	18,186	146,722	8,603	402	70	1,577
Carleton	1,949	107,934	2,219	178	22	1,270
Dufferin	5,022	56,442	2,290	99	13	601
Dundas	583	44,529	2,557	140	16	747
Durham	5,031	58,901	10,889	342	31	999
Elgin	6,331	90,904	9,275	761	62	1,797
Essex	1,389	51,277	7,558	1,218	289	2,799
Frontenac	1,240	89,532	2,335	170	20	1,094
Glengarry	440	49,346	1,636	67	13	559
Grenville	30	64,070	1,949	113	13	654
Grey	10,211	164,558	11,897	299	111	1,699
Haldimand	10,710	35,195	5,140	384	56	904
Haliburton	423	14,982	210	18	.....	239
Halton	3,347	26,579	7,373	1,579	99	922
Hastings	3,543	124,393	10,188	577	56	1,926
Huron	8,272	178,983	13,145	430	45	1,510
Kent	1,277	87,275	8,341	861	85	2,250
Lambton	3,944	142,684	13,709	633	71	1,874
Lanark	1,738	118,043	1,652	92	12	790
Leeds	533	97,619	2,124	164	20	939
Lennox and Addington	3,557	72,473	4,352	385	32	1,229
Lincoln	3,655	19,365	16,601	2,784	3,090	1,433
Manitowlin	110	9,695	334	30	.....	235
Middlesex	7,531	241,276	12,732	739	54	2,536
Muskoka	187	15,544	294	55	2	637
Nipissing	549	10,008	54	26	7	367
Norfolk	8,719	39,564	9,354	1,943	52	1,684
Northumberland	5,440	64,796	19,648	598	37	1,462
Ontario	3,794	67,689	7,677	426	47	1,397
Oxford	3,085	86,793	8,755	533	54	1,667
Parry Sound	935	20,689	210	27	.....	571
Peel	6,902	54,488	5,600	773	84	893
Pertth	10,063	99,793	6,170	325	49	1,160
Peterborough	3,964	63,364	2,747	198	10	1,018
Prescott	441	50,899	1,139	173	58	1,011
Prince Edward	1,197	42,239	10,801	658	29	855
Rainy River and Kenora	449	5,786	13	8	.....	396
Renfrew	4,058	92,630	1,147	149	25	1,461
Russell	99	34,992	519	83	.....	598
Simcoe	30,149	113,830	9,873	538	98	2,308
Stormont	432	45,613	1,787	53	.....	495
Sudbury	760	9,058	17	19	5	389
Thunder Bay	770	4,633	11	37	.....	294
Timiskaming	331	4,464	26	8	.....	207
Victoria	2,771	59,109	2,937	85	21	912
Waterloo	5,840	31,140	4,462	239	20	647
Welland	8,415	26,759	7,745	911	931	1,199
Wellington	8,256	93,139	5,933	261	59	1,277
Wentworth	5,128	30,267	11,130	1,677	2,359	1,398
York	11,448	55,577	9,002	591	32	1,648
The Province:						
1915	226,217	3,350,420	288,825	23,443	10,276	57,774
1914	268,714	3,302,503	298,627	23,863	10,850	58,167
1913	268,487	3,120,146	306,764	24,360	11,136	55,029
1912	278,317	3,082,671	310,096	24,699	11,634	56,716
1911	279,220	3,116,768	303,188	25,360	11,586	58,748
1910	254,038	3,159,712	298,347	24,384	11,390	57,982
1909	231,707	3,180,780	300,364	24,614	11,420	57,123

RATIOS OF AREAS UNDER CROP.

TABLE XVII.--Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the number of acres under the various crops in 1915 per 1,000 acres of cleared land; together with the comparative average for the Province for 1913 and 1914, and the annual averages for various periods.

Counties and Districts.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Beans.	Rye.	Buck-wheat.	Corn.	Potatoes.	*Other roots.	Hay and Clover.	Mixed Grains.
Algoma	12.2	22.5	34.1	208.0	31.2	0.0	2.9	1.8	5.6	29.9	11.0	421.7	22.5
Brant	134.1	0.2	49.1	163.5	4.0	4.6	26.6	15.2	63.9	16.2	26.1	218.2	32.5
Bruce	56.7	8.2	36.2	203.1	19.4	0.7	2.1	5.5	23.5	7.6	11.4	219.6	32.2
Carleton	1.8	21.6	20.6	243.9	2.5	1.0	5.3	13.8	50.6	15.3	7.5	247.8	31.3
Dufferin	12.5	13.0	56.2	247.0	8.1	0.3	21.6	23.6	10.3	14.6	13.2	229.8	41.7
Dundas	1.8	8.2	33.2	185.8	1.3	1.3	2.8	12.1	83.6	11.1	2.1	283.0	64.9
Durham	33.4	21.9	36.2	194.1	25.5	1.8	50.5	25.3	36.6	13.0	19.0	164.1	71.6
Elgin	92.7	0.4	19.9	144.4	1.9	18.9	6.5	9.2	101.2	8.8	2.4	202.7	25.8
Essex	84.7	0.7	25.7	184.6	0.5	3.1	4.3	2.0	253.3	10.4	3.6	170.9	12.7
Frontenac	6.0	7.0	15.9	144.8	1.4	1.2	12.6	9.5	34.9	13.6	3.7	304.7	22.5
Glengarry	0.8	24.8	26.9	216.7	3.6	1.1	0.1	7.9	45.3	10.5	4.8	297.8	14.5
Grenville	0.6	4.8	7.5	199.6	1.4	1.3	5.3	24.6	51.8	14.7	3.3	251.0	26.3
Grey	35.4	10.8	42.9	232.3	11.7	0.1	2.4	11.9	24.8	9.0	10.7	221.5	30.4
Haldimand	133.4	1.6	36.2	169.1	3.0	1.6	2.2	8.0	31.2	6.5	2.0	304.5	20.9
Haliburton	1.4	7.0	18.8	193.0	11.1	1.0	10.1	21.5	14.4	12.9	7.7	230.0	12.4
Halton	107.0	7.3	37.4	182.3	6.5	.9	5.5	6.9	33.7	11.5	14.8	244.9	40.7
Hastings	41.3	5.9	34.6	205.6	4.4	1.2	26.9	22.1	47.2	13.6	6.0	185.9	12.2
Huron	46.4	3.6	49.6	213.5	7.1	11.4	0.9	8.2	27.4	6.6	13.8	210.4	32.7
Kent	133.9	0.7	31.2	143.6	1.9	57.3	1.9	1.4	159.1	10.0	20.2	158.9	14.1
Lambton	84.0	0.4	33.8	165.5	2.3	2.8	0.2	0.5	83.7	7.5	7.3	212.4	17.3
Lennox & Add.	4.0	20.1	16.9	145.1	2.8	.8	5.4	14.2	38.9	7.3	4.6	220.1	23.3
Leeds	7.8	5.7	16.0	171.7	2.2	0.9	6.3	16.4	53.2	10.7	4.7	239.0	21.5
Lennox & Add.	26.5	8.3	33.2	154.4	3.6	1.0	19.4	19.5	32.8	13.2	5.0	262.0	32.6
Lincoln	102.3	0.9	15.2	138.4	3.7	3.6	2.2	1.9	51.0	14.7	5.0	290.4	14.0
Manitowlin	11.8	28.5	39.0	143.2	33.0	0.2	6.1	4.7	16.4	12.7	9.1	360.8	36.4
Middlesex	75.8	0.2	25.4	158.5	1.7	2.3	1.6	1.4	57.5	11.9	5.7	179.6	19.5
Muskoka	0.9	6.4	12.8	244.0	10.3	0.3	3.4	2.8	11.4	17.8	9.9	363.5	13.1
Nipissing	1.7	25.2	20.5	250.4	23.7	.1	1.0	3.3	6.6	21.8	10.1	360.3	14.2
Norfolk	112.6	0.3	21.6	152.8	5.5	7.0	47.0	36.9	89.4	14.7	5.4	199.2	20.1
Northumberland	56.8	15.2	28.6	186.4	5.6	2.2	59.8	36.2	45.1	13.1	16.0	164.1	30.9
Ontario	39.4	18.9	51.7	231.2	17.0	1.2	21.1	24.4	47.1	14.7	31.3	166.6	67.3
Oxford	73.1	0.2	36.4	190.0	1.7	0.7	5.3	9.4	89.3	8.1	20.6	207.7	54.1
Parry Sound	0.6	14.3	13.3	259.8	24.3	0.2	4.7	1.4	4.6	17.4	14.8	339.1	11.8
Peel	69.0	13.2	80.4	208.6	7.5	0.3	17.7	10.4	24.5	14.6	12.1	212.4	25.3
Perth	61.1	1.1	58.5	238.0	7.0	0.2	0.3	4.6	34.8	7.1	18.0	214.5	42.2
Peterborough	42.8	18.2	34.6	229.6	25.2	0.6	30.6	21.1	32.4	9.9	13.7	171.7	13.9
Prescott	1.4	20.8	31.4	226.5	3.4	1.3	1.0	6.6	32.9	11.2	3.6	368.8	14.1
Prince Edward	38.1	5.3	50.9	151.4	11.4	3.2	41.9	31.3	69.5	10.5	1.4	220.5	19.7
Rainy R'r & Kenora	1.1	41.2	41.4	181.9	3.8	0.3	0.9	0.5	2.6	25.0	6.6	405.6	4.9
Renfrew	6.0	102.8	12.1	180.8	28.3	0.9	32.4	5.3	19.1	10.7	3.5	244.0	11.7
Russell	2.1	23.5	28.4	219.7	8.9	1.2	0.7	10.4	42.1	12.0	4.6	330.4	21.9
Simcoe	108.3	6.8	82.0	209.3	14.8	0.5	21.9	23.3	26.8	14.9	15.2	158.1	32.6
Stormont	0.3	10.5	21.8	180.8	0.7	1.0	0.3	19.5	55.4	12.7	2.6	283.0	33.2
Sudbury	0.3	19.8	27.8	227.7	21.4	0.1	0.8	3.1	43.7	3.0	1.2	403.5	10.8
Thunder Bay	24.0	50.5	238.4	12.7	0.5	4.6	0.6	0.6	4.2	58.6	17.0	306.7	19.1
Timiskaming	4.3	35.7	33.7	314.9	26.3	0.2	....	0.3	0.2	22.9	10.8	295.5	11.0
Victoria	33.8	21.7	56.0	253.8	19.1	0.3	10.6	22.0	31.9	8.4	16.1	164.8	42.8
Waterloo	108.8	0.6	37.1	233.3	6.1	0.3	12.6	9.6	44.2	13.6	32.8	206.4	94.2
Welland	131.1	0.2	9.0	135.6	0.5	17.5	2.4	12.3	64.7	17.1	2.1	298.4	16.2
Wellington	22.6	7.9	41.5	225.3	13.8	0.2	4.1	18.0	20.7	10.9	26.9	231.6	87.5
Wentworth	96.9	1.4	32.7	177.8	0.9	0.6	9.3	8.2	43.9	21.7	18.1	243.2	41.9
York	84.5	19.7	75.0	233.9	16.4	0.7	10.1	23.1	39.6	19.0	22.0	193.2	46.7
The Province:													
1915	55.5	11.1	37.8	196.4	8.7	4.3	11.9	13.2	51.5	11.9	11.9	221.0	32.5
1914	47.0	8.1	39.7	199.2	12.2	3.5	9.5	12.1	48.6	11.5	11.5	234.0	31.3
1913	44.5	8.0	43.0	186.0	12.2	4.6	8.2	15.7	47.4	11.0	12.0	236.2	28.5
Average (10 yrs)													
1902-1911	51.3	13.0	50.7	192.8	27.7	3.6	8.0	9.4	40.1	10.9	15.8	219.0	33.1
1892-1901	73.2	28.0	39.2	180.2	60.5	4.1	10.1	10.3	35.5	12.9	15.6	198.2	.....
1882-1891	81.6	50.9	67.2	150.4	60.5	2.4	9.4	6.2	17.7	14.0	12.2	207.1	.....
Average (34 years)													
1882-1915	65.2	26.5	50.2	177.7	43.5	3.5	9.1	8.7	42.1	12.4	15.3	211.5	32.01

* Including Sugar Beets.

† Average for 5 years.

‡ Average for 9 years.

MARKET PRICES.

TABLE XVIII.—The following table shows by counties the average prices of agricultural products for 1915, together with the average price for 1913 and 1914, and the annual averages for various periods.

Counties and Districts.	Fall Wheat, per bush.	Spring Wheat, per bush.	Barley, per bush.	Oats, per bush.	Peas, per bush.	Beans, per bush.	Rye, per bush.	Buckwheat, per bush.	Corn (in ear), per bush.	Hay, per ton.	Potatoes, per bush.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ c.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ c.	cts.
Algoma.....	109.7	107.8	65.6	43.7	144.3	2 50	69.2	71.0	52.7	13 31	83.4
Brant.....	98.5	95.0	53.2	39.8	138.2	2 95	77.3	72.9	52.4	13 42	103.3
Bruce.....	97.9	90.6	53.2	37.6	179.7	2 63	71.4	66.7	49.2	13 47	74.9
Carleton.....	103.3	105.9	62.9	41.0	171.0	3 12	74.3	71.4	55.0	17 23	81.9
Dufferin.....	101.6	100.2	55.9	39.6	159.7	3 10	79.2	70.3	52.0	11 21	74.8
Dundas.....	110.0	108.7	67.4	44.1	137.1	3 04	72.5	70.2	53.8	15 35	70.0
Durham.....	99.3	96.4	58.4	37.6	171.7	2 76	81.6	72.5	49.2	17 23	90.9
Elgin.....	95.3	94.7	60.3	41.7	133.8	3 13	79.7	70.3	49.2	12 65	96.5
Essex.....	96.6	93.9	58.0	36.0	160.0	2 79	75.2	69.6	41.0	12 77	85.0
Frontenac.....	98.5	99.5	61.1	41.5	131.5	2 58	79.8	71.5	56.2	17 44	94.1
Glengarry.....	103.8	108.7	65.8	43.5	147.7	2 86	80.0	71.1	51.1	16 52	75.0
Grenville.....	103.6	103.3	68.1	42.2	121.3	3 00	83.5	74.3	53.0	17 00	81.3
Grey.....	99.5	99.0	53.2	37.5	164.5	2 52	76.3	67.0	50.5	12 31	74.7
Haldimand.....	95.3	93.3	56.8	40.1	128.2	3 07	72.3	74.3	49.7	12 28	92.9
Haliburton.....	105.0	99.0	58.1	39.4	143.0	2 50	76.0	69.9	60.0	16 68	56.7
Halton.....	99.0	96.4	57.9	42.3	147.5	3 25	73.6	74.2	54.0	15 50	99.8
Hastings.....	98.9	98.8	62.2	40.3	134.0	3 01	76.3	72.0	60.0	16 69	87.0
Huron.....	98.5	95.8	51.6	37.8	172.0	3 12	76.0	68.3	51.2	12 49	87.6
Kent.....	95.3	92.0	49.5	36.6	131.3	3 10	66.0	64.6	39.5	11 41	94.0
Lambton.....	96.2	97.3	52.2	35.8	134.4	2 96	72.3	70.0	46.9	11 71	91.9
Lanark.....	104.8	102.6	60.7	39.6	151.6	2 94	77.4	68.3	50.0	18 18	77.6
Leeds.....	104.8	107.6	65.1	43.3	128.0	2 95	81.7	72.8	53.3	17 50	80.1
Lennox and Add.....	96.5	98.5	57.8	39.7	149.8	3 00	79.5	73.5	49.8	15 60	88.0
Lincoln.....	96.8	100.0	60.1	41.4	127.7	3 36	78.3	72.3	58.2	15 25	96.7
Manitowlin.....	100.6	98.5	61.8	40.4	154.0	2 50	75.0	67.5	50.0	12 06	62.2
Middlesex.....	95.2	97.1	52.5	39.0	123.9	3 06	72.3	72.7	49.2	14 12	101.3
Muskoka.....	105.0	104.6	69.2	44.8	156.5	3 00	78.3	66.7	50.0	15 96	73.1
Nipissing.....	106.7	99.1	68.5	41.0	160.5	3 00	63.3	65.0	50.6	16 52	63.7
Northfolk.....	96.0	95.0	58.0	41.7	134.4	2 98	79.0	74.0	48.8	12 44	91.4
Northumberland.....	97.2	96.2	57.2	38.7	173.5	3 04	81.8	73.5	49.8	17 29	95.4
Ontario.....	95.2	92.4	51.8	37.4	156.0	2 64	78.6	72.3	55.0	16 32	81.0
Oxford.....	98.9	97.6	56.0	41.7	125.2	3 18	82.0	75.1	52.9	15 76	98.2
Parry Sound.....	103.6	102.4	69.0	43.7	144.8	2 85	77.5	77.4	60.0	16 10	67.1
Peel.....	97.3	90.2	58.2	39.6	158.0	3 10	80.7	76.1	54.0	15 21	89.1
Perth.....	100.0	94.3	53.2	39.1	139.4	3 00	75.0	69.3	52.4	13 34	90.0
Peterborough.....	101.2	97.7	57.1	36.3	189.7	3 22	78.5	67.0	54.0	17 76	96.0
Prescott.....	105.0	103.4	67.6	43.2	182.2	3 08	72.2	76.7	58.0	16 11	70.0
Prince Edward.....	97.6	96.9	54.8	36.7	143.4	3 23	81.5	74.6	49.3	15 47	89.7
Rainy R. & Kenora.....	99.1	100.3	67.4	45.2	159.0	3 00	80.0	75.0	50.0	13 50	72.7
Renfrew.....	96.7	99.3	61.1	39.9	165.5	2 97	79.5	68.4	52.3	17 67	65.7
Russell.....	110.0	105.1	68.1	40.9	182.9	2 96	85.0	71.7	52.9	15 85	74.6
Simcoe.....	97.1	95.8	54.2	37.9	170.4	2 72	76.8	69.0	56.8	14 50	70.4
Stormont.....	108.0	105.0	67.2	42.7	125.0	3 02	80.0	73.3	54.6	15 70	74.7
Southbury.....	112.5	113.9	71.3	46.8	155.0	3 00	70.0	68.3	50.0	14 86	74.3
Thunder Bay.....	.....	105.7	63.3	46.2	191.0	3 00	70.0	70.0	50.0	15 40	62.1
Timiskaming.....	101.3	97.2	56.6	41.3	159.0	3 00	.....	70.0	.....	15 47	62.6
Victoria.....	94.5	88.1	52.0	37.1	168.6	2 80	75.9	70.1	56.0	15 62	75.2
Waterloo.....	98.4	99.0	58.5	42.9	150.0	3 44	79.8	73.5	52.5	14 58	92.3
Welland.....	96.2	93.3	57.8	42.8	120.6	3 94	70.0	72.5	50.6	14 16	95.8
Wellington.....	96.8	95.9	54.5	38.6	156.8	3 01	75.9	70.4	50.8	13 36	99.1
Wentworth.....	98.2	96.0	58.6	42.6	138.8	3 09	76.7	72.2	52.9	15 60	91.7
York.....	96.8	91.5	55.0	40.8	159.4	3 12	80.9	73.1	54.0	16 34	88.0
The Province:											
1915.....	97.1	98.6	56.0	39.5	161.6	3 11	78.9	71.5	45.4	14 51	81.4
1914.....	109.1	107.9	64.3	49.5	136.6	2 14	84.9	71.5	45.7	11 55	44.0
1913.....	85.0	87.0	55.5	36.9	100.6	1 70	66.2	63.5	43.0	13 07	63.7
Averages (10 years)											
1892-1911.....	83.6	81.2	50.1	36.7	74.8	1 48	60.2	52.4	38.2	9 97	51.4
1892-1901.....	67.8	67.5	38.5	27.9	53.5	.93	44.9	38.7	25.0	7 97	33.6
1882-1891.....	90.0	89.6	54.5	34.3	61.6	1 16	60.0	41.5	.....	10 34	45.0
Average (34 years)											
1882-1915.....	82.0	82.1	50.0	34.7	62.9	1 34	57.5	49.2	*33.7	9 95	45.4

* Average for 24 years, 1892-1915

HORSES AND

TABLE XIX.—Showing by County Municipalities the number and value of Horses and Cattle June 30th, 1915, together with the totals

Counties and Districts.	Number on hand.	Horses all ages.		Cattle.	
		Value.	Horses sold.		Milch cows on Hand.
			Number.	Value.	
		\$		\$	\$
Algoma	3,115	489,055	199	28,656	3,978 250,216
Brant	10,506	1,481,346	647	93,168	13,033 888,590
Bruce	29,924	4,009,816	3,500	521,500	28,515 1,761,086
Carleton	18,543	2,874,165	1,461	241,065	35,357 1,978,224
Dufferin	14,028	1,823,640	1,520	202,160	12,591 758,230
Dundas	9,370	1,227,470	855	110,295	24,868 1,487,604
Durham	15,573	2,164,647	1,488	212,784	15,643 940,770
Elgin	20,011	2,781,529	2,345	344,715	28,639 1,986,401
Essex	24,309	3,354,642	2,204	310,764	17,588 1,117,190
Frontenac	10,647	1,394,757	1,007	130,910	23,836 1,291,911
Glengarry	10,718	1,468,366	917	133,882	23,322 1,314,428
Grenville	7,740	1,006,200	698	88,646	18,632 1,012,463
Grey	34,369	4,574,184	3,415	474,685	35,182 2,125,345
Haldimand	13,086	1,805,868	1,293	186,192	14,265 908,395
Haliburton	1,720	235,640	230	30,130	2,318 116,225
Halton	9,018	1,298,592	764	116,128	11,477 771,943
Hastings	19,667	2,655,045	1,755	240,435	37,620 2,001,008
Huron	35,958	5,070,078	4,866	763,962	33,580 2,226,354
Kent	29,832	4,176,480	2,886	418,470	22,016 1,469,128
Lambton	27,286	3,738,182	2,845	409,680	28,257 1,864,962
Lanark	12,340	1,715,260	1,027	143,780	22,957 1,219,017
Leeds	11,064	1,438,320	782	102,442	32,781 1,792,793
Lennox & Addington	11,737	1,455,388	920	128,800	19,142 1,029,648
Lincoln	9,933	1,400,553	644	89,516	8,724 578,401
Manitowlin	2,794	343,662	286	39,468	3,443 200,899
Middlesex	37,757	5,285,980	4,537	694,161	45,152 3,029,699
Muskoka	3,587	555,985	322	45,402	5,732 312,050
Nipissing	2,574	411,840	226	31,414	4,410 233,906
Norfolk	15,721	2,138,056	1,319	176,746	18,170 1,163,243
Northumberland	18,466	2,437,512	1,689	226,326	23,436 1,431,940
Ontario	22,937	3,279,991	2,551	405,609	23,362 1,520,633
Oxford	22,744	3,252,392	1,999	297,851	46,300 3,206,275
Parry Sound	5,952	592,800	390	50,700	5,931 323,062
Peel	14,574	2,113,230	1,498	229,194	17,388 1,121,178
Perth	26,916	3,768,240	2,928	456,768	34,539 2,297,534
Peterborough	12,735	1,706,490	1,248	172,224	18,367 1,004,491
Prescott	8,820	1,234,800	921	133,545	21,809 1,087,833
Prince Edward	9,975	1,216,950	855	115,425	14,155 782,772
Rainy R'r & Kenora	2,190	407,340	220	36,300	2,085 135,525
Renfrew	15,501	2,402,655	1,242	180,090	24,154 1,151,663
Russell	7,469	1,023,253	818	122,700	16,592 863,448
Simcoe	37,604	5,114,141	3,223	451,443	36,386 2,106,749
Stormont	8,222	1,077,082	634	88,760	22,723 1,219,316
Sudbury	2,229	352,182	285	41,895	3,900 211,302
Thunder Bay	1,524	283,464	67	9,045	2,343 177,131
Timiskaming	1,394	243,950	202	31,512	1,398 94,770
Victoria	15,334	2,070,090	1,558	230,584	16,609 964,983
Waterloo	14,729	1,988,415	1,591	222,740	16,855 1,102,654
Welland	10,561	1,489,101	764	109,252	11,808 759,845
Wellington	27,254	3,652,036	2,688	397,824	26,486 1,823,031
Wentworth	13,482	1,927,926	769	104,584	15,223 992,844
York	27,592	3,973,248	2,429	376,495	29,441 1,987,856
The Province:					
1915	779,131	107,982,037	75,527	11,003,822	1,022,518 62,196,964
1914	774,544	112,576,793	80,872	12,480,960	1,006,703 57,396,788
1913	751,726	113,240,047	96,841	15,507,939	1,032,039 52,176,881
1912	742,139	109,000,214	101,911	15,793,129	1,044,177 49,929,061
1911	737,916	103,373,206	105,741	15,616,714	1,045,610 47,377,588

CATTLE.

on hand July 1, 1915 and the number and value of those sold or slaughtered in the year ending for the Province for the past five years.

Cattle.						Counties and Districts.
Other cattle on hand.		Total on hand.		Sold or slaughtered.		
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value	Number.	Value.	
	\$		\$		\$	
6,227	166,261	10,205	416,477	2,937	120,828	Algoma.
20,299	672,506	33,332	1,561,096	11,079	587,409	Brant.
74,871	2,529,891	103,386	4,290,977	35,543	2,158,526	Bruce.
48,396	1,628,525	83,753	3,606,749	25,978	1,160,697	Carleton.
32,648	1,124,724	45,239	1,882,954	14,080	791,394	Dufferin.
17,889	422,538	42,757	1,910,142	9,488	351,625	Dundas.
32,585	982,438	48,228	1,923,208	16,243	869,975	Durham.
41,390	1,519,013	70,029	3,505,414	26,390	1,475,729	Elgin.
25,874	792,003	43,462	1,909,193	14,039	624,314	Essex.
23,333	640,724	47,169	1,932,635	14,627	526,572	Frontenac.
18,052	455,994	41,374	1,770,422	9,795	341,356	Glengarry.
16,383	462,656	35,015	1,475,119	9,368	354,110	Grenville.
84,002	2,878,749	119,184	5,004,094	40,354	2,249,736	Grey.
24,219	775,008	38,484	1,683,403	13,788	656,447	Haldimand.
4,914	121,916	7,232	238,141	2,716	93,756	Haliburton.
20,815	726,235	32,292	1,498,178	11,146	636,214	Haltou.
44,119	1,012,972	81,739	3,013,980	24,623	722,931	Hastings.
89,376	3,520,521	122,956	5,746,875	43,869	2,709,788	Huron.
48,410	1,887,990	70,426	3,357,118	26,106	1,498,484	Kent.
71,919	2,771,039	100,176	4,636,001	36,494	2,102,784	Lambton.
43,685	1,148,916	66,642	2,367,933	19,176	819,906	Lanark.
27,609	667,310	60,390	2,460,103	13,457	499,255	Leeds.
25,047	611,648	44,189	1,641,296	12,959	463,155	Lennox & Addington.
10,623	333,137	19,347	911,538	6,115	262,211	Lincoln.
8,140	220,024	11,583	420,923	3,256	155,637	Manitoulin.
96,490	3,871,424	141,552	6,901,123	55,072	3,097,800	Middlesex.
9,023	227,560	14,755	539,610	4,901	172,417	Muskoka.
6,867	156,430	11,277	390,336	3,789	128,106	Nipissing.
22,684	658,517	40,854	1,821,760	13,515	540,870	Norfolk.
34,297	979,522	57,733	2,411,462	19,110	773,382	Northumberland.
50,483	1,756,304	73,845	3,276,937	23,500	1,372,870	Ontario.
45,151	1,609,182	91,451	4,815,457	26,648	1,391,559	Oxford.
11,532	293,951	17,463	617,013	6,259	234,587	Parry Sound.
28,329	1,041,941	45,717	2,163,119	17,615	1,021,846	Peel.
61,797	2,006,549	96,336	4,304,083	29,913	1,567,142	Perth.
30,704	814,884	49,071	1,819,375	15,038	609,189	Peterborough.
19,824	382,405	41,633	1,470,238	8,972	298,409	Prescott.
13,657	322,988	27,812	1,105,760	8,560	300,028	Prince Edward.
3,470	100,422	5,555	235,947	1,662	66,480	Rainy River & Kenora.
47,832	1,180,015	71,986	2,331,678	22,499	902,210	Renfrew.
16,751	436,029	35,343	1,299,477	8,785	299,744	Russell.
75,866	2,233,495	112,252	4,540,244	35,292	1,770,247	Simcoe.
14,429	346,873	37,152	1,566,189	7,474	259,871	Stormont.
5,720	129,444	9,620	340,746	3,260	107,678	Sudbury.
3,381	95,175	5,724	272,306	2,022	75,825	Thunder Bay.
1,682	42,386	3,080	137,156	1,448	56,762	Timiskaming.
36,754	1,074,319	53,363	2,039,302	18,530	883,140	Victoria.
27,245	921,698	44,100	2,024,352	20,483	1,211,569	Waterloo.
14,428	430,964	26,236	1,190,809	8,574	381,886	Welland.
60,225	2,113,295	86,711	3,936,326	34,028	2,009,013	Wellington.
18,665	623,411	33,888	1,616,255	11,698	572,617	Wentworth.
34,207	1,244,451	63,648	3,232,307	23,121	1,337,087	York.
						The Province:
1,652,228	53,166,372	2,674,746	115,363,336	875,394	43,678,233	1915.
1,597,925	49,238,360	2,604,628	106,635,148	911,794	42,978,531	1914.
1,596,806	43,582,141	2,628,845	95,759,022	880,303	38,751,801	1913.
1,580,603	40,474,841	2,624,780	90,403,902	849,140	36,269,271	1912.
1,547,595	37,257,374	2,593,205	84,634,962	837,544	34,065,248	1911.

SHEEP, SWINE

TABLE XX.—Showing by County Municipalities the number and value of Sheep, Swine and year ending June 30, 1915, together with the

Counties and Districts.	Sheep and Lambs.				Swine.	
	Number on hand.	Value.	Sold or slaughtered.		Number on hand.	Value.
			Number.	Value.		
		\$		\$		\$
Algoma	8,980	57,831	4,245	25,810	4,497	42,766
Braut	9,524	73,430	4,578	33,419	26,045	271,649
Bruce	39,240	276,756	23,353	155,064	51,400	503,720
Carleton	26,627	189,052	13,396	90,959	28,535	292,484
Dufferin	24,196	170,098	13,310	88,245	29,382	288,237
Dundas	4,878	30,043	2,333	14,395	23,477	231,953
Darham	26,249	195,030	13,976	98,671	29,507	285,923
Elgin	21,615	165,787	11,318	80,245	61,565	591,640
Essex	19,814	137,311	10,212	65,153	132,486	1,257,292
Frontenac	15,360	108,134	9,497	61,825	18,663	183,831
Glengarry	5,509	37,847	3,309	19,126	16,086	167,616
Grenville	8,451	56,284	5,846	37,005	15,030	157,815
Grey	63,810	459,432	37,298	250,643	63,649	640,945
Haldimand	14,252	101,474	8,013	54,889	25,119	251,944
Haliburton	5,332	36,232	2,911	15,137	2,146	21,052
Halton	8,787	69,681	4,713	34,970	20,113	204,549
Hastings	28,267	170,450	14,479	88,177	44,048	444,004
Huron	25,866	190,374	13,732	98,596	74,564	748,623
Kent	20,625	154,894	11,789	84,881	124,788	1,165,520
Lambton	30,056	226,622	16,332	120,857	67,904	672,250
Leamark	32,985	212,094	15,981	102,278	21,725	208,560
Leeds	13,015	85,899	6,279	41,441	25,359	245,475
Lennox and Addington	13,590	84,938	7,067	42,614	17,969	185,081
Lincoln	5,944	40,352	3,019	21,405	13,277	141,002
Manitoulin	17,539	104,006	7,370	40,240	4,609	37,333
Middlesex	25,030	209,991	15,736	118,492	66,897	673,653
Muskoka	12,246	75,803	6,010	35,399	3,205	33,633
Nipissing	6,148	34,552	3,817	20,574	4,874	44,451
Norfolk	14,563	98,300	7,961	50,473	37,959	369,611
Northumberland	14,275	110,203	7,350	52,406	34,020	340,880
Ontario	33,326	267,275	16,464	127,925	52,530	525,300
Oxford	9,542	74,618	5,360	39,503	62,817	633,195
Parry Sound	17,453	111,731	8,426	47,354	5,351	52,533
Peel	10,236	82,400	6,169	45,342	27,419	277,206
Perth	13,074	104,200	8,284	59,728	74,930	796,506
Peterborough	15,272	99,268	7,767	48,854	21,973	224,344
Prescott	7,887	48,663	5,920	32,501	16,107	176,694
Prince Edward	10,209	70,238	5,344	34,148	14,250	146,633
Rainy River and Kenora	1,087	8,598	557	4,055	3,255	35,056
Renfrew	51,328	284,357	22,899	129,379	24,666	211,881
Russell	3,797	25,516	2,121	14,168	14,414	140,537
Simcoe	55,930	398,222	30,310	197,015	86,505	815,742
Stormont	4,968	32,739	2,851	17,961	19,656	188,501
Sudbury	5,020	29,819	2,730	17,114	4,670	53,658
Thunder Bay	428	2,923	128	896	3,264	34,593
Timiskaming	1,172	7,571	334	2,128	1,260	15,901
Victoria	25,466	172,659	12,648	80,441	32,708	311,380
Waterloo	5,730	44,694	4,097	29,826	43,019	427,609
Welland	6,758	44,130	4,448	27,266	14,062	147,510
Wellington	39,313	325,119	20,013	158,103	71,103	784,977
Wentworth	10,122	78,850	5,830	44,075	26,153	273,037
York	18,099	148,412	11,390	88,500	60,285	595,616
The Province:						
1915	908,095	6,403,907	489,320	3,289,701	1,769,295	17,562,726
1914	922,375	6,155,451	512,066	3,219,409	1,770,533	17,951,258
1913	996,155	6,242,672	534,311	3,163,752	1,618,734	15,393,192
1912	1,021,848	6,181,595	531,957	3,054,930	1,702,652	14,141,908
1911	1,040,245	6,213,021	505,015	2,839,888	1,744,983	14,593,917

AND POULTRY.

Poultry on hand on July 1, 1915, and the number and value of those sold or slaughtered in the totals for the Province for the past five years.

Swine.			Poultry of all classes.			Counties and Districts.		
Sold or slaughtered.		Number on hand.	Value.		Number.	Value.		
Number.	Value.							
	\$		\$			\$		
4,954	62,519	63,419	38,916	35,930	23,355	Algonia.		
31,356	490,721	163,977	87,489	81,641	52,250	Brant.		
73,700	1,100,341	490,386	241,718	219,678	131,807	Bruce.		
36,453	524,559	355,798	217,923	189,686	132,780	Carleton.		
35,153	544,168	193,019	101,451	86,484	51,890	Dufferin.		
30,558	426,284	250,909	138,139	102,618	65,676	Dundas.		
40,674	633,294	290,624	151,830	129,948	79,268	Durham.		
69,799	1,049,777	416,220	214,731	194,604	118,708	Elgin.		
112,788	1,804,608	630,940	309,236	278,686	153,277	Essex.		
22,904	335,544	182,608	112,716	117,927	75,473	Frontenac.		
17,389	267,791	177,385	101,141	87,683	53,487	Glengarry.		
19,611	286,713	179,592	100,092	88,328	51,763	Grenville.		
83,847	1,252,674	541,361	261,653	249,794	149,876	Grey.		
32,429	469,572	235,890	127,605	120,528	72,317	Haldimand.		
2,754	35,802	27,174	14,103	12,800	7,680	Haliburton.		
27,550	400,577	160,806	100,656	93,528	64,534	Halton.		
55,139	800,618	371,279	192,040	173,899	104,339	Hastings.		
100,506	1,555,933	695,213	342,555	290,145	171,186	Huron.		
121,183	1,898,938	678,960	321,546	284,341	153,544	Kent.		
76,021	1,172,244	585,607	291,030	258,212	152,345	Lambton.		
27,663	403,004	209,019	113,568	95,606	59,276	Lanark.		
29,261	415,506	212,726	117,527	101,751	61,051	Leeds.		
24,164	350,136	209,797	118,394	100,862	60,517	Lennox & Addington.		
18,205	271,255	178,891	100,567	108,632	70,611	Lincoln.		
5,800	63,800	42,304	22,652	22,231	13,339	Manitoulin.		
81,218	1,232,889	753,700	425,374	359,724	223,029	Middlesex.		
5,130	69,871	69,120	36,636	38,677	21,659	Muskoka.		
4,401	65,091	45,334	23,512	22,976	13,556	Nipissing.		
46,641	663,235	340,263	174,057	157,394	86,567	Norfolk.		
44,368	631,800	334,585	187,561	143,674	84,768	Northumberland.		
60,856	910,406	544,945	198,878	179,324	118,354	Ontario.		
77,622	1,187,617	400,442	212,107	170,663	100,691	Oxford.		
7,360	96,710	71,214	38,502	36,543	22,291	Parry Sound.		
36,302	551,790	253,283	164,833	152,258	108,103	Peel.		
94,779	1,456,753	510,027	261,155	209,916	125,950	Perth.		
28,614	402,027	223,885	123,358	100,532	61,325	Peterborough.		
12,852	208,331	166,071	99,211	82,236	50,986	Prescott.		
20,071	272,363	159,099	84,288	73,577	44,146	Prince Edward.		
3,961	55,177	49,258	27,807	22,297	14,047	Rainy River and Kenora.		
20,762	309,146	234,290	127,183	108,250	66,033	Renfrew.		
14,533	218,867	120,976	67,178	67,471	41,832	Russell.		
101,569	1,532,676	603,946	313,290	261,996	162,438	Simcoe.		
23,902	360,203	181,139	104,427	77,871	47,501	Stromont.		
3,640	56,384	48,778	27,457	25,833	16,016	Sudbury.		
3,171	40,462	46,016	26,414	20,287	12,578	Thunder Bay.		
2,053	29,871	30,461	16,947	15,631	9,848	Timiskaming.		
39,891	590,387	249,268	131,758	104,882	63,978	Victoria.		
53,895	785,250	235,331	113,056	103,157	57,768	Waterloo.		
19,251	272,787	223,531	121,499	133,057	79,834	Welland.		
94,403	1,374,508	409,728	226,054	201,189	134,797	Wellington.		
34,415	507,277	198,005	123,270	110,197	73,832	Wentworth.		
75,475	1,130,616	426,492	269,236	258,915	186,419	York.		
2,110,936	31,628,772	14,273,091	7,670,326	6,764,069	4,161,695	The Province:		
1,984,105	30,275,538	14,175,214	7,551,428	6,575,434	4,062,797	1915.		
2,078,462	28,378,551	13,511,383	6,956,952	6,325,007	3,848,973	1913.		
2,088,874	26,656,149	13,024,983	6,121,323	5,501,915	3,208,860	1912.		
1,963,937	25,318,455	12,942,293	5,905,318	5,011,313	2,835,085	1911.		

WOOL CLIP, POULTRY ON HAND AND LIVE STOCK SOLD.

TABLE XXI. Showing by County Municipalities the number of pounds of wool, the number of turkeys, geese, ducks and other fowls on hand June 30th, 1915; also the value of all live stock sold or killed in the year ending June 30, 1915, together with the totals for the Province for the past five years.

Counties and Districts.	Wool Clip.	Poultry on Hand.				Total value of Live Stock sold or killed.
		Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Other fowl.	
	lbs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$
Algoma	35,245	5,166	1,399	596	56,258	261,168
Brant	38,442	1,058	4,144	5,536	153,239	1,256,967
Bruce	145,043	32,695	18,436	23,800	415,455	4,067,238
Carleton	86,375	19,831	13,711	13,930	308,326	2,150,060
Dufferin	84,296	6,690	14,132	7,959	164,238	1,680,857
Dundas	19,570	17,927	6,972	7,831	218,179	968,275
Durham	106,820	10,741	11,840	11,124	256,919	1,893,992
Elgin	83,957	22,449	8,418	11,856	373,497	3,069,174
Essex	87,093	15,349	13,207	28,250	574,134	2,958,116
Frontenac	53,440	22,320	3,947	7,573	148,768	1,130,324
Glengarry	17,532	15,408	3,728	4,284	153,965	815,642
Grenville	27,719	12,772	4,906	6,709	155,205	821,237
Grey	209,718	28,782	22,767	23,161	466,651	4,377,614
Haldimand	51,420	8,198	6,874	9,161	211,657	1,439,417
Haliburton	17,969	2,580	442	574	23,578	182,505
Halton	36,406	4,256	6,715	7,539	142,296	1,252,423
Hastings	83,590	22,922	8,442	8,413	331,502	1,956,500
Huron	96,136	30,532	19,356	37,182	608,143	5,299,365
Kent	98,018	17,597	13,977	33,196	614,190	4,054,317
Lambton	124,663	36,647	14,434	26,533	507,993	3,957,910
Lanark	92,526	14,583	4,998	4,041	185,397	1,528,304
Leeds	35,403	17,877	3,770	8,524	182,555	1,119,695
Lennox & Addington	44,380	17,751	3,904	4,883	183,259	1,045,222
Lincoln	19,128	3,839	2,304	6,824	165,924	714,998
Manitowlin	69,717	4,243	1,177	1,717	35,167	312,484
Middlesex	116,702	56,223	16,960	27,157	653,360	5,366,371
Muskoka	38,084	2,731	423	1,052	64,914	344,748
Nipissing	21,478	882	801	630	43,021	258,741
Norfolk	52,432	12,228	6,100	9,737	312,198	1,517,891
Northumberland	61,358	17,010	6,972	6,929	303,674	1,768,682
Ontario	145,723	6,438	15,848	15,969	306,690	2,935,164
Oxford	41,076	9,755	7,956	13,449	369,282	3,017,221
Parry Sound	63,230	4,740	1,818	1,276	63,380	451,642
Peel	40,191	13,692	11,844	16,276	211,471	1,956,275
Perth	47,560	12,201	18,550	28,957	450,319	3,666,341
Peterborough	54,166	17,959	7,052	6,147	192,727	1,293,619
Preseott	27,537	13,892	5,817	3,646	142,716	723,772
Prince Edward	29,872	8,010	2,147	3,991	144,951	766,110
Rainy River & Kenora	4,521	2,819	729	1,372	44,338	176,059
Renfrew	137,344	9,825	7,693	5,235	211,537	1,586,858
Russell	13,594	4,067	5,151	5,292	106,466	697,311
Simcoe	223,510	30,930	24,626	17,906	530,484	4,116,819
Stormont	17,784	15,106	3,211	4,421	158,401	774,296
Sudbury	16,780	2,140	662	430	45,546	239,117
Thunder Bay	1,654	1,434	396	602	43,584	138,806
Timiskaming	4,082	646	205	604	29,006	130,121
Victoria	99,025	14,178	11,237	9,877	213,976	1,848,530
Waterloo	20,054	1,567	5,556	5,861	222,347	2,307,153
Welland	20,882	3,578	2,185	9,598	208,170	871,025
Wellington	152,573	5,957	18,268	16,229	369,274	4,074,245
Wentworth	37,729	2,041	5,184	8,926	181,854	1,302,385
York	80,230	12,232	15,023	23,048	376,189	3,119,117
The Province:						
1915	3,333,768	674,494	416,414	545,813	12,636,370	93,762,223
1914	3,370,225	744,096	425,300	586,654	12,419,164	93,017,235
1913	3,647,245	699,861	389,173	497,734	11,924,615	89,651,116
1912	3,669,419	660,843	362,674	415,251	11,586,215	84,982,339
1911	3,780,798	638,943	365,876	404,679	11,532,795	80,675,390

FARM PROPERTY, IMPLEMENTS AND LIVE STOCK.

TABLE XXII.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the value of farm lands, buildings, implements and live stock for the year 1915, together with the totals for the Province for the past five years.

Counties and Districts.	Land.	Buildings.	Implements.	Live Stock, on hand	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Algoma	3,511,846	1,187,385	439,585	1,045,045	6,183,861
Brant	11,093,271	5,780,067	1,390,378	3,475,010	21,738,726
Bruce	26,222,360	11,970,728	3,099,041	9,316,987	50,609,116
Carleton	22,784,254	8,495,208	2,493,516	7,180,373	40,953,351
Dufferin	11,390,123	5,408,700	1,303,110	4,266,380	22,368,313
Dundas	10,021,359	4,916,201	1,533,557	3,537,752	20,008,869
Durham	13,250,391	6,848,011	1,658,742	4,723,638	26,480,782
Elgin	21,122,043	9,803,779	2,742,345	7,259,101	40,927,268
Essex	30,826,792	11,052,621	3,358,703	6,966,674	52,204,790
Frontenac	10,690,928	4,577,783	1,351,779	3,732,073	20,352,563
Glengarry	10,355,890	4,895,839	1,448,336	3,545,392	20,245,457
Grenville	7,068,419	3,898,777	1,039,639	2,795,510	14,802,345
Grey	27,115,405	14,038,882	3,702,534	11,043,308	55,900,129
Haldimand	11,041,640	5,843,327	1,670,204	3,971,294	22,526,465
Haliburton	1,477,946	475,773	214,742	539,168	2,706,729
Halton	12,915,231	5,173,552	1,257,963	3,171,656	22,518,402
Hastings	19,129,869	8,095,148	2,492,578	6,475,519	36,193,114
Huron	30,159,363	15,203,897	3,640,935	12,098,505	61,102,700
Kent	35,468,184	13,006,742	3,841,491	9,175,558	61,491,975
Lambton	26,685,075	11,073,827	3,224,654	9,564,085	50,547,641
Lanark	12,524,285	4,830,394	1,542,489	4,617,415	23,514,583
Leeds	11,412,042	5,436,077	1,573,401	4,347,324	22,768,844
Lennox & Addington	10,639,304	5,146,339	1,515,990	3,485,097	20,786,730
Lincoln	20,162,093	7,024,965	1,635,620	2,594,012	31,416,690
Manitoulin	1,768,778	774,006	268,207	928,576	3,739,567
Middlesex	37,908,390	17,068,261	4,137,348	13,487,121	72,601,120
Muskoka	3,288,088	1,506,851	536,761	1,241,687	6,573,387
Nipissing	3,003,754	943,496	470,167	904,691	5,322,108
Norfolk	15,103,260	7,514,231	2,019,376	4,592,784	29,229,651
Northumberland	15,343,054	7,851,862	2,035,753	5,487,618	30,718,287
Ontario	20,267,166	9,831,352	2,408,329	7,548,381	40,055,228
Oxford	24,515,212	12,129,524	3,041,754	8,987,769	48,674,259
Parry Sound	3,211,371	1,464,987	547,616	1,312,379	6,536,353
Peel	15,472,009	7,400,322	1,635,142	4,800,788	29,308,261
Perth	23,840,409	12,625,986	3,039,969	9,234,184	48,740,548
Peterborough	13,032,424	5,339,702	1,298,469	3,972,835	23,643,430
Prescott	12,671,469	5,044,425	1,539,757	3,029,606	22,285,257
Prince Edward	8,288,860	4,411,203	1,285,197	2,623,869	16,609,129
Rainy River & Kenora	2,827,057	650,240	298,848	714,748	4,490,893
Renfrew	15,333,752	5,793,455	2,052,496	5,357,754	28,537,457
Russell	10,157,711	3,756,594	1,261,141	2,555,961	17,731,407
Simcoe	31,739,873	14,970,746	4,066,637	10,981,642	61,758,898
Stormont	8,146,545	4,130,093	1,153,669	2,968,938	16,399,245
Sudbury	3,452,243	841,935	426,194	803,862	5,524,234
Thunder Bay	4,575,835	669,296	294,983	619,705	6,159,819
Timiskaming	2,714,551	567,782	298,244	421,525	4,002,102
Victoria	14,294,240	5,440,481	1,545,549	4,725,189	26,005,459
Waterloo	14,300,291	7,656,715	1,938,413	4,598,126	28,493,545
Welland	12,497,582	5,662,661	1,537,647	2,993,049	22,690,939
Wellington	23,096,053	12,459,781	2,907,291	8,924,512	47,387,637
Wentworth	19,434,103	7,975,691	1,917,412	4,019,338	33,346,544
York	37,042,271	13,962,331	2,915,649	8,218,819	62,139,070
The Province:					
1915	794,393,564	352,628,031	95,049,350	254,982,332	1,497,053,277
1914	790,538,706	347,348,643	91,703,876	250,870,078	1,480,461,303
1913	782,993,853	345,303,335	89,702,723	237,591,885	1,455,591,346
1912	758,729,268	335,141,520	86,231,210	225,848,942	1,405,950,940
1911	723,902,419	317,876,963	84,969,426	214,720,424	1,341,469,232

FARM VALUES PER ACRE.

TABLE XXIII.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario average values per acre of farm property in 1915, together with the average for the Province for 1914 and preceding years at ten-year intervals, from 1882-1912.

Counties and Districts.	Farm values, average per acre occupied.					Values buildings, implements, and live stock, per acre, cleared
	Land.	Buildings.	Imple- ments.	Live Stock.	Total.	
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Algoma.....	11 40	3 86	1 43	3 39	20 08	55 67
Brant	51 38	26 77	6 44	16 10	100 69	59 17
Bruce	28 04	12 80	3 32	9 96	54 12	41 94
Carleton	40 73	15 19	4 46	12 84	73 22	49 69
Dufferin	32 00	15 19	3 66	11 98	62 83	40 11
Dundas	42 30	20 75	6 48	14 93	84 46	56 26
Durham	35 89	18 55	4 49	12 79	71 72	43 20
Elgin	48 51	22 52	6 30	16 67	94 00	54 91
Essex	72 45	25 98	7 89	16 37	122 69	60 04
Frontenac	15 34	6 57	1 94	5 36	29 21	37 36
Glengarry	35 94	16 99	5 03	12 30	70 26	50 95
Grenville	25 84	14 25	3 81	10 22	54 12	41 36
Grey	25 53	13 22	3 48	10 40	52 63	41 64
Haldimand	39 30	20 80	5 95	14 14	80 19	47 70
Haliburton	2 52	0 81	0 37	0 92	4 62	26 86
Halton	57 32	22 96	5 58	14 08	99 94	55 11
Hastings	17 69	7 49	2 30	5 99	33 47	38 41
Huron	37 78	19 04	4 56	15 15	76 53	46 71
Kent	62 47	22 91	6 76	16 16	108 30	55 34
Lambton	40 47	16 80	4 89	14 50	76 66	48 10
Lanark	18 64	7 19	2 30	6 87	35 00	32 86
Leeds	24 21	11 53	3 34	9 22	48 30	41 87
Lennox and Addington	24 02	11 62	3 42	7 87	46 93	40 05
Lincoln	106 22	37 01	8 62	13 66	165 51	69 09
Manitoulin	6 16	2 69	0 93	3 23	13 01	40 63
Middlesex	50 10	22 56	5 47	17 83	95 96	52 49
Muskoka	5 85	2 68	0 96	2 21	11 70	46 50
Nipissing	9 58	3 01	1 50	2 88	16 97	43 98
Norfolk	38 10	18 96	5 09	11 59	73 74	50 54
Northumberland	35 06	17 94	4 65	12 54	70 19	43 81
Ontario	39 83	19 32	4 73	14 84	78 72	52 02
Oxford	51 93	25 70	6 44	19 04	103 11	60 41
Parry Sound	5 04	2 30	0 86	2 06	10 26	38 89
Peel	53 73	25 70	5 68	16 67	101 78	52 55
Perth	46 01	24 37	5 87	17 82	94 07	55 02
Peterborough	22 30	9 13	2 22	6 80	40 45	40 69
Prescott	43 33	17 25	5 26	10 36	76 20	46 87
Prince Edward	35 56	18 93	5 51	11 26	71 26	42 24
Rainy River and Kenora	7 45	1 71	0 79	1 88	11 83	43 26
Renfrew	14 35	5 42	1 92	5 02	26 71	35 97
Russell	40 51	14 98	5 03	10 19	70 71	51 14
Simcoe	32 70	15 42	4 19	11 31	63 62	44 54
Stormont	32 65	16 55	4 62	11 90	65 72	52 64
Sudbury	8 67	2 12	1 07	2 02	13 89	39 59
Thunder Bay	10 67	1 56	0 69	1 44	14 36	49 19
Timiskaming	9 41	1 97	1 03	1 46	13 87	47 61
Victoria	24 01	9 14	2 59	7 94	43 68	40 60
Waterloo	46 42	24 85	6 29	14 92	92 48	56 18
Welland	55 27	25 04	6 80	13 24	100 35	55 11
Wellington	36 83	19 87	4 63	14 23	75 56	48 22
Wentworth	72 38	29 70	7 14	14 97	124 19	65 17
York	69 65	26 25	5 48	15 45	116 83	57 34
The Province:—						
1915	31 76	14 10	3 80	10 19	59 85	48 06
1914	31 70	13 93	3 68	10 06	59 37	47 27
1912	30 47	13 46	3 46	9 07	56 46	44 80
1902	25 49	10 00	2 62	5 93	44 04	32 43
1892	27 19	8 64	2 25	5 19	43 27	30 38
1882	32 23	6 76	1 89	4 10	44 98	24 52

CHEESE FACTORIES.

TABLE XXIV.—Showing by Counties of Ontario the number of cheese factories in operation, the quantity and value of cheese and butter made, and the value of cream, casein and milk sold in 1915, together with comparative figures for the Province for 1909-1915.

Counties and Districts.	Cheese factories.				Butter plants at Cheese factories.			
	No. of factories.	Milk used for cheese.	Cheese made.	Value.	Number operated.	*Butter made.	Value.	Value of milk, cream and casein sold.
		Lbs.	Lbs.	\$		Lbs.	\$	\$
Brant	6	9,017,418	793,702	119,437				102
Bruce	5	6,092,045	563,217	80,367				
Carleton	53	55,788,350	5,139,695	764,706	7	23,667	6,535	
Dufferin	2	1,585,013	152,273	22,047				
Dundas	62	80,334,860	7,325,434	1,086,368	20	80,612	20,950	1,825
Durham	2	1,644,762	152,110	22,499				
Elgin	18	46,694,344	4,193,857	640,473	1	38,308	9,960	4,345
Frontenac	67	79,547,702	7,274,836	1,101,388	17	69,450	18,762	
Glengarry	71	65,521,792	6,146,532	925,840	3	15,998	4,998	
Grenville	43	51,353,071	4,672,013	712,556	4	9,397	2,403	
Haldimand	3	4,893,902	450,850	66,629	1	14,928	4,961	
Hastings	79	98,017,118	8,947,100	1,358,543				
Huron	4	7,229,785	664,160	97,847				
Lambton	5	6,555,677	605,360	89,652	2	36,756	10,825	981
Lanark	43	46,110,720	4,234,330	636,274	9	46,049	12,887	
Leeds	97	143,043,105	12,777,892	1,959,274	36	212,347	57,330	4,889
Lennox and Add.	30	60,810,860	5,747,583	876,256	5	21,618	5,805	
Lincoln	1	1,348,032	128,746	19,062				
Middlesex	24	67,045,499	6,050,265	926,667	1	46,017	12,747	
Norfolk	10	14,366,688	1,271,407	186,806	1	19,825	5,500	
Northumberland.	37	47,689,080	4,264,010	649,157				
Oxford	39	124,996,980	11,189,813	1,762,911	10	367,112	112,497	15,822
Perth	22	56,605,878	5,212,217	776,207	6	282,451	85,745	
Peterborough ..	33	32,378,290	2,906,148	436,055	11	72,322	20,765	
Prescott	73	55,698,252	5,287,090	795,562	2	989	316	2,832
Prince Edward..	23	45,205,220	4,098,455	630,642	7	42,853	11,888	3,520
Renfrew	17	14,019,586	1,311,096	189,888	2	25,484	6,956	
Russell	61	54,544,138	5,196,691	767,562	3	23,783	7,440	
Stormont	51	71,736,541	6,627,881	928,863	5	30,267	7,678	6,642
Victoria	8	7,892,672	733,169	106,284				
Waterloo	2	3,583,666	334,605	50,190				
Wellington	3	4,529,971	408,015	59,038	2	42,083	12,762	
Wentworth	1	1,366,724	130,473	19,336				
The Province:								
1915	995	1,367,247,741	124,991,026	18,864,386	155	1,522,316	439,710	40,958
1914	968	1,115,811,492	101,712,336	13,602,745	159	1,500,215	402,580	74,531
1913	1,002	1,209,890,007	110,795,926	13,890,656	154	1,562,294	426,216	172,657
1912	1,055	1,405,921,858	129,653,063	16,574,573	144	1,765,950	505,532	132,731
1911	1,077	1,369,856,680	127,123,016	15,491,406	157	1,963,768	491,448	164,412
1910	1,102	1,451,244,620	135,521,390	14,491,410				
1909	1,177		125,611,359	14,193,918				

*Including 423,888 lbs. whey butter, valued at \$110,911 in 1915.

Note.—The statistics in this and following table have been compiled by this Bureau from returns made by the staff of instructors under the direction of the Dairy Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

CREAMERIES.

TABLE XXV. Showing by counties of Ontario the number of Creameries in operation, the quantity and value of butter made, the value of cream, casein and milk sold in 1915, together with comparative figures for the Province for 1909-1915.

Counties and Districts.	Creameries.			
	No. of Creameries.	Lbs. of Butter.	Value of Butter.	Value of milk, cream and casein sold.
			\$	\$
Brant.....	5	955,000	281,885	.....
Bruce.....	9	1,537,383	411,733	.....
Carleton.....	4	818,334	253,341	.....
Dufferin.....	2	216,600	58,320	.....
Durham.....	6	450,420	131,609	11,826
Elgin.....	2	95,624	25,929	.....
Essex.....	3	161,000	45,190	.....
Grey.....	8	730,812	202,553	.....
Haldimand.....	8	1,241,003	356,933	18,091
Halton.....	1	200,000	56,000	.....
Hastings.....	2	789,551	116,548	500
Huron.....	10	1,852,814	530,389	.....
Kent.....	5	380,000	108,470	.....
Lambton.....	8	1,297,040	373,977	.....
Lanark.....	1	23,625	7,088	.....
Lincoln.....	2	279,577	84,070	.....
Middlesex.....	7	1,902,670	547,892	.....
Norfolk.....	7	813,147	232,097	34,122
Northumberland.....	1	192,443	54,458	.....
Ontario.....	6	540,610	158,970	.....
Oxford.....	5	415,384	125,162	*190,269
Perth.....	9	1,082,039	309,776	.....
Peterborough.....	3	185,862	54,547	23,039
Renfrew.....	2	265,961	76,613	.....
Simcoe.....	2	68,000	19,140	.....
Stormont.....	1	46,999	13,984	.....
Victoria.....	6	547,784	153,480	.....
Waterloo.....	5	983,449	276,287	.....
Welland.....	3	282,830	80,472	.....
Wellington.....	5	1,790,659	521,738	.....
Wentworth.....	4	221,104	65,564	.....
York.....	9	4,199,306	1,194,708	.....
The Province.				
1915.....	151	24,566,430	6,928,923	277,847
1914.....	167	23,104,537	6,115,425	122,674
1913.....	155	20,629,555	5,318,435	290,637
1912.....	136	15,835,801	4,451,339	167,277
1911.....	120	13,738,203	3,268,303	.....
1910.....	121	12,893,650	3,016,135	.....
1909.....	97	9,015,206	2,175,955	.....

*Not reported under this head in this county in 1914.

PART II.—CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

Table showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the total number and amount of Chattel Mortgages on record and undischarged on December 31st, 1915, against (1) all occupations; (2) farmers; together with totals for the Province for the past five years.

Counties and Districts.	Chattel mortgages against all occupations.				Chattel mortgages against farmers.			
	To secure existing debt.		For future indorsement.		To secure existing debt.		For future indorsement.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		\$		\$		\$		\$
Algoma	227	239,573	.....	.....	105	29,611	.....	.....
Braut	208	168,467	.....	.....	63	49,400	.....	.....
Bruce	252	133,223	7	1,794	160	65,911	7	1,794
Carleton	311	328,301	6	4,736	51	30,642	.....	.....
Dufferin	69	39,369	.....	.....	35	14,721	.....	.....
Elgin	288	259,062	.....	.....	138	73,530	.....	.....
Essex	336	165,716	.....	.....	195	59,142	.....	.....
Frontenac	290	196,857	.....	.....	206	91,321	.....	.....
Grey	439	245,947	.....	.....	250	137,693	.....	.....
Haldimand	97	63,489	.....	.....	46	23,678	.....	.....
Haliburton	54	12,057	.....	.....	55	6,466	.....	.....
Halton	77	62,758	.....	.....	39	31,273	.....	.....
Hastings	497	247,072	.....	.....	275	126,102	.....	.....
Huron	163	198,858	.....	.....	85	89,453	.....	.....
Kenora	57	415,605	.....	.....	10	4,966	.....	.....
Kent	449	179,672	.....	.....	321	144,150	.....	.....
Lambton	324	175,416	.....	.....	127	67,510	.....	.....
Lanark	122	115,447	4	3,530	68	44,949	2	1,450
Leeds and Grenville	257	179,592	.....	.....	153	103,472	.....	.....
Lennox and Addington	151	80,796	1	300	87	48,760	1	300
Lincoln	134	115,510	1	(a) 150,000	32	14,198	.....	.....
Manitoulin	119	36,708	.....	.....	93	17,468	.....	.....
Middlesex	240	513,722	1	10,000	79	51,771	.....	.....
Muskoka	209	79,711	2	17,380	74	25,095	.....	.....
Nipissing	255	245,723	1	300	119	36,784	.....	.....
Norfolk	155	115,041	.....	.....	99	55,232	.....	.....
Northumberland & Dur	331	257,293	.....	.....	210	128,769	.....	.....
Ontario	197	154,517	2	30,000	101	47,467	.....	.....
Oxford	232	484,384	.....	.....	118	82,685	.....	.....
Parry Sound	215	316,606	.....	.....	68	13,804	.....	.....
Peel	48	24,868	.....	.....	32	13,679	.....	.....
Perth	116	117,663	.....	.....	47	40,974	.....	.....
Peterborough	186	279,110	.....	.....	96	39,558	.....	.....
Prescott and Russell	174	282,762	.....	.....	106	53,280	.....	.....
Prince Edward	93	75,850	.....	.....	60	49,047	.....	.....
Rainy River	89	54,901	.....	.....	31	17,505	.....	.....
Renfrew	188	104,505	.....	.....	113	38,094	1	112
Simcoe	480	263,922	.....	.....	326	140,958	.....	.....
Stormont, Dunn, & Glen	235	146,353	7	3,214	147	98,360	3	400
Sudbury	300	189,130	.....	.....	145	53,831	.....	.....
Thunder Bay	188	* 1,172,566	2	2,538	71	18,097	.....	.....
Timiskaming	395	253,921	2	43,107	174	53,531	.....	.....
Victoria	99	67,033	1	9,000	64	36,860	.....	.....
Waterloo	156	500,041	1	405	29	32,430	.....	.....
Welland	200	368,077	4	6,800	57	19,502	.....	.....
Wellington	158	130,436	.....	.....	66	41,734	.....	.....
Wentworth	503	491,299	3	(b) 400,000	64	53,704	.....	.....
York	1,647	2,083,851	4	16,838	108	62,136	.....	.....
The Province								
1915	12,010	12,432,780	49	699,942	5,178	2,579,303	14	4,056
1914	10,881	28,164,771	60	6,365,509	4,791	2,444,406	16	17,627
1913	10,190	32,442,616	49	8,485,788	4,831	2,279,301	16	4,012
1912	10,654	39,406,857	55	542,235	5,016	2,310,071	6	3,489
1911	11,261	40,698,959	74	1,492,161	5,482	2,624,057	14	7,860
1910	12,490	31,108,900	80	1,101,014	6,196	2,658,283	18	8,258

(a) Including 1 paper Company for \$150,000; (b) Including 3 Manufacturers for \$100,000. † Including 3 Lumbermen for \$237,278. * Including 1 Mortgage Company for \$973,100.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Factory Inspection Branch

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1915

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



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1916

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TORONTO

TO HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN STRATHEARN HENDRIE, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the
Militia of Canada, etc., etc., etc.

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the pleasure to present herewith for the consideration of Your Honour
the Report of the Factory Inspection Branch for 1915.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES S. DUFF,

Minister of Agriculture.

TORONTO, 1915

OFFICIAL LIST, 1915

CHIEF INSPECTOR: JAMES T. BURKE, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO.

INSPECTORS:

W. T. E. BRENNAGH, 26 Crown Street, Port Arthur: Mr. Brennagh's district is Cobalt district, North Bay, Sudbury, Bigwood, Manitoulin, Drummond, St. Joseph and John Islands, etc., Sault Ste. Marie, Fort William, Rainy River, Kenora to Manitoulin and Quebec boundary lines.

H. A. CLARK, 27 McKenzie Crescent, Toronto: Mr. Clark's district is Toronto, east of York Street, University Avenue and Avenue Road; to Don River; north to Jackson's Point (Metropolitan); south, including the islands in the Bay.

A. W. HOLMES, 39 Lakeview Avenue, Toronto: Mr. Holmes' district is Toronto east and south of Lansdowne and Bloor Streets; west to Burlington; north to city limits; east, including York Street, University Avenue and Avenue Road; south to Bay.

R. HUNGERFORD, 434 Shaw Street, Toronto: Toronto, west of, but including Lansdowne Avenue and Bloor Street, and shall also include West Toronto, Lambton, Milton, Branchton, but excluding Drumbo, Stratford, Gowanstown, Bigwood and Fordwich, but shall include north to Southampton, Bruce Peninsula, Owen Sound, Collingwood, Meaford, Penetanguishene and both C.P.R. and C.N.R. lines to Sudbury (exclusive); Orillia, Elmvale to Toronto, G.T.R. points being included.

F. KELLOND, 157 Wellington Street South, Hamilton: Mr. Kellond's district is G.T.R. main line west to London, exclusive; east to Niagara Falls, south and east of London and Port Stanley lines; north to C.P.R. and G.T.R. to Drumbo, Crumlin and Tavistock; (Milton, Branchton and Ingersoll Junction being excluded).

S. J. MALLION, 74 St. Vincent Street, Stratford: Mr. Mallion's district is Fordwich, Gowanstown, Stratford, St. Mary's, London, St. Thomas and Port Stanley; south and west to border line, including Ingersoll Junction on C.P.R. and north, including Teeswater, Kincardine, Goderich, etc.

H. J. TUTT, 13 Enderby Road, Toronto (East): Don River east, including Kingston, K. & P. Railway; north to Sharbot Lake, North Bay (exclusive); east and west to Algonquin Park and James Bay Junction, west to Coldwater Junction, but shall not include Orillia, Elmvale, Aurora or Downsview.

MISS M. CARLYLE, 68 Grace Street, Toronto: City of Toronto, west of Yonge Street north to city limits; south to Niagara Falls; west to Windsor, but shall not exclude West Toronto, Brampton, Georgetown, Guelph, Berlin, Stratford, St. Mary's, Lucan Crossing and Sarnia.

MRS. A. BROWN-REDDICK, 437 Crawford Street, Toronto: City of Toronto, east side of Yonge Street to Quebec boundary line, to Ottawa, Mattawa, North Bay, Sudbury, Owen Sound, Wiarton, Southampton, Teeswater, Kincardine, Goderich, Sarnia, north to City of Toronto limits, to include West Toronto.

REPORT

OF THE

FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH

Department of Agriculture

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1915

To the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture:

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the work of the Factory Inspection Department for the Province of Ontario for the year (fiscal) ended October 31st, 1915.

With the exception of the much regretted death of one of our Inspectors, Mr. Keilty, there has been no change in the staff or administration and the work has proceeded as in former years. The attendance of our inspectors at a meeting of the Cheese and Butter Association for the purpose of speaking on safety, and discussing factory and boiler inspection in so far as it pertained to cheese and butter factories, was a feature of the year's work. A special investigation was also made regarding the time allowed females and youths for the noon-day meal in factories, and twenty-five firms were found to be violating the one hour noon-day regulation.

There has been a marked revival in industrial life since the beginning of the year, when business was very slack. There was, however, expectation of Militia orders which when fulfilled put a different face on the situation, and throughout the Province there have been many additions to plants for the purpose of manufacturing shells and munitions of war.

During the year 11,455 inspections were made in 467 cities, towns and villages.

1st inspections	8,113
2nd inspections and re-visits	3,342
Total	11,455

In these factories and mercantile establishments there were 195,762 employees. Of these 39 were under 14 years of age: birth certificates were ordered and secured for 75 of questionable age, all of which showed that the legal age had been reached.

The h.p. of some 4,217 boilers amounted to 375,660. Gas 8,733, electricity 205,233, water 102,459.

Recommendations made, dealing with the various Sections of the Act No. 5,233, and other warnings or suggestions were given as existing conditions might require. These orders were followed up until advice was received that they had been complied with, or that measures were being taken to conform with the requirements of the Department. The Inspectors also observe on second inspections how recommendations have been complied with or how far under way they are.

The general conditions and equipment of factories are good, and plans for further improvement in many places are being prepared. Care is also being

taken that new plants shall conform with the requirements of the Act. Reports indicate that fewer warning notices were required this year, and the usual standard of compliance is observed, although manufacturers, while expressing themselves as welcoming any suggestions, occasionally put forth a plea for postponement on account of conditions brought about by the war.

PERMITS.

Exigencies of trade caused us to issue during the 12 months just past overtime permits as follows:—

Under Section 34	167
Special under Sub-section B. Sec. 32 (Military orders) ..	11
Under Section 70 (Bakeshop Act)	14 (English)
" " " "	4 (Yiddish)
Special under Section 70 (Holiday trade)	10
Total	206

This is an increase over the preceding 12 months of 56 in regular overtime permits, and a decrease of 9 in Special Bakeshop permits.

PROSECUTIONS.

Eleven prosecutions were instituted this year and in all cases, with one exception, conviction was recorded and fines imposed.

S. Teperman, proprietor of the Dominion Bakery, was prosecuted under Sec. 70 for working employees on Sunday and fined \$50.

H. Reuben, baker, also prosecuted under Sec. 70 was fined \$10.

The proprietor of the United Bakery, charged with obstruction (Sec. 18, Sub-sec. 3) was fined \$30. He was also fined \$50 on another count, that of violating Sec. 70 *re* Sunday work.

A. Mandell, baker, was fined \$40 for working employees in excess of hours prescribed by the Act. A complaint had been received that men were working in excess of twelve hours per day, and investigation showed that the complaint was well founded, and information was laid with the above result. He was again indicted for violation of Sec. 70, but not convicted. Subsequently he was fined \$25 for again working his employees in contravention of Sec. 70.

Morris Senderowitz, baker, prosecuted under Sec. 70, was fined \$20.

The Dundas Fruit Package Co., Dundas, was fined \$10 for employing child labour. This firm was prosecuted under Secs. 11, 16, 25 and 60, pleaded guilty and was fined as stated. The parents of the children were also indicted under Sec. 74, and were let off with a warning and the costs of the case.

Mr. McFadden, manager of a confectionery store, Toronto, was fined \$2 and costs for working a female employee in excess of prescribed hours.

EXPLOSIONS.

There was only one steam boiler explosion during the year in this Province that came within our Act. On April 17th, the boiler in Field Bros' sawmill, a small plant operated by the family near Antioch, exploded about 8 o'clock in the morning, unfortunately killing two brothers. The steam gauge was inoperative and the safety valve had been weighted down, with the result that internal pressure overtaxed the strength of the boiler and thereby caused the explosion.

There was also an explosion of a traction engine at Belle River Farm, attended by injury to the owner and two other persons.

Several other explosions of various kinds occurred resulting in one fatality, and injury to several persons. An air tank in the Canadian Ornamental Iron Co.'s. plant, Toronto, exploded, killing one man and injuring another. At the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co., Windsor, a premier knockout machine exploded, injuring one woman. There was also an explosion of a gasoline tank at Langley's, "The Cleaner," Toronto, which resulted in the injury of three persons.

ACCIDENTS.

There is again a decrease in the number of accidents reported this year, which might be accounted for in two ways. Formerly some firms reported all accidents, whether reportable or not, and frequently reports were received where the injured person lost little or no time. However, this was not discouraged as it enabled the Inspectors to look into what might be possible danger points. This, as well as the industrial inactivity which existed at the beginning of the year, is a probable reason for the decrease.

During the past twelve months 994 accidents were reported, 33 of which were fatal, as compared with 1,270 for the year ended Oct. 31st, 1914, with 52 fatalities. More than 50 per cent. of these were due to causes other than machinery, many being from falls, strains, falling substances, molten metal, flying missiles or particles or being jammed between articles. There were also a number of infected wounds or blood poisoning from neglected minor accidents, but no fatalities were reported from this cause. Employees, it is stated, often fail to report a slight injury, and consequently do not receive immediate attention, until the wound becomes infected and they are entirely incapacitated. Several serious accidents occurred on elevators. In most cases, however, investigation showed that the elevators were properly equipped and in good working order but the gates had been left open or fastened up. One fatality was caused by the latter, the gates being fastened up to be out of the way pending repairs. Another accident on an elevator was, if not entirely due, greatly aggravated by the inefficiency of the operator, who did not know just what to do under the circumstances. One accident of rather an unusual character was reported; this was caused through the ignition of red amorphous phosphorus which was being ground in a one gal. abbe ball mill. The report says: "The porcelain jar containing the phosphorus being hermetically sealed with a porcelain cover resting on a rubber gasket it was not thought that sufficient air could be in the jar to cause the phosphorus to ignite; it did ignite, however, with enough explosive force to blow out the rubber gasket and with it a little of the phosphorus which ignited on contact with the air and struck the injured man who was stooping in front of the mill."

It was necessary to send out some notices regarding the non-reporting of accidents as in some quarters there appeared to be the same misapprehensions about a report to the Workmen's Compensation Board being sufficient as formerly existed in regard to the accident insurance companies. Fatal accidents are as follows:—

GEORGE KRIZANIC, an employee of the Algoma Steel Co., Sault Ste. Marie, was caught in coal slide and suffocated. He had been sent into the coal tank to loosen some coal which was sticking up when it suddenly broke away and buried him. Ropes are provided for men to hang on to but this man evidently lost his hold.

OTTO HUSBAND, another employee of the Algoma Steel Co., died from injuries received from a fall off foot board of an engine. After coupling up car he got on foot board and gave signal to go ahead, and either jumped or fell off and was caught between car and side of engine shed.

JAMES PAGLIARI, also employed by the above firm, died from burns from hot metal, which spilt out of vessel while coming down, setting fire to his clothing and burning him severely.

VALENTINE MARSALE, employed by the Canadian Northern Coal & Ore Dock Co., Port Arthur, while assisting a gang pushing car along rails the coal door struck him causing his death. The shock seems to have killed him.

JAMES BARR, a Dominion Government Inspector, slipped into hopper of elevator at C. P. R. Elevator "D," Fort William, from which the grating had been removed and was crushed.

J. A. SIBBALD, employed by the Grain Growers' Export Co., Fort William, died of heart failure.

C. TAYLOR, an employee of the Canadian Ornamental Iron Co., Toronto, was killed by explosion of an air tank.

GEORGE ALLEN, an employee of the William Davies Co., Toronto, fell down elevator shaft and was killed. He was pulling a truck on to car when it started to ascend, and he either fell on car or caught hold of it, and on reaching the second floor was forced to let go falling to bottom of shaft.

ALAN GILLARD, employed by The A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Toronto, was also killed by falling down elevator shaft. He seems to have been trying to hold up the gate which operated up and down and automatically remains up when elevator stops, but he apparently did not stop the elevator and tried to jump on while it was coming up when the gate dropped and he was caught and carried to third floor and crushed. When released he fell to bottom of shaft.

JOHN N. BARRETT, employed in Brown's Copper & Brass Rolling Mills, Toronto, was struck by a brass rod caught by spokes of pulley he was trying to put back into place. He sustained concussion of the brain and a broken jaw.

MARY O'BRIEN, employed by Jos. Simpson Sons, Toronto, attempted to board moving hoist, missed it and fell down shaft.

GEORGE NICHOLS, employed by George Lawrence, baker, was killed by fall down elevator shaft.

E. G. SMITH, an employee of A. B. Ormsby Co., Toronto, was killed while oiling pulley or shafting over draw bench. He was caught by projecting set screws in safety collar and before shafting stopped revolving he was caught.

MR. GOUSHAW, an employee of the Rudd Paper Box Co., Toronto, lost his life in a fire which occurred: was found several days after in the basement, having been suffocated.

WILLIAM LOSEY, employed by the Fisher Motor Co., Orillia, was crushed between elevator and ceiling; he reached over to pull cable when the gate came down and caught him across the back holding him on elevator.

ALBERT WATERS, employed by the Keenan Woodenware Mfg. Co., Owen Sound, was wound up on a shaft and killed instantly.

FRED LITTLE, employed by Geo. Veale & Co., Beaverton, was crushed in gear of water wheel and died from injuries.

THOMAS MASTERS, an employee of the Dominion Explosives Ltd., Sand Point, was burned to death in fire which occurred in the building where he was working alone.

CHARLES POTASO, an employee of the Toronto Paper Co., Cornwall, was caught in a shaft in basement under screens of No. 1 machine.

GEORGE ARCHIBALD, employed by the Aylmer Canning Co., Aylmer, fell with loaded truck from gang plank and was badly cut about the head. Died from injuries.

PETER McBEATH, employed by the Gartshore-Thomson Pipe & Foundry Co., Hamilton, was killed by the bursting of a pattern on a lathe.

ROBERT TROTT, employed by the International Harvester Co., Hamilton, lost his balance or fainted and fell about 15 feet, fracturing his skull.

SOPHIA WEAVER, an employee of the McKinnon Chain Co., St. Catharines, died from burns when her apron caught fire from a gas stove.

GEORGE GALLAGHER, an employee of the Steel Co. of Canada, Hamilton, was electrocuted while removing broken wires to the high tension of transformers.

H. RAWLAND, an employee of the C. S. Hyman, Ltd., London, was crushed beneath hide wheel and died from injuries.

GEORGE LERMONT, an employee of the Imperial Oil Co., Sarnia, fell from tank car and fractured skull; neck was also dislocated.

BERT HUME, an employee of the London Foundry Co., fell down elevator shaft and was killed. He was racing with other boys and ran to elevator while they took the stairs, and as the gates had been fastened up pending repairs, he fell into shaft.

ARTHUR BLACK, an employee of the St. Mary's Cement Co. Ltd., St. Mary's, fell or was knocked off a platform and struck his head on the cement floor.

RICHARD SMITH, employed by Graham & Co., Belleville, met death by strangulation in an evaporator.

MANSON DEWEY, employed by the Seymour & Elec. Co., Belleville, was caught in gears and killed.

HAWLEY McFARLANE, employed by Carleton Woods, Roblin, was killed by being caught and hurled around a shaft while trying to have a ride.

ALEXANDER SNEEZUM, employed by the Christie Brown & Co. Ltd., died from injuries received through falling down elevator shaft.

MACHINES AT AND CAUSES THROUGH WHICH ACCIDENTS OCCURRED.

Barker	1	Ending machine	1
Belts, pulleys and shafting	23	Engine crank shaft	1
Biscuit machine	1	Envelope machine	1
Blood poisoning and infected wounds	26	Emery wheels	10
Boring machine	3	Explosion of air tank	2
Breaking of emery wheel	1	Explosion of cotton dust	1
Buffing wheel	1	Explosion of gas	1
Burns, molten metal and other	96	Explosion of knock-out machine	1
Bull dozer	1	Falling substances	179
Callender	4	Falls	78
Carding machine	2	Fan	1
Chipping machine	1	Fire	3
Cloth cutting machine	1	Fall of scaffold	1
Cloth turning machine	1	Flying missiles or particles	53
Cog wheels	2	Garnet machine	1
Conveyor	1	Gears	15
Corner cutter	2	Glue press	1
Crane	8	Guillotine knives	1
Cutting machine	2	Grinder	2
Cylinder	1	Hammers	18
Dies	1	Hammering-up machine	1
Drill	7	Hand tools	14
Electricity	5	Hooks and chains	14
Elevator	26	Jack	1

MACHINES AT AND CAUSES THROUGH WHICH ACCIDENTS OCCURRED:—*Continued.*

Jointer	5	Shears	24
Knitting machine	1	Shirt polisher	1
Lathe	8	Slotter	2
Locomotive	1	Spindle	1
Mangle	1	Spinning frame	1
Milling machine	2	Sprains, strains, ruptures	36
Molding flask	1	Sprocket	2
Nut tapping machine	1	Staying machine	4
Paper machine	1	Stranding machine	1
Picker	2	Stamping machine	1
Planers	7	Straightening machine	4
Presses	35	Suffocation	1
Reamer	1	Tanning drum	1
Rolls	11	Tenoning machine	1
Sander	1	Other, such as striking against ob- jects, doors, trucks, etc.	96
Saw	39	Jammed between articles	67
Scalds	8	Wire crimper	1
Set screws	1		
Shaper	6		

SAFETY.

The usual large amount of attention has been given by the inspectors to the means of protection for the employee, and the response to recommendations would indicate that satisfactory progress is being made. In few cases have orders to safeguard machinery or dangerous places to be issued the second time; and when this does occur definite action is insisted upon. Many plants are reported to be in excellent condition, well lighted and ventilated, and every precaution taken against accident in the way of providing guards for machinery. There is, however, a general tendency to allow waste material to lie around on the floor rendering it difficult to get around, and creating a source of accidents apparently not realized by employers. Cleanliness of floors has much to do with decreasing the number of accidents and great stress has been laid on this fact by the Inspectors.

The necessity of frequently reminding employers to insist on the use of the guards provided by them suggests a need for discipline in some of the plants inspected, and for many accidents the employer and employee are equally culpable, the one for not taking advantage of the means of protection provided for him, the other for permitting guards to be removed and left off, frequently because the workman considers them a nuisance and impede his work and interfere with the output. These are the exceptions, many employers having gone thoroughly into the matter of safeguards, and are prepared to co-operate with the Department as far as possible. One firm has a "safety committee" whose duty it is to look into dangerous conditions, note defects and devise means of preventing accidents. This is greatly to be commended and should bring about good results.

ELEVATORS AND HOISTS.

Reports indicate that there is an improvement in the equipment of elevators, warning notices issued during 1914 being greatly in excess of this year, and although there has been a slight increase in the number of accidents reported through this cause during the past year, investigation showed that with one or two exceptions, these occurred, not apparently through any defect in the equipment of elevators or neglect of statutory obligations on the part of the employer, but chiefly through the employee attempting the impossible or at least the highly dangerous, such as jumping in or out of the cage as it passes a floor. One of

the fatal accidents this year occurred through the deceased trying to lift the gate and get off without asking the operator to stop, with the result that when the car was stopped he had hold of the gate with both hands, and his feet slipping off the car, he fell to the bottom of the shaft. Another occurred through the gates being propped up pending some repairs to be out of the way, instead of being attended to at once.

It has been said that the best safeguard against accidents for which the mechanism is not responsible is a cool-headed, careful and efficient operator. The truth of this was demonstrated to us when an accident reported to us showed that, if not entirely due to the inefficiency of the operator, it would have been less serious had he been equal to the emergency.

In view of these causes the following from "Notes on Elevators," in the *Traveller's Standard*, might be adopted with advantage:—

"Among the various mechanical means that are available for promoting safety at elevator landings, shaftway-door interlocking devices are worthy of special attention. These have for their object the interlocking of the car and the doors of the shaftway, so that no door can be opened unless the car is opposite to it and stationary, and so that the car cannot be started unless every door is closed. An effective device of this nature tends to prevent passengers from being injured from their own personal carelessness, by entering or leaving the car while it is in motion; and it also prevents the operator from starting the car while passengers are entering or leaving it."

In addition to automatic safeguards the use of elevators by unauthorized persons should be forbidden. This also was a cause of an accident reported to us of a boy playing at noon who took a ride on the top of the elevator, another boy running it for him, and as he ran it all the way up the boy on the top was crushed.

AIR COMPRESSOR ACCIDENTS.

Accidents from the above cause, though not frequent, do occasionally occur. One was reported to us last year, and another again this year, through the bursting of an air tank or receiver, killing one man, and injuring another; a portion of the plant was also wrecked. We again quote from the *Traveller's Standard*:—

"Air tanks or receivers should be built of boiler plate of known physical qualities, and in accordance with boiler specifications. All openings for threaded pipes and connections should be reinforced, if necessary, to provide full threads. A spring pop safety valve with full size connection should be attached direct to the tank, and set to release at a pressure not exceeding the safe working pressure of the tank, using a safety factor of at least five. Air tanks should be placed so that their external surfaces can easily be exposed for examination. They should never be put underground, nor in other inaccessible places. Manholes should be provided in all tanks that are more than 36" in diameter and handholes as a means of access to the interior should be provided in smaller tanks, so that the inspector can examine the interior in all cases. Every tank should be also fitted at its lowest point with a drain pipe not less than an inch in diameter to carry off water and oil."

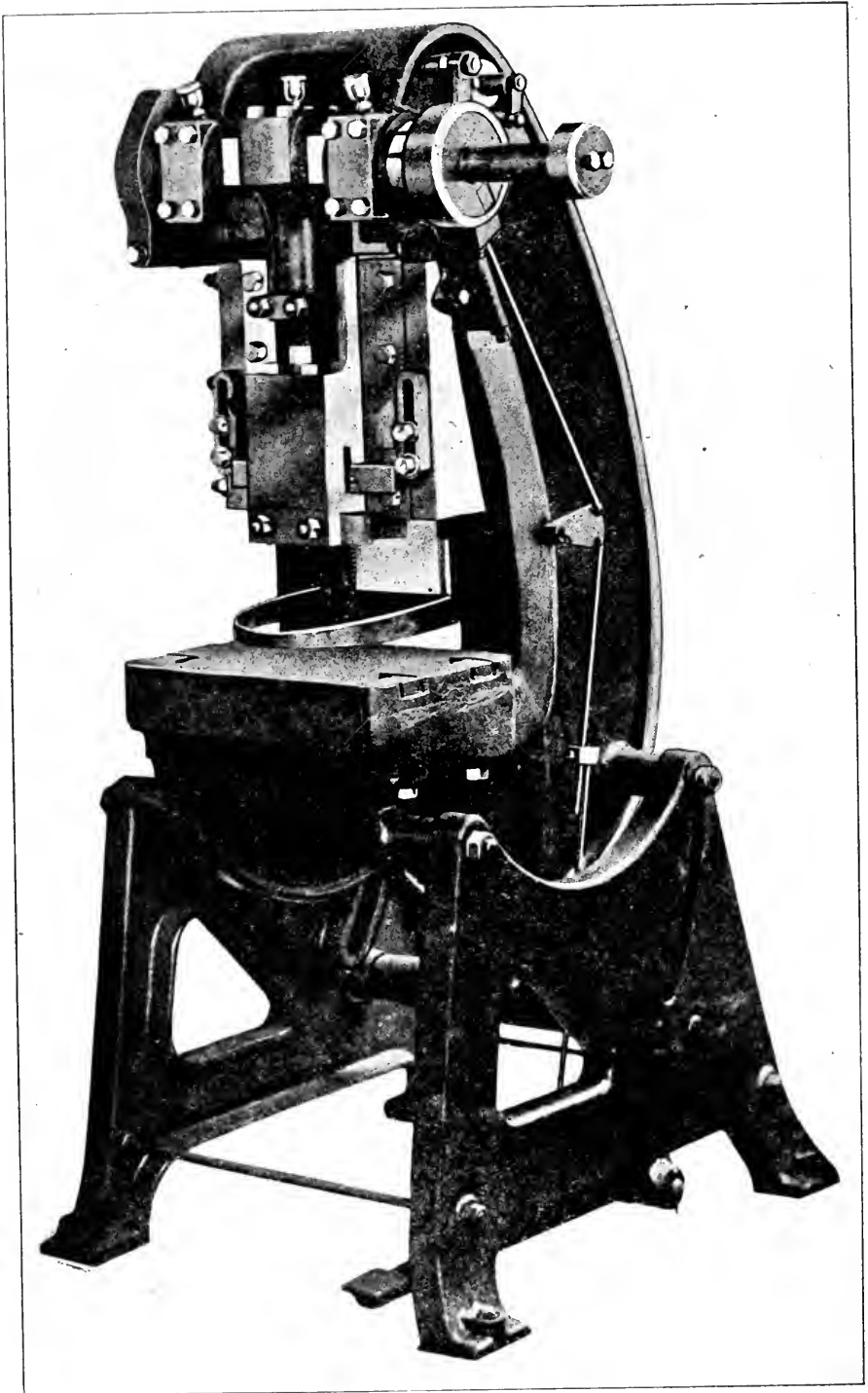
PRESS GUARDS.

The unguarded press, or the ineffective guard for miscellaneous kinds of presses, is responsible for a great many industrial accidents.

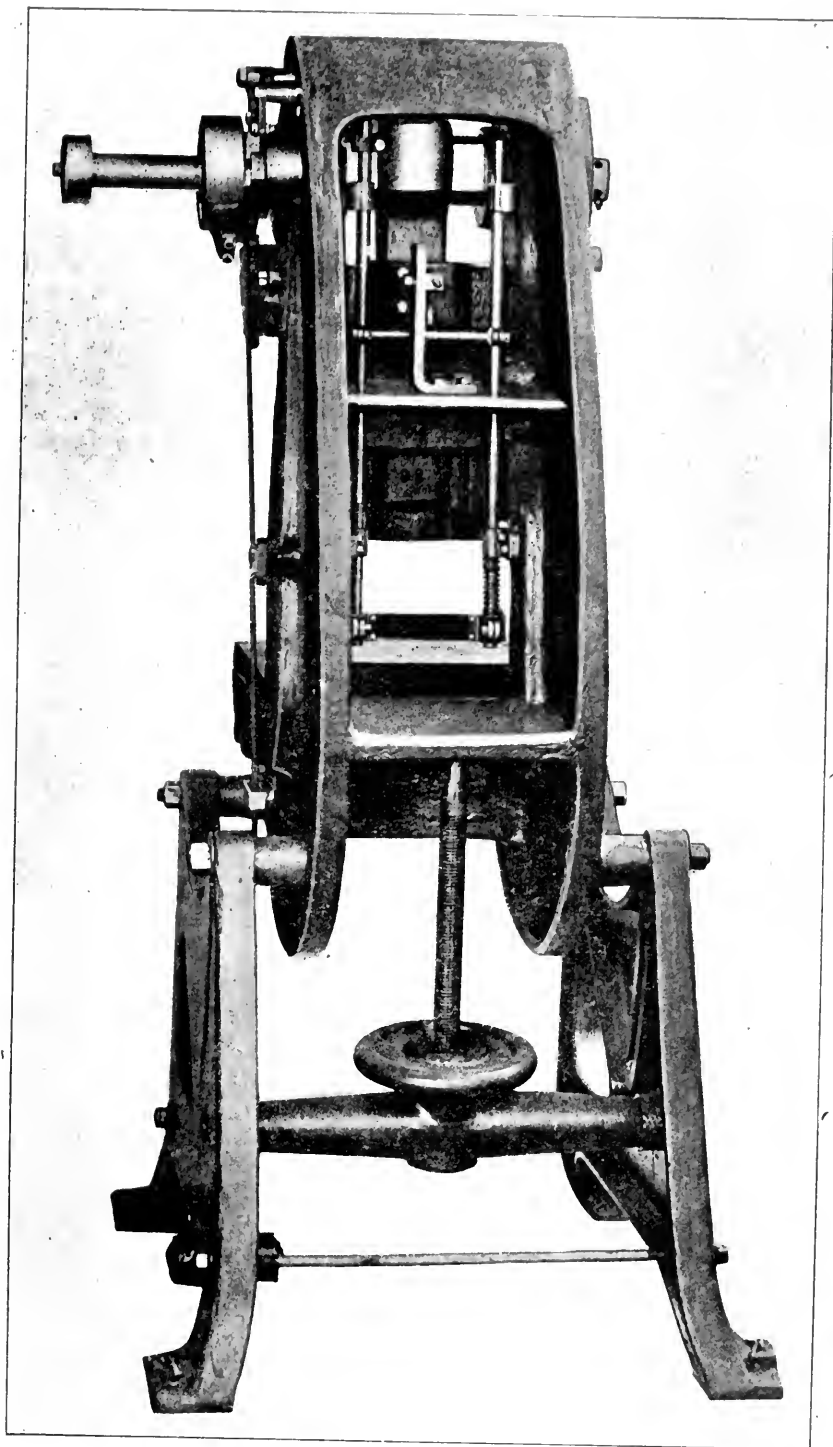
Through the kindness of the Wright Stacey Protection Co., of Hamilton, we reproduce their guard. The operating wheel has been purposely removed in order to show the safety device attached to the back of the press, thus showing the guard in front which can be arranged to completely encircle the punch and can be adjusted to fit more closely as the motion is straight.

The company also intimate that the guard can be applied to any make of press.

We have shown other illustrations of guards in our 1906 Annual Report.



Press Guard. Front view.



Press Guard. Back view.

CLEANLINESS, AIR, LIGHT, AND ROOM.

A special effort should be made to allow ample room around machines. Where this cannot be done passageways should be guarded and plenty of artificial light should be provided where natural light is not available. This essential is all the more important where rooms are crowded. The interior of such rooms should occasionally receive a liberal supply of white paint, or whitewash will greatly diffuse the light throughout the factory; windows should also be kept clean, and where artificial light is used globes should be kept clean. Again, the best known ventilation agencies should be kept in operation. It is also very important that stock, product, and waste material should not be allowed to remain on the floor as such creates a danger to workmen. The fire hazard is also reduced by providing a systematic method for removing all refuse, which can be done in various ways, but the following illustrations will be found useful to both employers and employees when installing mechanical exhaust systems for the removal of dust, shavings or smoke.

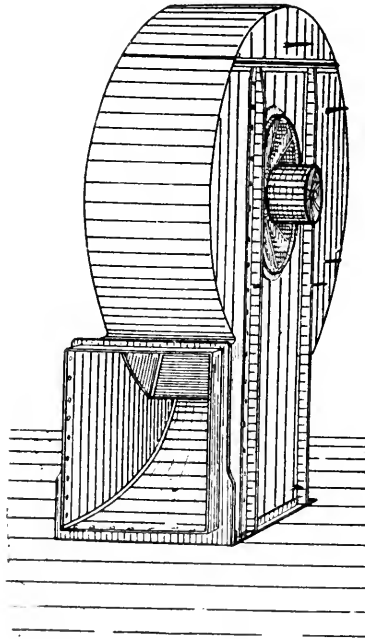


Fig. 1. Steel Plate Blower. Bottom horizontal discharge, right hand.

STEEL PLATE FANS.

Fig. 1 shows a design of steam and electric driven fans, which are applicable under all conditions where a considerable quantity of air is required, at a pressure not inordinately high—for instance, exhausting smoke or gases from forging shops, dust or shavings from all places where such is generated, induced, or forced drafts for heating or ventilating buildings, etc. For a full description of their application to various industries persons interested should consult the makers.

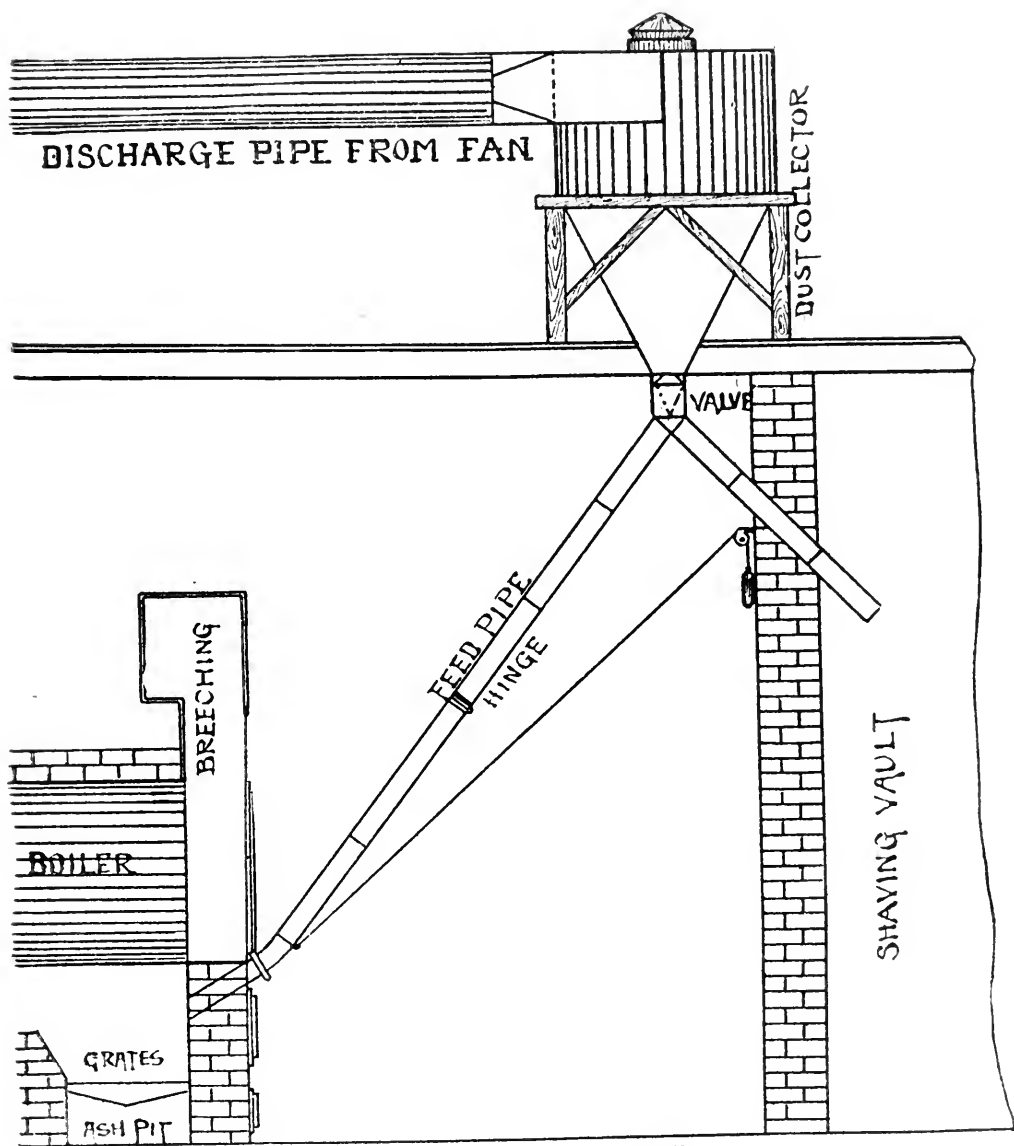


FIG. 2. Exhaust System of firing boilers.

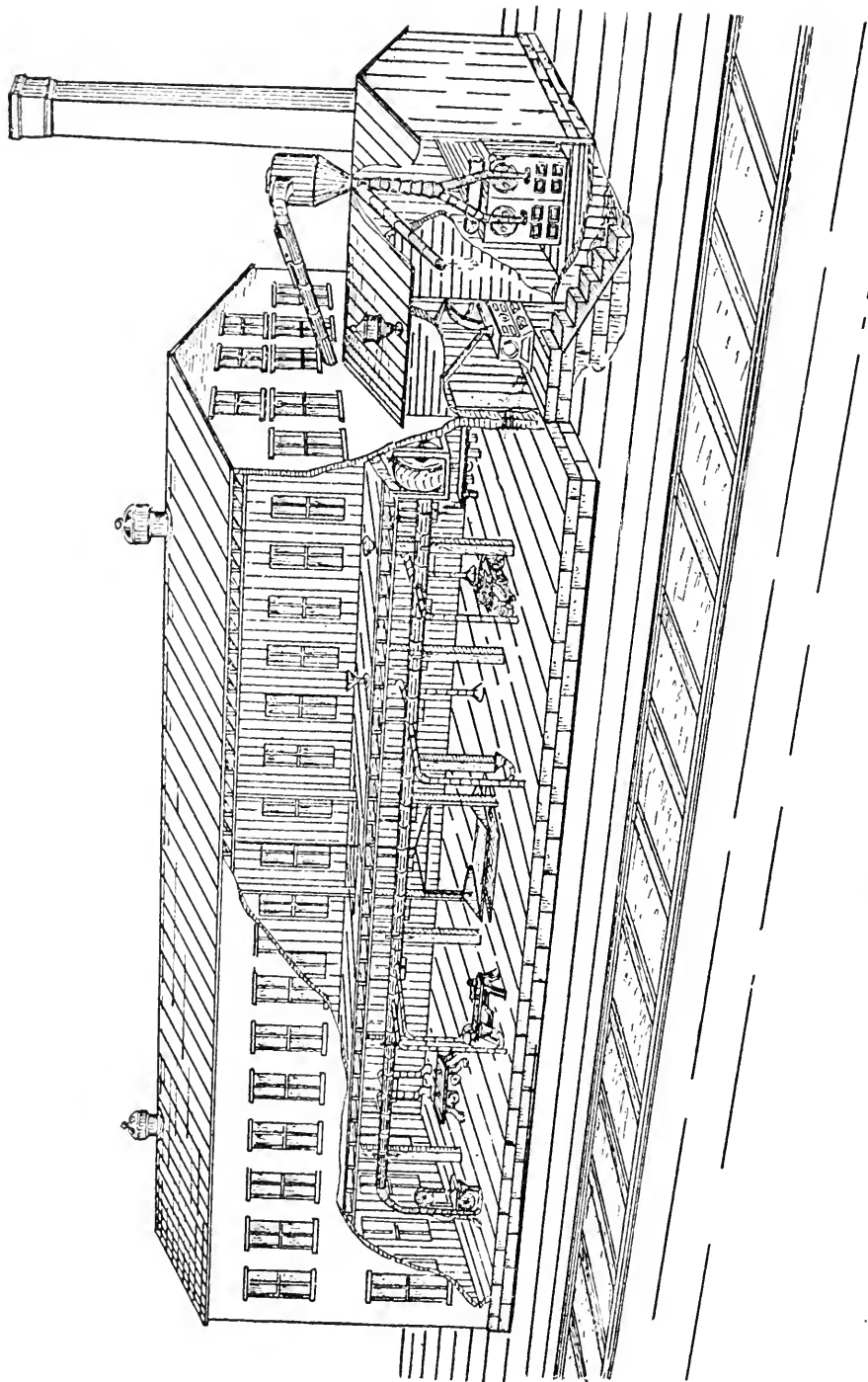


Fig. 3. Exhaust System as applied in a Wood Working Factory.

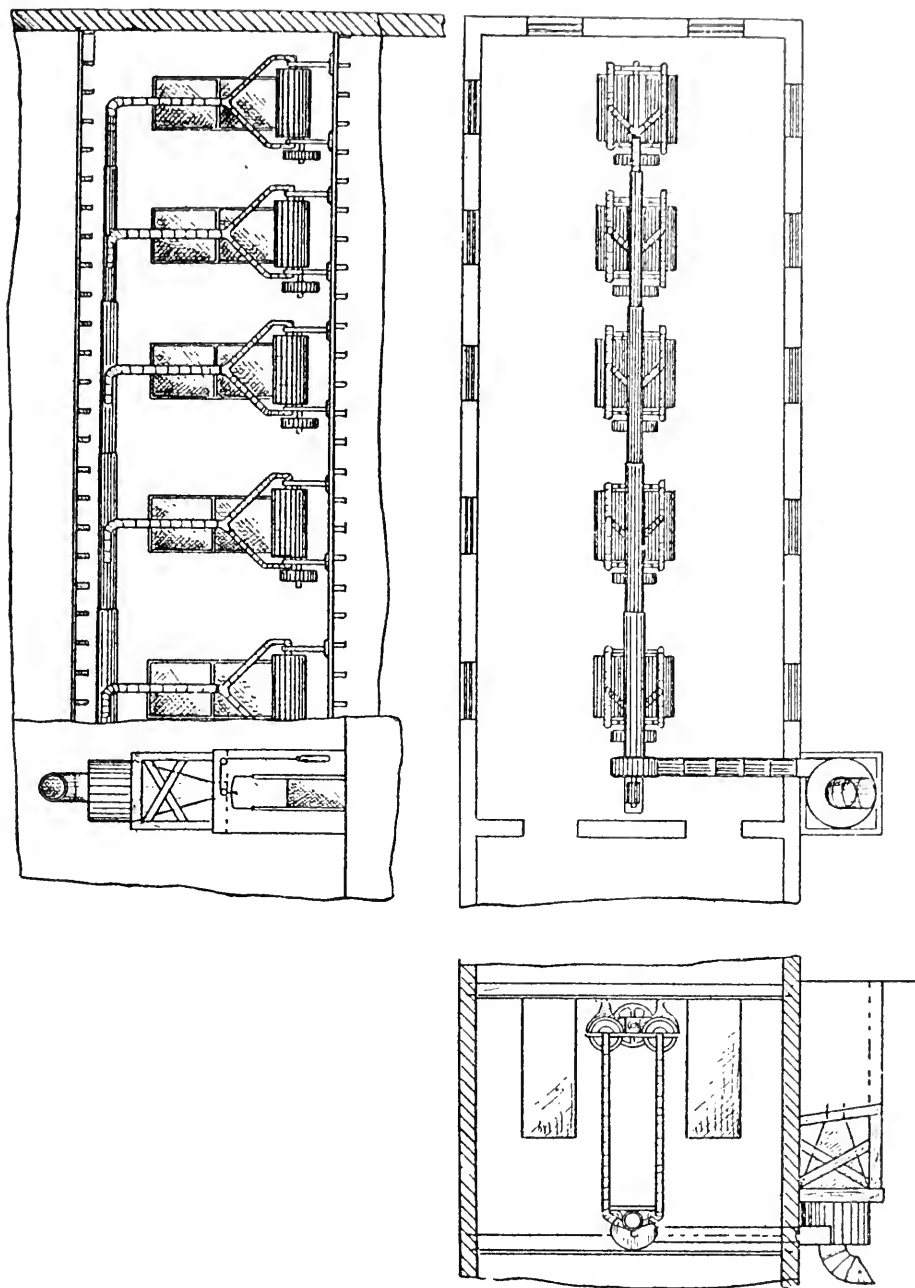


FIG. 4. Exhaust System as applied to Tumbling Barrels in Foundries.

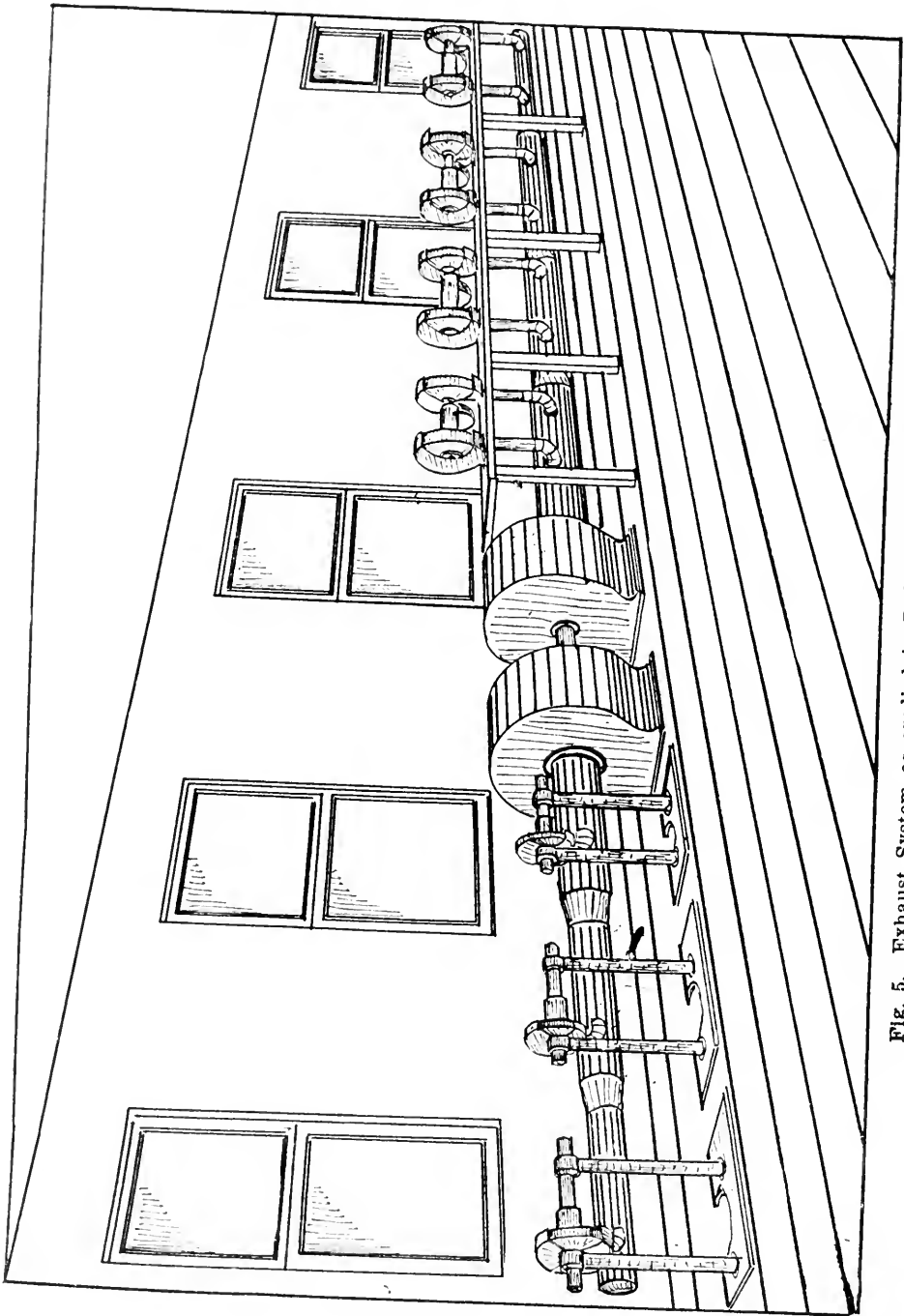


Fig. 5. Exhaust System as applied in Buffing and Polishing Room.

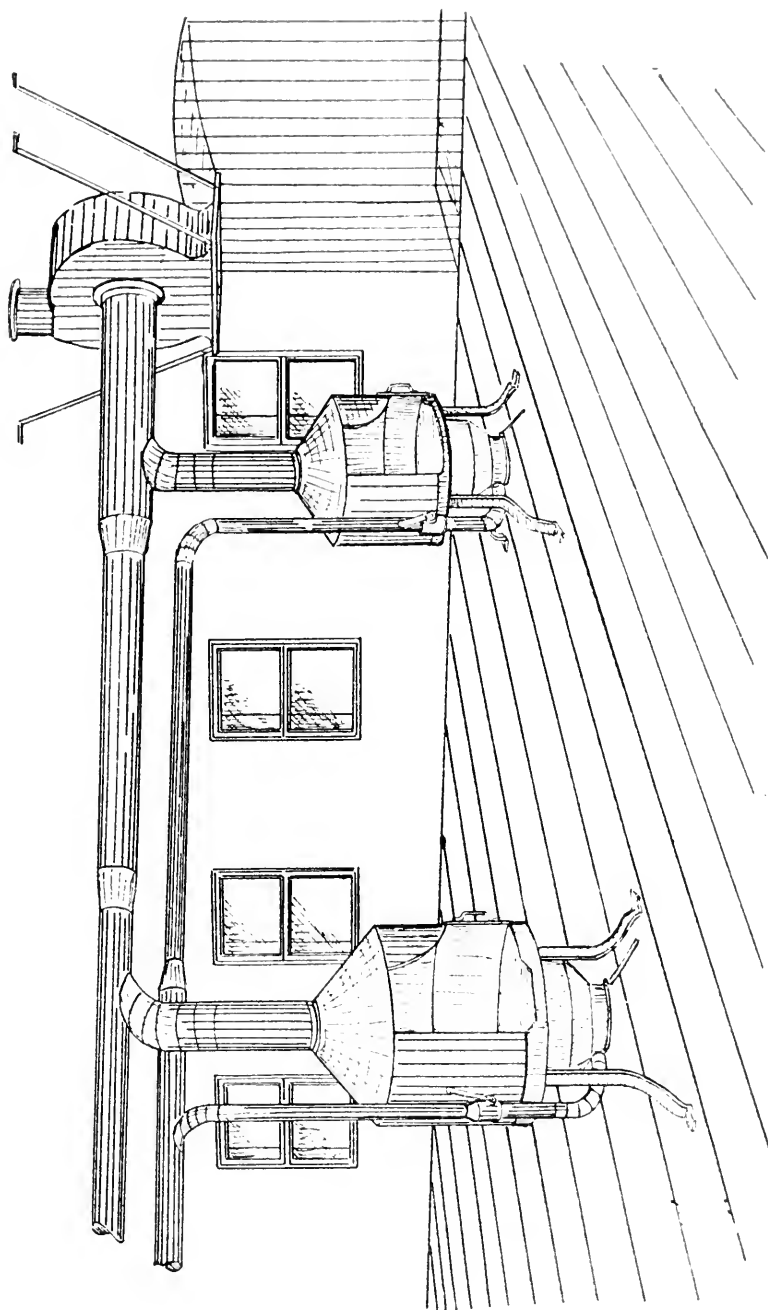


Fig. 6. Exhaust System as applied to Blacksmith's Forges for Blowing Fires and Removing Smoke and Gases.

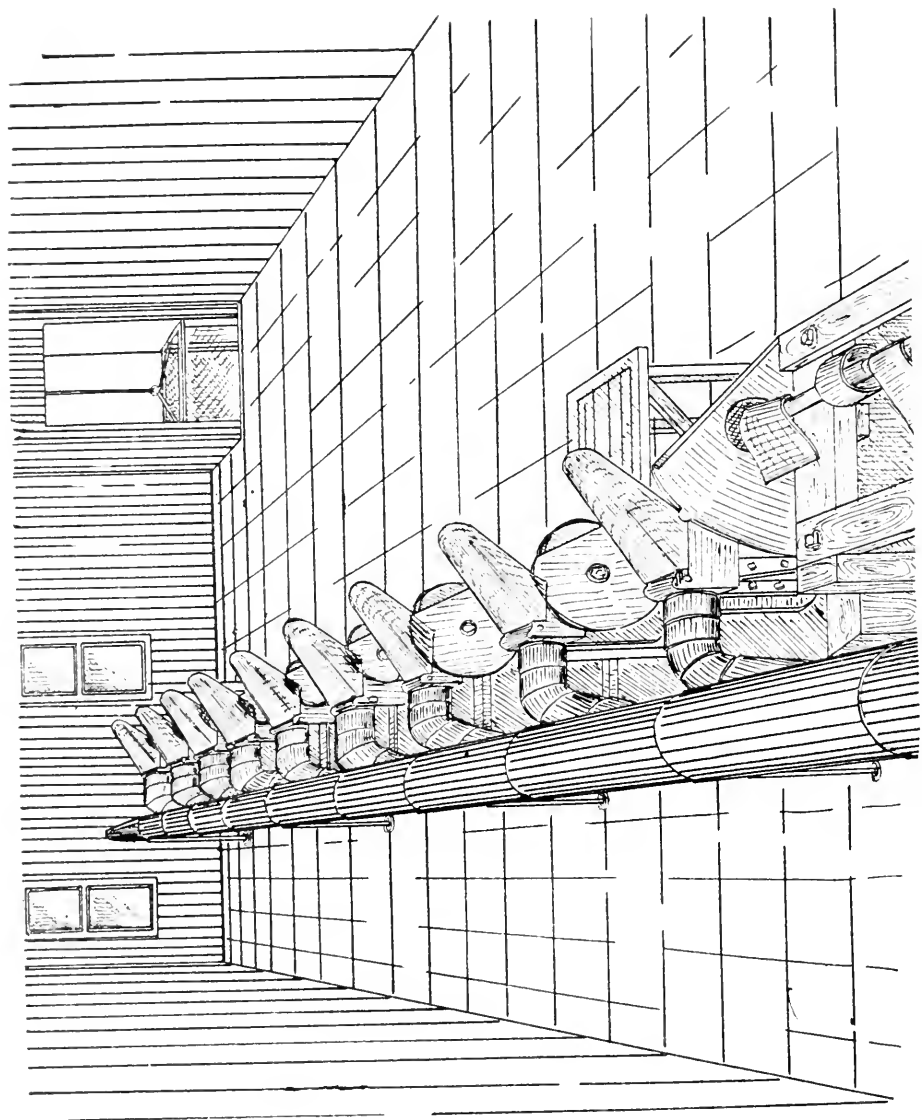


Fig. 7. Exhaust System as applied to Emery Grinding.

SIZES OF BRANCHES FOR MACHINES.

Pipes for ordinary machines, such as saws, planers, matchers, tenoners, etc.

Saws.		Dia. of Branch Pipe.
Rip Cut-off Split	} 18 in. diameter or less	4 in.
Swing Bracket Groove		
Heavy cut-off saw, 24 in. to 42 in.	} 18 in. to 24 in. diameter	5 in.
Band saw		
Band re-saw $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in.		6 in.
Band re-saw $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$		4 in.
Planer knives, 10 in. long		5 in.
Planer knives, 14 in. long		6 in.
Planer knives, 24 in. long		7 in.
Matcher heads, each		5 in.
Door tenoner		5 in.
Sticker machines, each head		5 in.
Sand drum, 30 in. long		6 in.
Sweep-up		7 in.
Heavy timber planer, each head		7 in.

Where branch pipes are longer than twenty feet or have an excessive number of elbows they should be increased proportionately in size. When the work is light and the branch pipe short smaller connections can sometimes be used.

Moulders, buzz planers, pony planers, jointers, and all other machines having knives or saws of the dimensions given, will require pipes of the respective diameters given in the table. Timber planers require twenty-five per cent. larger pipes than ordinary planers.

SANITATION.

An improvement in the sanitary conditions of factories and shops is apparent from a comparison of the number of recommendations made last year with those of 1915. This relates chiefly to general cleanliness of workrooms, stairs, halls, etc., and merely indicates a general tendency, for there are many places which still require frequent reminders that premises are not satisfactory from the Inspector's point of view. Some have been dilatory about complying and required several visits and much urging. There is such a diversity of opinion as to what constitutes "cleanliness" that periodical visits are necessary to ensure compliance with orders and have a proper standard maintained. Neglect of daily sweeping and the removal of refuse and dirt are among the defects noted, and it is this accumulation of refuse and dirt that creates the unhealthy conditions. The attention given to this subject, however, appears to have produced good results, and notices for breach of sanitary provisions have not been as numerous as last year. An improvement in some pickle factories since former visits was evident, floors having been swept and a general settling up had apparently taken place, although the floors were not as dry as they should be. In one extract manufacturing plant, too, the floors were very wet, and while it is recognized that the nature of the work in some plants tends to sloppy conditions there are means by which it can be overcome.

The chief cause for complaint appears to be neglect of closet accommodation and conditions, and the majority of orders issued relates to this. Some are

found to be very dirty, no water or not enough to flush properly, inadequate number in some places, undesirable location and not of the proper dimensions. Inspection of office buildings also showed that in a good many girls work under almost as disadvantageous conditions in this respect as those in factories. The reason given for delay in installing lavatories, shower baths, etc., in some instances was that owing to general quietness of business there was a shortage of funds.

BAKESHOPS.

Reports show a satisfactory condition in bakeshop premises. With very few exceptions in those visited a high standard of cleanliness is maintained, and in general, there was very little to find fault with, most places being roomy and well ventilated, and some with bath and dressing rooms for employees. In many, walls and ceilings were white enamelled and presented a clean, wholesome appearance. One bad case, however, came to the inspector's notice, the place being quite beyond repair and unfit for use; this was eventually closed. Another bakeshop had a closet installed in the basement, and when attention was drawn to the fact that this was not allowed, the Inspector was informed that the local authorities had given permission and the owner thought that would be sufficient. It was subsequently removed.

While the sanitary conditions of bakeshops were satisfactory, complaints were received that the regulation regarding Sunday work was being violated, and also that employees were being worked in excess of twelve hours a day. Investigation showed that the complaint was well founded, and five bakers were prosecuted and fined. Some difficulty was experienced in effecting an entrance to some of these bakeries, which lead to another charge, that of obstruction. One baker showed wilful and obstinate violation and was indicted three times, and twice was convicted and fined. Another was found working on Sunday, but as he was the owner and not employing any help did not come within our jurisdiction.

CHILD LABOUR.

Further improvement in the observance of the Child Labour law is evidenced by reports of the Inspectors. During the year ended October 31st, 1914, some 7,625 factories and mercantile establishments were visited, and 94 children under 14 years of age were found employed. In the 8,113 industries inspected during the year just closed only 39 were dismissed as being under the legal age. Birth certificates were ordered and secured for 75 of doubtful age, whereas 102 were ordered the previous year.

There was one prosecution for child labour this year. This was in a fruit packing plant, and the employer, who pleaded guilty, was fined; the parents were also indicted but were allowed to go with a warning and the costs of the case. Another case came to our notice where several children were employed. The manager excused himself by saying that he was under the impression that they might be allowed to work during the holidays. The case, however, was summarily dealt with, and a good effect produced on all the mills in that locality.

Some good reports have also been received of canning factories, where children under 14 years of age may be employed out of doors during the summer holidays, practically no children being employed. In one place where over 300 female pickers were engaged not more than ten were under 16 years of age. Premises

are also reported to be in good condition, with few exceptions, clean and dry, machinery well guarded, and sanitary arrangements good.

HOURS OF LABOUR.

While not very numerous there have been some breaches of the law in this respect. Investigation disclosed the fact that about twenty-five firms were violating the one hour noon-day regulation for females and youths. The Inspectors' reports also show that some irregularities existed, and that in some cases females were working in excess of the prescribed hours. The explanation in some instances of the thirty-minute lunch hour was that with the acquiescence of the help thirty minutes only were allowed for lunch, the firm in turn closing at 5.30 p.m. and at noon on Saturday, and not opening until 8.30 a.m. They expressed their willingness to give the full hour at noon and so comply with the regulation, but it would necessitate working the help until 6 o'clock. Employers contend that this is done in order to allow employees to leave half an hour earlier at night, which many prefer.

CHINESE LAUNDRIES.

Although many visits to these laundries were necessary before a satisfactory condition was obtained, reports show that on the whole there is a great improvement in those visited. The prosecutions of last year had a salutary effect, and orders are carried out with more celerity than formerly.

COMPLAINTS.

The usual complaints were received during the year. All were investigated, but few on the whole were sustained. As before, the greatest number related to insanitary conditions and closet accommodation. Only five or six were in regard to the safety of employees, and with one or two exceptions, these were not upheld. A number of others received pertained, as usual, to matters which it is not within our province to adjust.

SEATS FOR FEMALES IN SHOPS.

This requirement of the Act seems to be pretty generally observed, fewer recommendations being necessary than in the previous year. A shortage of seats in one factory was reported and girls had to stand to examine and button goods. Only three chairs were placed where the girls could use them, and although there were chairs in the office they were not allowed the use of them. Through the good offices of the Inspector, however, more were promised. A complaint from another place that no seats were available was investigated but not sustained, there being no shortage.

SAFE ARRANGEMENT OF GIRLS' HAIR.

The same conditions prevail regarding the safe arrangement of girls' hair while at work as last year. Again about fifty warning notices were sent out. It appears to be considered an unimportant matter, and employers seem to be as lax about insisting on an observance of the law in this respect as they are about insisting on their male help using the guards provided for machinery, dis-

Milton	8	Dundas	36	Lucknow	7
Mount Dennis	1	Dunnville	13	Millbank	2
Mount Forest	6	Eastwood	1	Milverton	12
Muskoka	1	Grimsby	19	Mitchell	8
Murphy	1	Hagersville	3	Parkhill	13
National P.O.	1	Hamilton	517	Petrolia	10
Neustadt	6	Ingersoll	23	Point Edward	7
New Dundee	5	Jarvis	4	Ridgetown	23
Newmarket	5	Merrittton	15	Rodney	6
Nobel	1	Niagara Falls	43	St. Mary's	14
Norval	1	Norwich	5	St. Thomas	52
Orangeville	3	Otterville	3	Sarnia	92
Orillia	23	Paris	24	Seaforth	21
Otter Lake	1	Port Colborne	5	Stratford	33
Owen Sound	32	Port Dalhousie	4	Strathroy	19
Palmerston	4	Port Dover	4	Tecumseh	1
Parry Sound	7	Port Robinson	2	Thamesville	15
Penetanguishene	19	St. Catharines	97	Thedford	3
Platsville	5	St. George	4	Thorndale	3
Port Carling	1	St. Williams	2	Tilbury	7
Port Elgin	2	Springfield	4	Walkerville	65
Port McNichol	1	Simcoe	25	Wallaceburg	24
Preston	24	Stoney Creek	1	Watford	5
Roderick	1	Tavistock	12	Windsor	125
Rosseau Falls	1	Thorold	15	Wingham	17
Shawanagan	1	Tillsonburg	17	Wroxeter	4
Schomberg	2	Welland	35	Wyoming	2
St. Clements	6	Waterford	3	Zurich	7
St. Jacobs	5	Winona	1		
Shakespeare	1	Woodstock	39		
Shallow Lake	1			DISTRICT No. 8.	
Southampton	6				
Stokes Bay	1	DISTRICT No. 7.			
Sucker Lake	1	Ailsa Craig	7	Actolinite	1
Tara	6	Alvinston	5	Allensville	1
Tobermory	1	Amherstburg	10	Antioch	1
Toronto	90	Arkona	4	Bancroft	8
Tottenham	3	Atwood	2	Bannockburn	1
Victoria Harbor	2	Blenheim	3	Baptiste	2
Ulleswater	1	Blyth	15	Beaverton	4
Ufford	1	Bothwell	12	Belleville	1
Walkerton	9	Brigden	4	Berriedale	2
Waterloo	28	Brussels	6	Bethany	1
Waubamik	1	Chatham	42	Birdsall	1
Waubausheue	1	Clinton	22	Blackwater Jct.	1
Wellesley	10	Crediton	3	Blairhampton	1
Weston	9	Dashwood	7	Bobcaygeon	1
Wiarton	17	Dresden	4	Bowmanville	8
Windermere	1	Dutton	10	Bridgenorth	2
Woodbridge	3	Essex	13	Brighton	5
Woods Crossing	1	Exeter	18	Burnt River	1
		Fordwich	2	Brechin P.O.	1
DISTRICT No. 6.		Forest	17	Burk's Falls	9
Alberton	1	Fullerton	1	Campbellford	19
Aylmer	23	Glencoe	11	Cannington	9
Beachville	2	Goderich	39	Carnarvon	2
Beamsville	9	Gorrie	2	Castleton	1
Belmont	4	Granton	3	Cavan P.O.	1
Blue Lake	1	Harrow	4	Claremount	2
Brantford	107	Hensall	10	Cobourg	11
Bridgeburg	7	Highgate	2	Coe Hill	6
Bright	14	Kincardine	11	Colborne	5
Brownsville	5	Kingsville	23	Cordova	2
Burgessville	1	Kintore	1	Dartford	1
Cassel	2	Leamington	23	Deseronto	13
Delhi	8	Listowel	14	Donald	1
		London	342	Dummer	3
				Eldorado	4
				Elsie P.O.	1

ACCIDENTS REPORTED

1915

TABULATED BY INSPECTION DISTRICTS

ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1915.

Office No.	Date	Employer	Place	Sex of Injured Person	Age	Particulars
DISTRICT No. 1						
1	Oct. 24, '14.	Algoma Steel Company.....	Sault Ste. Marie.	M	17	End of thumb crushed; caught between plate and stripper block.
2	" 27.....	"	"	M	22	Foot bruised; rail fell off skid.
3	" 31.....	"	"	M	20	Face burned by torch while lighting pipe.
4	" 19.....	"	"	M	25	Face and hand burned; tapping heat.
5	Nov. 3.....	"	"	M	34	Fell and bruised side.
6	" 9.....	"	"	M	32	Brick fell from scaffold and cut head.
7	Oct. 29.....	"	"	M	32	Ankle sprained; jumped off ladle.
8	Nov. 14.....	"	"	M	31	Foot bruised; hook struck it.
9	" 16.....	"	"	M	27	Sprained ankle; fell from top of coke side door extractor.
11	" 10.....	"	"	M	26	Bruised foot; poking fire, rod fell.
14	" 30.....	"	"	M	37	Back bruised; brick fell.
15	" 6.....	"	"	M	22	Cut over eye; struck by splice bar.
16	Dec. 11.....	"	"	M	24	Toe crushed; rail slipped off skids.
17	" 10.....	"	"	M	25	Jaw broken and face cut; struck with door lever of transfer car.
18	Nov. 20.....	"	"	M	....	Arm bruised; rail slipped off top of pile.
19	Dec. 7.....	"	"	M	44	Loss of index finger, two others lacerated; caught between beam and stop lever.
20	" 5.....	"	"	M	....	Head cut; dumping fine dust, struck by lever of car.
21	Oct. 29.....	"	"	M	44	Head cut; struck by chain from crane while shearing splice bar cobble.
22	Dec. 3.....	"	"	M	27	Foot bruised; rail fell.
23	Sep. 9.....	"	"	M	31	Leg broken; column fell on leg.
24	Aug. 14.....	"	"	M	....	Leg broken; car went off track and charging box fell off.
25	Nov. 29.....	"	"	M	34	Portion of little finger off; caught between chute and slot.
26	" 12.....	"	"	M	25	Wrist injured; caught between belt and pulley on drill press.
25	Dec. 23.....	"	"	M	28	Face burned, body squeezed; tried to pass between ram and oven.
27	Nov. 17.....	"	"	M	27	Face and hands burned; dumping slag pot, lump came out and exploded.
33	Jan. 5, '15.	"	"	M	24	Nail ran in hand, puncturing two fingers.
34	" 5.....	"	"	M	23	Finger cut and bruised; caught between chain and crane hook.
36	July 31, '14.	"	"	M	40	Back bruised, ear cut; fell off crane cage through hole in floor.

	Dec. 21, '14.	Algoma Steel Company.	Sault Ste. Marie.		
37	" 14....	"	"	M	18 Foot cut; struck against rail.
38	" 14....	"	"	M	23 Arm bruised, lip cut; caught in gear.
41	Mar. 6, '15.	"	"	M	22 Head cut; slipped and fell against guard rail.
42	" 1....	"	"	M	55 Sprained ankle; trod on it while wheeling cinder.
43	Feb. 25....	"	"	M	22 Foreign substance in eye.
44	" 23....	"	"	M	25 Back sprained; carrying furnace bars on shoulder, slipped and fell.
45	" 23....	"	"	M	34 Arm and hand bruised; lining up rolls, rest bar sling broke, allowing it to fall.
46	Jan. 23....	"	"	M	21 Finger lacerated; caught between rail and wrench.
47	Feb. 1....	"	"	M	39 Nose burned; putting in front wall at furnace.
48	Jan. 25....	"	"	M	19 Leg bruised; caught between two rails.
49	" 26....	"	"	M	17 Scalp wound and burns; generator of acetylene welding machine exploded and plate from tank struck him.
50	" 26....	"	"	M	29 Finger cut; piece of broken rail fell.
51	" 15....	"	"	M	32 End of finger crushed; caught between two rails.
52	" 17....	"	"	M	40 Bruised shoulder; slipped coming down stairs.
53	Feb. 22....	"	"	M	25 Wrist cut by sharp burr on rail.
54	" 8....	"	"	M	32 Toe bruised; dropped piece of scrap.
55	" 5....	"	"	M	32 Eye burned; metal splashed from mould.
56	" 3....	"	"	M	Hand cut; while pulling up rails on chipping bed, was caught between two.
57	" 1....	"	"	M	55 Leg infected through bruise and cut; piece of scrap flew up, striking it.
58	Jan. 25....	"	"	M	43 End of thumb crushed between two rails.
59	" 11....	"	"	M	Hand burned; fell on hot rolls.
62	May 5....	"	"	M	21 Suffocated; went into coal tank to loosen coal, which loosened and he was suddenly caught in slide and buried.
72	July 30....	"	"	M	21 Arm broken and internal injuries; caught between car and engine shed.
73	June 1....	"	"	M	20 Left knee bruised; slipped on ladder of boat.
74	May 2....	"	"	M	28 Inflamed eye; breaking scrap, small piece flew in eye.
75	" 2....	"	"	M	35 Wrenched back; using sledge hammer and foot slipped.
76	" 3....	"	"	M	50 Ankle sprained; plank fell on it.
77	Apr. 23....	"	"	M	19 Finger amputated; attaching belt, caught under cone pulley.
78	May 4....	"	"	M	29 Palm cut; lifting end of rail, same slipped and tore his hand.
79	Apr. 25....	"	"	M	42 Finger cut; brick on top of heap fell.
80	" 25....	"	"	M	31 Hand punctured; holding bar for sledge, bar slipped and mushroomed.
81	" 22....	"	"	M	20 Knee cut; heel of shoe caught between rails, struck on end of rail.

*Fatal.

ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1915.

Office No.	Date	Employer	Place	Sex of Injured Person	Age	Particulars
DISTRICT No. 1—Continued						
82	Apr. 20, '15.	Algoma Steel Company.....	Sault Ste. Marie.	M	19	Two toes crushed and broken; roll rolled on floor, catching foot.
83	" 16	"	"	M	24	Struck on instep; rail ascending skid jumped rail ahead and fell in rail wrench.
84	" 16.....	"	"	M	20	Hand burned; gas producer motor caught a live wire above his head.
88	Aug. 31.....	"	"	M	20	*Body burned; metal slopped out of vessel on his back, setting fire to clothing.
89	June 10.....	"	"	M	28	End of finger crushed, palm cut; struck against skill.
90	" 3.....	"	"	M	18	Rail turned over and bruised two fingers (infected).
91	" 10.....	"	"	M	26	Hand bruised and lacerated; piece of rail flew from ingot mould.
92	Aug. 14.....	"	"	M	59	Bruise on back with slight surface wound; piece of iron fell.
93	" 8.....	"	"	M	25	Bruised foot; unloading scrap, piece dropped.
94	July 7.....	"	"	M	32	Large sore on back; fine magnesite getting into skirt.
95	Aug. 15.....	"	"	M	44	Ankle sprained; stepped on damper lever.
96	June 6.....	"	"	M	25	Burned ankle; stepped on hot flue dust.
97	July 13.....	"	"	M	25	Toe burst; bar fell on foot.
98	June 12.....	"	"	M	19	Burned four fingers; crossing rolls at shears, fell on guard rail.
99	July 22.....	"	"	M	....	Ankle badly sprained; scaffold gave way, caught foot between scaffold and wall.
100	" 8.....	"	"	M	38	Thigh bruised; damper chain broke and weights fell.
101	Aug. 10.....	"	"	M	21	Hand burned; fixing ladle.
102	July 3.....	"	"	M	30	Face burned; short circuit occurred while taking leads off top of switch.
103	June 11.....	"	"	M	47	Burns; billet going through rolls struck him.
104	" 8.....	"	"	M	....	Infected hand from scratch on nut; air jack raised suddenly.
105	" 30.....	"	"	M	42	Legs bruised; caught between rails and building.
106	" 29.....	"	"	M	....	Leg cut; walking on skid, rail fell.
107	July 12.....	"	"	M	50	Scalp cut; fell on winding stairs.
108	Aug. 5.....	"	"	M	....	Finger crushed; raising billet, it dropped and caught hand.
109	" 4.....	"	"	M	....	Two fingers burned; throwing out electric switch.

110	Aug. 4, '15.	Algoma Steel Company.....	Sault Ste. Marie.	M	35	Thumb and finger burned; moving electric wire out of the way.
111	" 10.....	"	"	M	25	Ankle bruised; cable slipped and struck foot.
112	June 21.....	"	"	M	25	Toe crushed; skid fell.
113	" 20.....	"	"	M	17	Nail off toe; rail box rolled on foot.
114	Aug. 7.....	"	"	M	24	Foot bruised and cut; putting chain on hook of crane, it fell.
118	Sep. 13.....	"	"	M	28	Nail off finger; working in furnace, bar slipped.
119	" 9.....	"	"	M	54	Hand cut; putting cover on machinery, hand was jammed.
120	" 7.....	"	"	M	28	End of finger crushed; caught between wrench and rail.
121	" 7.....	"	"	M	46	Scalp cut; piece of coal fell.
122	" 4.....	"	"	M	18	Eye infected; chipping rails, piece of steel got in eye.
123	" 3.....	"	"	M	23	Great toe crushed; skid pipe dropped.
124	" 2.....	"	"	M	18	Toe crushed, nail off; plate dropped.
125	" 1.....	"	"	M	35	Arm and elbow burned; metal spouted out.
126	" 3.....	"	"	M	26	Ends of two fingers crushed; caught between two rails.
127	" 6.....	"	"	M	29	Scalds on arm and neck; a hung up fire fell into water seal on producer while pulling ashes out of same.
128	June 14.....	"	"	M	38	Chest bruised and two fingers jammed; slipped and fell on hot beds.
129	Aug. 28.....	"	"	M	26	Foot bruised; pile of flats fell on foot.
130	" 28.....	"	"	M	30	End of two fingers jammed; caught between a rail and roller.
131	" 27.....	"	"	M	21	Finger lacerated; loading bar iron on boat, bar fell.
132	Sep. 1.....	"	"	M	42	Thumb lacerated; piece of scrap fell.
133	" 1.....	"	"	M	21	Knee sprained; tripped and fell.
134	Aug. 25.....	"	"	M	36	Knee burned; carrying hot plate, slipped from tongs.
137	Sep. 23.....	"	"	M	30	Finger crushed; loading skulls, caught between skulls and buggy.
138	" 23.....	"	"	M	42	Eye hurt; opening up brick on steel ladle was hit with hammer.
139	" 15.....	"	"	M	22	Ends of two fingers crushed; caught between a rail and a roller.
140	" 22.....	"	"	M	42	Finger crushed; grinding mill guide on emery wheel, trapped between guide and rest bar.
141	" 15.....	"	"	M	25	Toe injured, loss of nail; unloading ore, block fell.
142	" 15.....	"	"	M	17	Three fingers burned; repairing fingers on controller, operator put in switch.
143	" 16.....	"	"	M	28	Left arm burned; opening top hole in furnace.
144	" 15.....	"	"	M	30	Finger crushed; caught between rail and skid.
145	" 14.....	"	"	M	24	Fingers bruised; caught between roll bearings.
146	" 15.....	"	"	M	46	Finger crushed; caught in tongs, when hooking tongs on a rail.
147	" 23.....	"	"	M	24	Knee sprained; stepped into hole and fell.
148	Oct. 6.....	"	"	M	24	Hip bruised; struck by tongues on charging table.

*Fatal.

ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1915.

Office No.	Date	Employer	Place	Sex of Injured Person	Age	Particulars
DISTRICT No. 1—Continued						
149	Oct. 12, '15.	Algoma Steel Company.....	Sault Ste. Marie.	M	27	Toe broken; billet fell from pile.
150	" 5.....	"	"	M	26	Arm bruised; swinging skip knocked him down and pinned against other skip.
151	" 13.....	"	"	M	19	Foot bruised; lifting casting, same fell.
152	" 12.....	"	"	M	32	End of finger jammed in ball of bucket.
153	" 12.....	"	"	M	31	Three fingers cut; came in contact with emery wheel.
154	" 12.....	"	"	M	26	Foreign substance in eye; working at drop test.
155	Sep. 25.....	"	"	M	36	Toe crushed; piling billets, some fell.
156	Oct. 6.....	"	"	M	24	End of finger crushed; rail turned over.
157	" 6.....	"	"	M	22	Arm bruised; while taking plug out of tapping hole steel broke out.
158	Sep. 27.....	"	"	M	20	Bruise on thigh; putting splice bar into machine, foot slipped, bar struck him.
159	" 22.....	"	"	M	....	Face and hands burned; explosion of gas.
160	Aug. 25.....	"	"	M	19	Back of hand bruised; setting cobble in shear jaws, same rolled over, catching hand between projecting arm and cobble.
161	" 21.....	"	"	M	38	Back bruised; working at furnace, brick fell.
162	July 27.....	"	"	M	38	Leg burned; opening up a heat, same shot out.
163	Sep. 27.....	"	"	M	50	Finger crushed and broken, hand cut; caught between sling and roll spindle.
164	" 30.....	"	"	M	35	Foot bruised; hit with sledge hammer.
165	Oct. 1....	"	"	M	20	Three fingers cut and crushed; tightening nut, hand slipped.
166	" 2....	"	"	M	36	Back bruised, wrist sprained, finger crushed; fell from scaffold.
167	" 1....	"	"	M	36	Nail off thumb; caught between two rails.
168	" 1....	"	"	M	27	Hip bruised; while coupling cars, was squeezed between them.
169	" 16.....	"	"	M	36	Burns; cylinder from inside of door fell on neck.
170	" 17.....	"	"	M	25	Index finger smashed; piece of steel fell.
171	" 19.....	"	"	M	22	Finger burned; infected; bar through rolls caught finger.
172	" 19.....	"	"	M	65	Finger badly torn; caught between rollers and shell steel.
173	" 21.....	"	"	M	43	Face burned; flame shot out from back door of boiler.
174	" 20.....	"	"	M	30	Toe crushed; rail rolled on it.
175	" 20.....	"	"	M	46	Finger crushed; caught between rail and roller.

176	Oct. 21, '15.	Algoma Steel Company.....	Sault Ste. Marie.	M	26	Cut over eye and burned badly; slipped while lighting cupola and fell to bottom.
177	" 21....	" "	" "	M	26	Forehead and eyes burned; stumbled and fell into heap of soot.
178	" 6....	" "	" "	M	61	Nail off; tying rails with cable, pinched finger between rails.
179	" 7....	" "	" "	M	23	Thumb broken; working on cylinder, wrench slipped and struck him.
180	" 7....	" "	" "	M	26	Hands burned; changing door frames.
181	Sep. 28....	" "	" "	M	23	Hand burned; repairing air compressor governor on coal bridge.
39	Feb. 17....	Can. Northern Coal and Ore Dock	Port Arthur.....	M	28	Body slightly squeezed; fell through coal chute.
10	Nov. 21, '14.	" "	" "	M	38	End of finger off by skidding of oil barrel.
12	Dec. 16....	" "	" "	M	28	Scraper haulage tackle snapped and hit nose.
28	" 24....	" "	" "	M	45	*Assisting gang to push car along rails, coal door struck him.
31	Jan. 7, '15.	" "	" "	M	25	Leg broken by frozen dust which came away from side of pocket.
60	Apr. 12....	" "	" "	M	36	Thumb skinned; caught by stick stuck in coal chute.
61	" 20....	" "	" "	M	24	Nail in instep; jumped backwards from doorway.
63	May 25....	" "	" "	M	27	Hand severed; piston and shaft separated, hand being in empty pin hole.
66	June 10....	" "	" "	M	....	Scratch on hand from rivet of shovel.
69	July 8....	" "	" "	M	29	Fingers bruised; iron wheel fell.
85	Aug. 6....	" "	" "	M	38	While pushing car strained nerves in leg.
87	" 20....	" "	" "	M	35	Scalp wound; shovel slipped out of another man's hand.
117	July 28....	Can. Pacific Ry. Co.....	Fort William....	M	34	*Slipped into hopper of grain elevator; grating had been removed.
135	Oct. 11....	" "	" "	M	24	Knee sprained while throwing switch in shop yard.
136	" 12....	" "	" "	M	....	Hand burned; disconnecting electric heater, flash came from switch.
32	Dec. 18, '14	Dryden Timber & Power Co..	Dryden.....	M	46	Loss of right hand; held too close to ventilator fan.
13	" 4....	Grain Growers' Export Co...	Fort William....	M	....	*Died of heart failure.
30	Jan. 9, '15.	" "	" "	M	31	Piece of iron struck eye while holding bolt for millwright to head off it.
29	Dec. 27, '14.	" "	" "	M	....	Severe shock and burn; turned on wrong switch, which blew out fuse.
40	Mar. 4, '15.	A. & D. Lacasse	Barber's Bay.....	M	20	Leg broken by breaking of engine.
70	July 15....	Lake Superior Paper Co....	Sault Ste. Marie	M	17	Finger cut; hand with canvas glove on came in contact with saw.
71	" 13....	" "	" "	M	19	Hand cut; taking trimmings from underneath saw, caught in same.
67	" 8....	Pigeon River Lumber Co....	Port Arthur	M	....	Leg bruised; slab fell out of conveyor.

*Fatal.

ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1915.

Office No.	Date	Employer	Place	Sex of Injured Person	Age	Particulars
DISTRICT No. 1—Continued						
65	June 7, '15.	Pigeon River Lumber Co....	Port Arthur.....	M	40	Half of hand torn off; got under live roll table and into gears.
68	July 7....	"	"	M	....	Toe cut to bone; struck against band saw lying on floor.
86	June 24....	Port Arthur Wagon & Implement, Ltd.	"	M	....	Struck in eye by washer off one of the rivets in drive belt.
59	June 24....	Western Terminal Elevator Company	Port William.....	M	59	Thumb and two fingers crushed; slipped while standing by cleaner, hand went in between chain and sprocket.
115	Sept. 27....	"	"	M	38	Shin cut; car door with nail in it slipped out of car.
116	" 28....	"	"	M	....	Struck on head with a car opening bar.
DISTRICT No. 2.						
23	June 20....	Anderson-Macheth, Ltd.	Toronto.....	M	....	Fracture of pelvis bone and other injuries; fell down elevator shaft.
3	Nov. 2, '14.	Cameron & Campbell	"	M	24	Loss of hand; trying to machine a piece of wood.
13	Jan. 7, '15.	Canada Cloak Co.	"	M	....	Finger split, bone crushed; adjusting pattern paper, roll slipped, catching hand.
25	Oct. 6....	Can. Ornamental Iron Co....	"	M	28	*Killed by explosion of air tank.
26	" 6....	"	"	M	32	Shock to system through explosion of air tank.
15	Jan. 21....	Capewell Horse Nail Co....	"	M	28	Face burned; acid splashed from tank.
19	Feb. 11....	Christie, Brown Co.....	"	M	40	*Leg broken, arm out of joint and other injuries; fell down elevator shaft.
7	Dec. 5, '14.	Wm. Davies Co.	"	M	....	*Fell to bottom of elevator shaft.
5	Nov. ..., '14	Firstbrook Box Co.	"	M	29	Hit in eye by piece of knot from saw.
8	Dec. 15....	"	"	M	....	Top of finger severed through nail on hammering up machine.
9	" 24....	"	"	M	36	Jagged cuts through finger on shaper.
20	Mar. ..., '15.	"	"	M	15	Thumb and finger severed; tendons severed back of hand on rip saw.
21	" 15....	"	"	M	26	Face of thumb off in cogs of cylinder printing press.
22	Apr. 1, '14.	"	"	M	15	Fracture of bones in leg; trying to throw belt off pulley.
6	Dec. 1, '14.	Gendron Mfg. Co.	"	M	....	Knocked head against elevator.
2	Nov. 16....	Kilgour Bros.	"	F	30	Thumb and finger severed; passed between frame and plate of press.
16	Jan. 26, '15.	Langley, The Cleaner	"	M	19	Burns; by fire caused by gasoline.
17	" 26....	"	"	M	16	Burns; by fire caused by gasoline.

18	Dec. 26, '15.	Langley, The Cleaner	Toronto.	M	15	Burns; by fire caused by gasoline.
11	Dec. 16, '14.	Miller & Richards	"	M	37	Scalp wound and knee bruised; elevator fell.
12	" 16.	"	"	M	65	Ankle sprained and ribs jarred; elevator fell.
1	Nov. 13.	Stauntons, Ltd.	"	M	19	Arm scraped.
10	Dec. 28.	"	"	M	32	Piece of emery wheel in eye.
4	Nov. 25.	Jos. Simpson & Son.	"	F	....	*Fell down elevator shaft.
14	Dec. 16.	West and Butler	"	M	....	*Bruised foot; walking across moving hoist and was caught.
24	July 3, '15.	A. R. Williams Machinery Co.	"	M	14	*Crushed between wall and hoist, then fell to bottom.
DISTRICT No. 3.						
6	Jan. 11, '15.	Bawden Machine Co.	"	M	....	Eye injured by piece of steel.
7	" 18.	"	"	M	....	Foot injured; bar of iron fell.
63	Sep. 8.	Brown's Copper & Brass Rolling Mills	New Toronto.	M	....	*Broken jaw, concussion of brain; shifting belt with rod, it was thrown back at him.
42	June 14.	Canada Woodenware, Ltd.	Toronto.	M	18	Loss of two fingers on cut-off saw.
68	Sep. 30.	Canadian Stewart Co., Ltd.	"	M	32	Burns; piece red hot iron fell on neck; picked it out with fingers.
17	Mar. 2.	Canadian Sunbeam Lamp Company	"	M	....	Burns; red phosphorus ignited through grinding friction.
21	" 31.	"	"	M	....	Eye injured; grinding at emery wheel, small piece entered eye.
22	Apr. 5.	Dominion Glass Co.	"	M	27	Badly burned by burning oil; spilled out of pail.
23	" 5.	"	"	M	25	Face and neck burned by burning oil.
38	May 27.	"	"	F	18	Fingers taken off; cutting paper discs on press.
64	Sep. 25.	Dominion Paper Box Co.	"	M	....	Hand cut; cleaning gears, rag caught and hand drawn into cogs.
67	Oct. 6.	Edwards & Edwards	"	M	26	Bruised; crushed by tanning drum.
3	" 28.	Flett-Louides Syndicate	"	M	44	Hands scalded, small cut on head; pipe pulled apart.
4	Nov. 25, '14.	G. T. Ry. System	"	M	46	Finger cut by piece of rail falling against another.
14	Feb. 19, '15.	"	"	M	43	Back and hip bruised and other injuries; struck by falling piston.
30	Apr. 9.	"	"	M	23	Eyelid cut; struck by falling rod.
31	" 11.	"	"	M	32	Eye injured; struck by chip of steel.
32	" 20.	"	"	M	50	Two fingers crushed; caught between frame of shears and top of corner plate.
33	" 29.	"	"	M	38	Hand burned; came in contact with revolving emery wheel.
43	June 25.	"	"	M	31	Top of finger and palm cut by revolving twist drill.
47	July 12.	"	"	M	52	Deep cut in arm; piece from head of tool flew off and struck him.
49	" 22.	"	"	M	55	Instep bruised; block of iron fell.
57	Aug. 18.	"	"	M	14	Finger bruised and nail off; crushed between iron and shears.
58	" 23.	"	"	M	25	Bruise on leg; slipped between rails.

*Fatal.

ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1915.

Office No.	Date	Employer	Place	Sex of Injured Person	Age	Particulars
DISTRICT No. 3—Continued						
48	July 5, '15	Gutta Percha & Rubber, Ltd.	"	M		Finger crushed; caught under hammer of hook machine.
56	Aug. 17....	"	"	M	60	Foot bruised; iron bar struck foot.
61	" 30....	"	"	M	17	Fell against edge of lathe table and struck side.
54	Aug. 16....	Hendee Manf. Co.	"	M	22	Finger pinched; pulling piece of paper out of machine.
51	" 11....	Hercules Boxes, Ltd.	"	F	22	Finger off at first joint on corner cutter.
60	Sep. 1....	Hinde & Dauch Paper Co.	"	M	....	*Fell down elevator shaft.
20	Mar. 30....	George Lawrence	"	M	....	Fingers crushed and torn in machine.
24	" 22....	"	"	M	75	Nervous shock; lost control of elevator.
8	Jan. 21....	Massey-Harris Co.	"	M	48	Thumb caught under punch and pinched.
9	" 29....	"	"	M	45	Severe burn on hand; hot metal.
25	Mar. 31....	"	"	M	65	Thumb severed at first joint; fore part of hayloader fell.
26	Apr. 8....	"	"	M	....	Heel bruised; load of wheels fell.
27	" 12....	"	"	M	29	Thumb fractured; caught in lathe.
28	" 16....	"	"	M	55	Wound in finger, hand became infected.
29	Mar. 26....	"	"	M	57	Strained back; lifting drill frame on to truck.
34	Apr. 30....	"	"	M	....	Fingers bruised; drawn into rollers.
36	May 17....	"	"	F	....	End of finger off; caught in nut tapping machine.
37	" 17....	"	"	M	38	Bruised and strained groin; ladder slipped and he fell.
35	" 19....	"	"	M	44	Hand cut, hip dislocated; slipped and fell.
62	Sep. 9....	National Drug Co.	"	F	37	Toes badly crushed; case of tools fell.
5	Dec. 21, '14	Northern Aluminum Co., Ltd.	"	M	....	Finger cut on saw; reached behind to remove piece of wood.
12	Feb. 9....	"	"	M	....	Right hand crushed in Toggle press.
11	" 13....	"	"	M	....	Thumb and portion of two fingers taken off on Toggle press.
13	" 8....	"	"	M	49	*Caught by projecting set screws while oiling some pulley or shafting.
39	June 3....	A. B. Ormsby Co.	"	M	....	*Lost life in fire.
15	Jan. 27....	Rudd Paper Box Co.	"	M	....	Points of two fingers off on circular saw.
41	May 6....	A. D. Shoup & Co.	"	M	....	Burned and bruised by explosion of gas meter while top was being unsoldered.
55	Aug. 19....	Standard Meter Co.	"	M	21	Cut on arm by sheet of expanded metal.
10	Feb. 1....	Steel & Radiation	"	M	30	Sprained back while wheeling barrow.
16	" 22....	"	"	M	....	Ankle burned; hot metal splashed.
19	Mar. 15....	"	"	M	....	Foot bruised; iron flask fell.
40	June 7....	"	"	M	....	Hand crushed between plate and wall.
44	July 9....	"	"	M	....

46	" 15....	"	"	"	M	.....	Burn in eye; steel turning from lathe.
46	" 19....	"	"	"	M	.....	Pierced forearm; piece of steel flew from shell in lathe.
50	" 30....	"	"	"	M	.....	Two toes bruised; shell fell.
66	Oct. 4....	"	"	"	M	.....	Arm caught between pulley and belt.
66	" 7....	"	"	"	M	.....	Three fingers badly smashed.
52	Aug. 9....	Telfer Manf. Co.	"	"	F	.....	End of finger crushed; caught in corner staying machine.
69	Oct. 25....	"	"	"	M	.....	Ends of three fingers pinched in press.
70	Oct. —....	"	"	"	F	.....	Index finger pinched on corner staying machine.
53	Aug. 13....	Telfer Bros., Ltd.	"	"	F	.....	Loss of thumb and two fingers, also portion of palm; caught in gears on conveying packing table.
59	" 28....	"	"	"	M	.....	Arm crushed between rollers of biscuit machine.
18	Mar. 10....	Toronto Hardware Mfg. Co.	"	"	M	.....	Dropped molten iron on foot.
1	Nov. .., '14	United Brass & Lead, Ltd..	"	"	M	.....	Burns on arms and face; put wet brass in pot of metal; caused it to blow.
2	"	"	"	"	M	.....	Burns on face and arms by hot metal.
DISTRICT No. 4.							
34	Feb. 16, '15	Architectural Bronze & Iron Works	"	Toronto	M	.....	Four fingers mutilated; hand pulled into sprocket wheel of wire crimper.
51	May 26....	"	"	"	M	.....	Burn on eye and arm; spilled metal.
53	July 18....	Barrie Planing Mill	"	Barrie	M	.....	Scalds; portion of packing around mud port blew out.
61	Sep. 1....	Bissell Co., Ltd.	"	Elora	M	.....	Palm cut; came in contact with rip saw.
3	Oct. 19....	Can. Allis-Chalmers	"	Davenport	M	.....	Third finger crushed.
4	Nov. 26, '14	"	"	"	M	.....	Finger broken, small cuts; caught between crane hooks.
15	Dec. —....	"	"	"	M	.....	Two ribs fractured by fall from ladder.
19	Nov. 18....	"	"	"	M	.....	Wrist cut; sleeve caught in cutters of milling machine.
8	Dec. 3....	Can. Fairbanks-Morse	"	Toronto	M	.....	arm drawn in.
20	" 24....	Can. General Electric Co.	"	Peterborough	M	.....	Arm burned; starting motor, which flared up.
21	" 30....	"	"	"	M	.....	Two fingers cut; trying to stop fly wheel, hand drawn between pulley and bearing.
2	Nov. 18....	Can. Pacific Ry.	"	West Toronto	M	.....	Finger cut; lifted guard to oil saw while it was in motion.
11	Dec. 15....	"	"	"	M	.....	Cut on forehead; struck by hammer.
13	" 22....	"	"	"	M	.....	Toe broken; jack fell.
17	" 21....	"	"	"	M	.....	Eye cut; jacking truss rod, jack kicked.
18	" 18....	"	"	"	M	.....	Eye cut by crowbar.
45	Jan. 7, '15	"	"	"	M	.....	Finger broken; block of wood fell.
23	" 12....	"	"	"	M	.....	Two fingers cut on cut-off saw; tripped operating lever.
24	" 11....	"	"	"	M	.....	Foot wounded; pinch bar fell from sills.
25	Dec. 17, '14	"	"	"	M	.....	Head cut; struck by sledge hammer.
26	Jan. 12 '15.	"	"	"	M	.....	Ankles injured; fell from roof of roundhouse.
27	" 18....	"	"	"	M	.....	Toes bruised; clamp fell.
						.....	Piece of steel in eye; grinding chisel on emery wheel, piece flew up.

*Fatal.

ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1915.

Office No.	Date	Employer	Place	Sex of Injured Person	Age	Particulars
DISTRICT No. 4—Continued						
28	Jan. 18, '15.	Can. Pacific Ry.	West Toronto ...	M	30	Finger nail torn out; crow bar slipped, hand caught on plate.
31	Feb. 10.....	" "	"	M	22	Cut over eyelid; slipped and struck rail.
32	" 11.....	" "	"	M	39	Chin wounded; jacking up car, bar slipped.
44	Apr. 14.....	Doon Twines, Ltd.	Doon.....	M	....	Both arms paralyzed, injury to spine; fell from open door-way to wagon.
6	Nov. 12 '14.	Elmira Felt Co.	Elmira.....	M	23	Fractured jaw and skull; caught in belt of picker.
58	Sep. 11, '15	Fisher Motor Co.	Orillia.....	M	47	*Crushed between elevator and ceiling; reached over to pull cable, gate came down.
60	" 29.....	" "	"	M	....	Finger injured; shells fell from pile.
62	Oct. 9.....	" "	"	M	21	Nipped finger; adjusting head of grinder, bottom of head came up.
63	" 8.....	" "	"	M	21	Palm cut to bone; tool struck hand.
29	Jan. 15.....	Galt Paper Box Co.	Galt.....	M	....	Loss of two finger; crushed in edging machine.
16	Dec. 24, '14	Goldie & McCullough Co.	"	M	....	Two knuckles dismembered; adjusting screw, wrench slipped, hand struck knives.
1	Nov. 2.....	T. H. Hancock	Toronto.....	M	....	Portion of two fingers taken off on jointer.
64	Oct. 22, '15.	Keenan Woodenware Mfg. Co.	Owen Sound.....	M	43	*Wound up on shaft.
59	Sep. 17.....	W. A. Kribbs	Hespeler.....	M	....	Two fingers jammed in boring machine.
7	Dec. 4, '14	Krug Furniture Co.	Berlin.....	M	....	Thumb off above first joint; crushed in turning lathe.
10	" 15.....	McBrine Co., Ltd.	"	M	26	Finger crushed; tackle chain slipped and machine dropped.
46	Apr. 20.....	" "	"	M	18	Thumb crushed; caught between door and frame.
52	May 28.....	" "	"	M	19	Deep cuts in finger; caught in circular saw.
39	Mar. 4.....	R. McDougall & Co.	Galt.....	M	....	Stepped on rusty nail; chopping wood.
41	" 16.....	" "	"	M	....	Hand cut on polishing lathe.
40	" 3.....	Newlands & Co.	"	M	15	Part of forefinger off; caught in rollers and had to be amputated.
35	Feb. 11.....	North Amer. Bent Chair Co.	Owen Sound.....	M	45	Part of finger taken off in gang saw.
43	Mar. 30.....	" "	"	M	15	Thumb off above nail; operating shears.
55	July 20.....	" "	"	M	24	Cut finger on frame of guage lathe.
12	Dec. 3, '14	Office Specialty Co.	Newmarket.....	M	26	Three fingers severed; removing pieces from press.
54	July 28, '15	Ontario Yarn Co.	Markham.....	M	....	Fingers bruised; caught between tool rest and revolving roller.
30	Feb. 8.....	Sheldon's, Limited	Galt.....	M	....	Portion of finger off; metal moulding box fell.
33	" 16.....	" "	"	M	....	Three ribs broken.
9	Dec. 12, '14	Stevens-Heppner Co.	Port Elgin.....	M	....	Finger broken; wiping around engine.
5	Nov. 28.....	Tudhope-Anderson Co.	Orillia.....	M	55	Face and hands burned by back fire from furnace.

36	Feb. 23, '15	"	"	"	"	M	.....	Bruised; wagon gear dropped on foot.
38	Mar. 8	"	"	"	"	M	.....	Foot burned; bottom dropper out of ladle.
45	Apr. 16	"	"	"	"	M	.....	Struck in eye by handle of tongs.
47	" 23	"	"	"	"	M	.....	Knee jammed.
48	" 7	"	"	"	"	M	.....	Finger split; struck by sledge hammer.
49	May 5	"	"	"	"	M	.....	Nail in finger; prying two planks apart.
37	Mar. 6	Geo. Veale & Co.	.....	Beaverton	.....	M	.....	*Crushed in gear of water wheel.
14	Dec. 29, '14	Victoria Wheel Works	.....	Galt	.....	M	.....	Blood blister on hand; struck while removing rims from machine.
42	Mar. 24, '15	Waterloo Mfg. Co.	.....	Waterloo	.....	M	.....	Crushed cheek bone and nose; starting fly wheel on engine, released crow bar.
50	May 22	"	.....	"	.....	M	.....	Cut off end of finger; punching piece of boiler plate.
56	Aug. 11	"	.....	"	.....	M	.....	Scalp wound; operating crane, traveller became loose and fell.
57	" 17	"	.....	"	.....	M	.....	Finger injured, nail off; caught in moulding flask.
DISTRICT No. 5								
59	Oct. —, '15	Almonte Knitting Co.	.....	Almonte	.....	M	.....	Wrist bone fractured; operating cloth cutting machine, lever rebounded.
60	"	"	.....	"	.....	M	.....	Fractured small bone in breast; handling bale of stock.
4	Dec. 4, '14	American Bank Note Co.	.....	Ottawa	.....	M	.....	Toe broken; iron roller fell.
30	May 17, '15	"	.....	"	.....	M	.....	Scratched finger on pin of roller of rotary printing press.
50	Aug. 5	"	.....	"	.....	M	.....	(Blood poisoning).
53	" 19	"	.....	"	.....	M	.....	Crushed finger, loss of nail; caught in rolls.
10	Feb. 20	Beach Furniture Co.	.....	Cornwall	.....	M	.....	Leg bruised; part of machinery fell.
34	June 11	M. R. Beach Co.	.....	Winchester	.....	M	.....	Finger ends cut.
8	Jan. 15	Brockville Sanitary Laundry	.....	Brockville	.....	M	.....	Thumb and finger taken off on buzz planer.
16	Mar. 27	Canada Carriage Co.	.....	"	.....	M	.....	Two fingers bruised; caught in shirt polisher.
19	" 30	"	.....	"	.....	M	.....	Finger severed at last joint by carving chisel.
21	Apr. 21	"	.....	"	.....	M	.....	Lifting a bow, sliver ran into arm and caused blood poisoning.
57	Aug. 24	"	.....	"	.....	M	.....	Fingers split open; working at band saw.
58	Sep. 15	"	.....	"	.....	M	.....	End of finger and nail cut; reaching over saw, caught finger.
36	June 25	Canadian Cottons, Ltd.	.....	Cornwall	.....	M	.....	Arm cut; struck belt shifter and drew arm back against saw.
37	" 28	"	.....	"	.....	M	.....	Arm broken while pulling waste from picker; was cramped by spokes.
45	July 28	"	.....	"	.....	M	.....	Foot scalded in dye tub.
52	Aug. 16	"	.....	"	.....	M	.....	Fingers lacerated on revolving toothed wire covered cylinder, and had to be amputated.
								Fingers bruised; caught in rolls of cloth washing machine.

*Fatal.

ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1915.

Office No.	Date	Employer	Place	Sex of Injured Person	Age	Particulars
DISTRICT No. 5—Continued						
11	Feb. 17, '15.	Capital Brewing Co.	Ottawa.....	M	....	Scalp wound; fell against foundation.
28	May 30....	Dominion Explosives, Ltd. ..	Sand Point.....	M	24	*Burned to death; building caught fire.
9	Jan. 16....	Dominion Laundry	Ottawa.....	M	....	Fingers crushed in rolls of mangle.
1	Oct. 26....	Gillies Bros.	Braeside.....	M	....	Toes crushed; caught between ends of lorries;
13	Jan. 30....	"	"	M	....	Broke ribs; fell.
6	—.....	Hawkesbury Lumber Co.	Hawkesbury.....	M	50	Foot crushed; hauling timber in yard.
20	Apr. —.....	"	"	M	35	Heel torn between log and bed piece of log carriage.
40	June 19....	"	"	M	44	Wrenched knee; fell from cart.
41	July 15....	"	"	M	21	Hand bruised; piece of wood flew back from lath bolter.
51	" 10....	"	"	M	65	Cut head and leg; fell from pillars' scaffold.
54	Aug. 12....	"	"	M	45	Thumb cut on splitter saw.
55	" 18....	"	"	M	21	Broken leg; caught between two logs on log deck.
61	" 26....	"	"	M	18	Sliver from lath entered thumb.
62	Sep. 12....	"	"	M	17	Both arms slit; handling band saw from rack.
63	Oct. 8....	"	"	M	60	Leg broken; fell over plank.
65	July 21....	"	"	M	18	Finger jammed by shaft of cart coming down.
2	Nov. 6, '14	McGill Chair Co.	Cornwall.....	M	....	Loss of little finger on saw.
14	Mar. —, '15	"	"	M	....	Foot injured by plank dropping.
15	" 31....	"	"	M	....	Hand injured by splinter kicking back from rip saw.
26	May 19....	"	"	M	....	Ends of two fingers taken off; operating buzz planer.
29	June 2....	"	"	M	....	Loss of finger, thumb lacerated; shaper frame split, hand dropped on knife.
32	" 4....	"	"	M	....	Using screw-driver, it slipped, hit hand between thumb and forefinger.
35	" —.....	"	"	M	....	Working on boring machine, bit entered finger.
64	Oct. 27....	"	"	M	....	Part of index finger off, second lacerated;; working on jointer machine.
33	June 1....	Mississippi Iron Works	Almonte.....	M	....	Two forefingers and thumb lacerated on circular saw.
12	Feb. 25....	Ottawa Paper Box Co.	Ottawa.....	F	....	Top of finger injured; caught in staying machine.
7	Jan. 19....	Ottawa Printing Co., Ltd.	"	M	22	Ribs fractured, internal abdominal injuries; caught under press while oiling same.
39	July 16....	Prescott Emery Wheel Co. ..	Prescott.....	M	....	Fractures of bones in forearm. putting up appliance for keeping belt on pulley.
48	Aug. 3....	Rosamond Woolen Co.	Almonte.....	M	23	Arm broken; winding piece of cloth, hand caught between cloth and roller.
3	Nov. 17, '14	Jas. Smart Mfg. Co.	Brockville.....	M	38	Hand burned by explosion.
5	Jan. 4, '15	Toronto Paper Co.	Cornwall.....	M	45	*Caught in shaft in basement under screens of machine.

18	Apr. 20....	"	"	"	M	Ends of two fingers burst; cleaning super calenders.
22	May 14....	"	"	"	M	End of finger crushed and nail torn on machine calender, back of paper machine.
23	"	"	"	"	M	Index finger cut off in buzz saw.
24	" 22....	"	"	"	M	Flesh wound of three fingers; got into calender rolls.
25	" 23....	"	"	"	M	Arm bruised and sprained; caught at end of reel.
26	" 26....	"	"	"	M	Arm bruised and sprained; honing a guillotine knife.
27	" 28....	"	"	"	M	D ep flesh wounds on hands; honing a guillotine knife.
31	June 2....	"	"	"	M	Back injured; fell from brick wall.
32	July 2....	"	"	"	M	Scalds; hot liquor rushed out of digester.
42	July 23....	"	"	"	M	Arm scalded; adjusting steam valve.
43	" 15....	"	"	"	M	Ends of two fingers burst; cleaning a calender roll.
44	" 26....	"	"	"	M	Side bruised; jammed between car and beater.
46	" 30....	"	"	"	M	Flesh wounds; ends of two fingers burst.
56	Aug. 5....	"	"	"	M	Back sprained; hook slipped and he fell.
58	July 8....	Wampole & Co.	Perth....	"	F	End of finger squeezed on staving machine.
47	" 30....	"	"	"	F	Top off finger; working slotting and thumbing machine.
17	Apr. 14....	Wilson & Sons	Ottawa....	"	M	Portion of index finger off; caught in press.
DISTRICT No. 6						
86	Feb. 15, '15.	American Can Company....	Hamilton....	"	M	Toe hurt; stepped on nail.
148	Apr. 17....	"	"	"	M	Piece off finger; punch of embossing die caught finger.
376	Aug. 18....	"	"	"	M	Foot crushed; die of threading of press came out, allowing tension equipment to fall.
377	" 25....	"	"	"	M	Finger crushed in press.
419	Sep. 22....	"	"	"	M	Face and ear injured; took a fit and fell against machinery.
467	Oct. 22....	"	"	"	M	Finger crushed in press; adjusting ear in slide.
32	Dec. 8, '14.	American Cynamid Co....	Niagara Falls.	"	M	Superficial burns by fine ashes and lime dust from kiln.
49	Jan. 4, '15.	Aylmer Canning Co.	Aylmer....	"	M	*Cut about head; fell with loaded truck from gang plank.
468	Aug. 4....	Aylmer Condensed Milk Co.	Hamilton....	"	M	Skull fractured; thrown to cement floor.
366	" 9....	Beatty & Sons, Ltd.	Welland....	"	M	Loss of four fingers; caught in knives of wood jointer.
260	" 5....	Bird & Son	Hamilton....	"	M	Burns; hot asphalt thrown from dome of tank car.
261	" 5....	"	"	"	M	Burns; hot asphalt thrown from dome of tank car.
262	" 5....	"	"	"	M	Burns; hot asphalt thrown from dome of tank car.
8	Nov. 7, '14.	Canada Cement Company...	Port Colborne....	"	M	Leg fractured, ribs broken and possibly internal injuries; hit by locomotive.
45	Dec. 30....	"	"	"	M	Fingers lacerated, probable amputation; repairing machine, same started.
75	Feb. 3....	"	"	"	M	Scalp badly lacerated; countershaft broken, shaft, pulley and bearing fell.
165	Apr. 25....	"	"	"	M	Hand badly cut, fingers may be amputated; caught between gear and pinion.
223	June 7....	"	"	"	M	Hand lacerated to bone; came in contact with drive pulley, wiping motor.

*Fatal.

ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1915.

Office No.	Date	Employer	Place	Sex of Injured Person	Age	Particulars
DISTRICT No. 6—Continued						
295	July 20.....	Canada Cement Co.	Port Colborne ...	M	....	Lacerated ligament; load of cement fell.
371	" 29.....	Canada Forge Company.....	Welland.....	M	....	Severe scalp wound; bone in foot broken; ran off open switch.
406	Sep. 9.....	" "	"	M	....	Hand crushed and had to be amputated; put hand between bar and bottom die of press.
10	Oct. 26, 14.	Canadian Cottons, Ltd.	Hamilton.....	M	42	Struck in eye by splinter of hard putty.
15	Nov. 17.....	" "	"	F	36	Hand cut; caught between lathe of loom and casting.
70	Jan. 15, 15.	" "	"	M	....	Portion of finger off; crushed in draft gears of spinning frame.
121	Mar. 16.....	" "	"	M	53	Ligaments of foot broken; truck fell down.
217	June 1.....	" "	"	M	....	Three fingers crushed; caught in beater of hopper feeder picker.
274	" 9.....	" "	"	M	14	Lacerated wound of palm and thumb; caught in back roller gears of spinning frame.
275	" 17.....	" "	"	F	17	Hand bruised; fell against loom, caught between breast beam and lathe.
276	July 7.....	" "	"	M	....	Became unconscious while working at loom.
367	Aug. 20.....	" "	"	M	62	Two fingers crushed; caught between bale of cotton and truck.
368	" 16.....	" "	"	F	....	Struck on head by shuttle flying out of loom.
266	June 12.....	Canadian Crocker-Wheeler Company	St. Catharines....	M	....	Loss of thumb; tried to push key in machine which was running.
267	" 21.....	" "	"	M	15	Thumb caught by punch and die, crushing nail; reached around behind guard.
386	Aug. 25.....	" "	"	M	28	Pupil of eye cut with piece of glass.
71	Jan. 22.....	Canadian Porcelain Co.....	Hamilton.....	M	23	Nail split, resulting in blood poisoning; drill broke and piece struck thumb.
117	Mar. 15.....	" "	"	M	44	Finger nail crushed off; jammed against kiln while pushing truck.
461	Oct.	Canadian Ramapo Iron Works	Niagara Falls....	M	....	Artery in leg punctured; rail slid, catching his rail forks and hitting legs.
469	" 13.....	" "	"	M	....	Loss of eye; struck by piece from drill.
470	" 16.....	" "	"	M	....	Fingers caught between roller and rail; drilling.
209	May 25.....	Canadian Shredded Wheat..	"	F	18	Fell on wet floor and injured back of head.
305	July 26.....	Canadian Yale & Towne, Ltd.	St. Catharines...	M	27	Severed finger; tripped press band, caught between punch and casting.
89	Feb. 18.....	Chadwick Brass Company ...	Hamilton.....	M	19	Two fingers amputated; tripped press when hand was underneath.

104	Mar. 2.....	"	"	"	"	M	Foot injured; bed plate fell.
334	Aug. 12.....	"	"	"	"	M	Portion of finger taken off in press.
422	Sep. 24.....	"	"	"	"	F	Two fingers and part of third amputated in press.
36	Dec. 1, '14.	Dain Mfg. Company	"	Welland.....	"	M	Wrenched hip; slipped on wet planks while moving power press.
77	Feb. 9, '15.	"	"	"	"	M	Hand cut; drilling axle bars, came in contact with piece of steel.
221	Oct. 6....	Dominion Steel Foundry Co.	"	Hamilton.....	"	M	Hand crushed; steering furnace crane through narrow passage.
405	Sep. 10....	"	"	"	"	M	Hand injured; ingot fell on it.
416	" 13....	"	"	"	"	M	Bruised foot; casting fell.
417	" 10....	"	"	"	"	M	Burned arm and face lighting fire.
423	" 1....	"	"	"	"	M	Injured knee; slipped on wet board.
449	Oct. 12....	"	"	"	"	M	Finger crushed; casting fell.
450	" 13....	"	"	"	"	M	Bruised foot; ingot mould and ingot fell.
462	" 20....	"	"	"	"	M	Sprained wrist; piling ingots, one struck.
463	" 18....	"	"	"	"	M	Blood poisoning from small cut in thumb.
464	" 17....	"	"	"	"	M	Sprained ankle; stepped on billet.
465	Sep. 24....	"	"	"	"	M	Toe crushed ingot fell on foot.
471	" 24....	"	"	"	"	M	Split finger; ingot fell.
472	Oct. 25....	"	"	"	"	M	Split off finger; ingot fell.
473	" 26....	"	"	"	"	M	Nail off third finger, tip off little finger; putting collar on machine. ingot fell.
479	Aug. 20....	"	"	"	"	M	Bruised side; struck by chain swinging from crane.
484	Oct. 6....	"	"	"	"	M	Split hand; casting fell.
426	Sep. 20....	"	"	Welland.....	"	M	Burns; inductive shock from high-power line.
224	June 1....	Gartshore-Thomson Pipe & Foundry Co.	"	Hamilton.....	"	M	*Killed by bursting of a pattern on lathe.
4	Nov. 6, '14.	Greening Wire Company	"	"	"	M	Thumb cut with piece of wire and festered.
258	Apr. 28....	"	"	"	"	M	Slight bruise; truck ran over foot.
375	Aug. 17....	"	"	"	"	M	Top joint of finger crushed in stranding machine.
90	Feb. 17....	Hamilton Cottons Co.	"	"	"	M	Head cut, back bruised; fall of elevator.
91	" 17....	"	"	"	"	M	Bruised; fall of elevator.
92	" 1....	"	"	"	"	M	Leg broken; fall of elevator.
81	Jan. 27....	Hamilton Stamp & Stencil	"	"	"	M	Finger cut on squaring shears.
175	Apr. 30....	Hay & Company	"	Woodstock.....	"	M	Gashed foot with a spud; peeling logs.
302	July 23....	"	"	"	"	M	Fingers injured; got in rollers of glue press.
478	"	"	"	"	"	M	Finger cut and bruised; struck by crank shaft of engine.
418	Sep. 20....	Hewson & Ferrell	"	Grimsby.....	"	M	Ends of two fingers taken off in chipping machine.
21	Nov. 25, '14	Hurley Printing Company	"	Brantford.....	"	M	Foot bruised; caught between floor beam and elevator.
24	" 24....	Imperial Cotton Company	"	Hamilton.....	"	M	Face and shoulder bruised; fell on beam.
43	Dec. 22....	"	"	"	"	M	Cut over eye; elevator dropped and truck on same bounced up.

*Fatal.

ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1915.

Office No.	Date	Employer	Place	Sex of Injured Person	Age	Particulars
DISTRICT No. 6—Continued						
128	Mar. 29, '15.	Imperial Cotton Co.	Hamilton	F	....	Sprained ankle; slipped on floor.
167	"	"	"	F	....	Finger crushed; turning loom, hand slipped and caught in gears.
298	July 20.....	"	"	F	....	Toe bruised; iron bar fell on foot.
369	Aug. 20.....	"	"	F	18	Hand torn; caught between swing and cylinder gears.
66	Jan. 8.....	Ingersoll Packing Co.	Ingersoll.....	M	....	Strained ligaments of back; slipped on stairs.
93	Feb. 15.....	"	"	M	....	Arm cut on saw.
94	" 19.....	"	"	M	....	Going around lard tank to see if valve was open, fell to floor below.
95	" 25.....	"	"	M	....	Shoulder jammed between elevator and ceiling.
22	Nov. 10, '14.	International Harvester Co..	Hamilton.....	M	35	Severe laceration of foot; point of cultivator ran into foot, operating buffing wheels.
47	Dec. 21.....	"	"	M	47	Contusion of back and elbow; knocked off ladder.
64	Jan. 13, '15.	"	"	M	32	Fractured toe piece of pig iron fell.
120	Mar. 16.....	"	"	M	47	Fingers lacerated on rough edge of rattler he was repairing.
135	" 29.....	"	"	M	....	Severe laceration and fracture of thumb; placing cultivator shoe in place for polishing, something caught wheel.
156	" 30.....	"	"	M	36	Infected finger from heat blister not being attended to.
168	Apr. 30.....	"	"	M	47	Severe contused and fractured toe; tongue fell from trestles.
169	" 21.....	"	"	M	50	Severe contusion and fracture of toe; rake axle fell.
237	June 10.....	"	"	M	34	Laceration and contusion of thumb; closing box car door.
265	" 29.....	"	"	M	40	*Fractured skull and concussion of brain; fell fifteen feet to floor.
385	Aug. 20.....	"	"	M	26	Burned on back of leg and heel by molten metal.
424	Sep. 7.....	"	"	M	27	Foot severely burned by hot metal.
425	" 7.....	"	"	M	43	Partial fracture of second phlange of large toe; balance weight caught foot.
451	" 24.....	"	"	M	28	Burn on foot; metal splashed.
452	" 23.....	"	"	M	26	Eye and eyelid burned; metal splash on damp cloth and exploded.
65	Jan. 19.....	Karn-Morris Piano & Organ Company	Woodstock.....	M	....	Three fingers lacerated on saw; one had to be amputated.
13	Nov. 12, '14.	McKinnon Dash Company...	St. Catharines...	F	18	Three fingers off below first joint on power shears.
33	Dec. 30.....	"	"	F	30	Finger smashed, probable loss; caught in press.
44	" 29.....	McKinnon Chain Company..	"	M	26	Thumb injured; got between dies of press.

96	Feb. 23, '15.	"	"	....	"	"	F	19	Severely burned; dress caught fire, pulling burning apron off companion.
97	" 23.....	"	"	....	"	"	F	19	*Burns; apron caught fire from gas stove.
100	" 18.....	"	"	....	"	"	M	51	Toes bruised by heavy steel plate.
236	June 4.....	Metal Drawing Company.	"	....	"	"	M	....	Scalp wound and slight abrasion of chin and forehead; received shock from motor and fell to floor.
329	July 23.....	"	"	....	"	"	M	27	Arm burned by gas which exploded.
145	May 13.....	John Morrow Screw & Nut Company	"	....	Ingersoll.	"	M	50	Scalp wound; piling brass, some fell.
159	Apr. 27.....	"	"	....	"	"	M	33	Slight bruise and cut on forehead and nose; steel bar fell.
235	June 8.....	"	"	....	"	"	M	23	Finger squeezed; removing scrap from punch, punch dropped.
250	" 17.....	"	"	....	"	"	M	35	Thumb bruised and hand cut; scraping belt with file, hand pulled into pulley.
259	" 19.....	"	"	....	"	"	M	32	Eye injured and cheek burned; forging brass discs, metal exploded.
269	" 28.....	"	"	....	"	"	M	27	Second finger cut.
313	July 21.....	"	"	....	"	"	M	35	Sprained arm and back; operating shaper, coat caught on machine, pulled arm out of socket.
391	Aug. 16.....	"	"	....	"	"	M	33	Bone in finger broken; caught under belt.
404	Sep. 11.....	"	"	....	"	"	M	23	Nails off two fingers; put hand on spindle to see if it was too hot.
466	Oct. 22.....	"	"	....	"	"	M	30	Toe injured; let punch block fall.
11	Oct. 30, '14.	National Steel Car Co.	"	....	Hamilton.	"	M	45	Toe burst; let draft sill fall on foot.
26	Nov. 23.....	"	"	....	"	"	M	28	Top of finger badly cut; fell against jointer knife.
38	Dec. 10.....	"	"	....	"	"	M	39	One finger amputated at first joint, thumb and two fingers cut, on shaper.
48	" 22.....	"	"	....	"	"	M	18	Deep cut in finger; placing finger between riveter and angle.
111	Feb. 26, '15.	"	"	....	"	"	M	27	Top of finger badly crushed by hammer; handle caught in smock.
112	" 26.....	"	"	....	"	"	M	35	Toe bruised; hammer missed plate.
113	" 21.....	"	"	....	"	"	M	46	Sprained wrist; fell on ice.
114	" 6.....	"	"	....	"	"	M	39	Fell on ice and bruised shoulder, ligament also ruptured.
115	Jan. 27.....	"	"	....	"	"	M	24	Ankle sprained; caught between two rails.
116	Feb. 26.....	"	"	....	"	"	M	25	First finger crushed; two others bruised.
133	Mar. 24.....	"	"	....	"	"	M	47	Palm cut, tendon severed and finger cut; drill caught in plate.
134	" 23.....	"	"	....	"	"	M	24	Foot bruised; let plate fall.
182	Apr. 17.....	"	"	....	"	"	M	16	Fractured end of left fibula; pushed off walk.
183	" 8.....	"	"	....	"	"	M	39	Thumb fractured; taking iron out of press, same fell.
184	" 17.....	"	"	....	"	"	M	23	Finger bruised; drill caught in iron which fell.
185	" 8.....	"	"	....	"	"	M	38	Finger cut; wound septic; hammer glanced.
186	" 9.....	"	"	....	"	"	M	18	Deep cut in arm, bruised side; slide from press.

*Fatal.

ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1915.

Office No.	Date	Employer	Place	Sex of Injured Person	Age	Particulars
DISTRICT No. 6—Continued						
187	Mar. 30.....	National Steel Car Co.	Hamilton	M	43	Leg cut; hammer slipped off rivet.
188	" 29.....	"	"	M	25	Top of finger cut; grinding casting, same slipped.
189	Apr. 18.....	"	"	M	41	Foot bruised; plate fell from crane.
190	" 20.....	"	"	M	22	Two fingers cut; casting slipped, hand struck emery wheel.
191	" 24.....	"	"	M	19	Fracture of godius fulva; turning centre sill, bar slipped and he fell on sill.
192	" 17.....	"	"	M	45	Bruised palm, septic; handling a bar.
193	" 28.....	"	"	M	22	Top of finger burst; caught in die.
194	" 28.....	"	"	M	26	Thumb cut; steel slipped and thumb struck emery wheel.
195	May 1.....	"	"	M	22	Bruise on head; by piece of packing from press.
196	Apr. 30.....	"	"	M	32	Punctured foot; let bar fall.
197	May 3.....	"	"	M	32	Contusion of scrotum and thighs; caught between two artillery plate forms.
198	" 6.....	"	"	M	....	Septic wound, cut finger; struck against timber wagon..
216	" 22.....	"	"	M	37	Top of finger lacerated; caught in cogwheel on lathe and drawn against wheel.
222	" 22.....	"	"	M	28	Deep cut on thumb; removing stock from back of trim saw.
238	June 4.....	"	"	M	31	Head cut; wheel from a lumber wagon fell off box car.
239	May 24.....	"	"	M	33	Finger cut; let dolly bar fall.
240	June 4.....	"	"	M	....	Two toes bruised; let piece of steel fall.
241	May 28.....	"	"	M	50	Contusion elbow and fracture of outer cordyle left humerus; caught in loose belt.
285	June 21.....	"	"	M	20	Hand burned by hot sliver from shell.
286	" 4.....	"	"	M	23	Finger bruised; let bar fall.
287	" 2.....	"	"	M	23	Slight cut, septic; struck against casting.
288	May 5.....	"	"	M	54	Shocked by electricity, causing him to let piece of steel fall on leg, bruised it.
289	June 9.....	"	"	M	34	Bruised neck, shoulder and arm; sleeve caught on drill.
290	July 1.....	"	"	M	29	Bruised eye; chip from grinder.
291	June 22.....	"	"	M	20	Loss of eye; using air chipper, piece of steel in eye.
292	" 4.....	"	"	M	17	Dust in eye, chip from drill.
293	" 9.....	"	"	M	35	Finger cut and bruised; under bar of steel.
337	Aug. 12.....	"	"	M	30	Eyes burned, also eyelids cut and burned and neck; hot rabbit splashed.
338	" 12.....	"	"	M	61	Leg bruised; board he placed for scaffold broke.
339	July 6.....	"	"	M	38	Bruise in abdomen; bar of steel slipped.
340	" 11.....	"	"	M	50	Cut and burned cheek near eye; tool flew from tongs.

341	" 13....	"	"	"	M	39	Dislocated finger; reamer slipped and struck hand.
342	" 26....	"	"	"	M	38	Toe bruised; let shell fall.
343	" 28....	"	"	"	M	21	Puncture on both sides of thigh; caught between bolt on side of bulldozer and arch bar.
344	" 14....	"	"	"	M	27	Leg cut; shell rolled off pile.
345	Aug. 2....	"	"	"	M	35	Thumb burst; shell fell off bench.
346	Aug. 5....	"	"	"	M	37	Finger caught under die and thumb crushed.
347	" 7....	"	"	"	M	28	End of finger crushed; changing die, punch came down.
363	" 18....	"	"	"	M	24	Fingers bruised; piece of steel fell.
364	" 19....	"	"	"	M	26	Two fingers amputated at first joint, two badly cut; caught in dies.
365	" 13....	"	"	"	M	23	Tip off thumb; placing steel plate on press, die came down.
392	" 24....	"	"	"	M	25	Deep cut on back of hand; bar slipped, hand touched emery wheel.
393	" 20....	"	"	"	M	63	Nail off finger; planing piece of board with part of knives exposed.
394	" 25....	"	"	"	M	23	Top of thumb badly crushed; punching, took hold too close to stripper.
395	" 26....	"	"	"	M	35	Two ribs fractured, side bruised; head slipped off sledge hammer.
396	July 27....	"	"	"	M	23	Deep cut in finger; caught between emery wheel and rest.
397	Aug. 28....	"	"	"	M	15	Deep cut on thumb; lifting machine saw, it started.
398	Sep. 15....	"	"	"	M	23	Thumb bruised; struck hand with hammer.
399	" 3....	"	"	"	M	24	Cut finger; struck burr on plate.
122	Mar. 23....	Oliver Chilled Plow Works of Canada	"	"	M	44	Loss of sight of one eye; punch press broke and piece struck eye.
9	Nov. 7, '14	Ontario Paper Co.	Thorold	"	M	24	Lacerated little finger; dropped save-all.
17	" 22....	"	"	"	M	45	Ribs broken, probable internal injuries; fell to concrete floor from beams.
30	Dec. 4....	"	"	"	M	37	Nail off thumb; heavy sample table cover fell over.
31	" 3....	"	"	"	M	35	Severe wound on head; stick of pulpwood dropped from conveyor.
34	" 10....	"	"	"	M	21	Nail off toe, elevator was let down causing truck to fall forward.
35	" 16....	"	"	"	M	21	Toe smashed; truck ran over foot.
42	" 22....	"	"	"	M	26	Scalp wound; struck by revolving set screw.
63	Jan. 16, '15	Oxford Knitting Co.	Woodstock	"	F	21	Smashed and cut finger; caught between frame and slow moving part of machine.
407	Sep. 2....	Proctor & Gamble Co.	Hamilton	"	M	....	Hand lacerated; guard broke and hand went against sprocket wheel.
408	" 3....	"	"	"	M	....	Broken knee cap; elevator fell to first floor.
409	" 3....	"	"	"	M	....	Sprained back; elevator fell to first floor.
410	" 3....	"	"	"	M	....	Dislocated bones in instep; elevator fell to first floor.

*Fatal.

ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1915.

Office No.	Date	Employer	Place	Sex of Injured Person	Age	Particulars
DISTRICT No. 6—Continued						
446	Sep. 21.....	Proctor & Gamble Co.	Hamilton.....	M	....	Badly bruised; truck load of Pearline fell over on him.
218	May 17.....	Reo Sales Co.	St. Catharines...	M	....	Fractured hip; ladder slipped and he fell.
98	Feb. 16.....	Riordan Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd.	Merriton.....	M	....	Bad laceration; slipped and fell on concrete beam.
299	Jan. 28.....	Simcoe Wool Stock Co.	Simcoe.....	M	30	Hand injured; caught in carding machine.
300	Feb. 1.....	"	"	M	28	Hurt hand while shifting belt.
301	May 16.....	"	"	M	35	Cotton dust explosion from duster.
210	" 26.....	Slingsby Mfg. Co.	Brantford.....	M	....	Thumb crushed; caught in breaker of card between gear and shaft.
225	.....	"	"	M	....	Loss of forefinger.
314	.....	"	"	M	....	Finger lacerated.
445	Sep. 25.....	"	"	F	....	Ankle sprained; loom beam fell on foot.
6	Sep. 5, 14.	Steel Co. of Canada	Hamilton.....	M	33	Ribs thought to be broken; fell from scaffold.
7	Nov. 1.....	"	"	M	22	Sprained wrist, face also bruised; fell through hole in hatch.
12	" 13.....	"	"	M	30	Finger crushed; sharpening chisel on emery wheel.
16	" 17.....	"	"	M	48	Eyeball cut with chip of hard steel.
18	" 18.....	"	"	M	....	Face cut, arm burned; roughing a bar at steaming mill. car caught and turned.
19	" 23.....	"	"	M	25	Toe badly crushed by piece of steel from shears.
20	" 14.....	"	"	M	24	Toe cut by piece of iron falling.
23	" 25.....	"	"	M	52	Piece of steel hanging off bar went through forefinger; operating straightening machine.
27	" 27.....	"	"	M	47	Dislocated shoulder; stepped on loose plank and slipped.
28	" 29.....	"	"	M	27	Toes bruised; loading pig iron, piece fell.
40	Dec. 21.....	"	"	M	40	Part of finger off, another crushed, nail off one, thumb gashed; mitt caught on straightening machine wheels.
41	" 11.....	"	"	M	30	Finger crushed; repairing checkers on furnace, bricks slid down.
50	Jan. 7, '15.	"	"	M	24	Legs fractured; working on siding, car passed over them.
61	Dec. 28, '14.	"	"	M	38	Cheek and nose cut; piece of steel flew off shears.
52	Jan. 5, '15.	"	"	M	30	Badly bruised foot; piece of steel fell.
54	" 1.....	"	"	M	....	Piece off nail; ravel dropped on finger.
55	" 1.....	"	"	M	26	Badly bruised foot; breaking pig iron, piece flew.
58	" 18.....	"	"	M	....	Toes bruised; piece of pig iron fell.
59	" 18.....	"	"	M	....	Leg grazed by piece of scrap falling from shears.
60	" 14.....	"	"	M	23	Jammed thumb in door and tore nail off.
61	" 13.....	"	"	M	22	Shin bruised; piece of steel fell.

62	"	13....	"	"	"	"	"	"	33	Struck on back by piece of frozen coke dust.
67	"	18....	"	"	"	"	"	"	....	Loss of nail; piece of steel fell.
68	"	22....	"	"	"	"	"	"	....	Foot bruised; wheel barrow of bricks overturned.
69	"	6....	"	"	"	"	"	"	25	Ankle bruised; unloading car of ore, piece fell.
72	"	25....	"	"	"	"	"	"	....	Foot bruised; struck by sledge.
73	"	28....	"	"	"	"	"	"	....	Fingers squeezed between bar of iron and bloom.
74	"	27....	"	"	"	"	"	"	....	Steel bloom slipped on foot, bruising it.
78	Feb.	8....	"	"	"	"	"	"	25	Neck burned; end of bar slipped over top of roll.
79	"	3....	"	"	"	"	"	"	....	Ribs bruised; fell against rod hanging on crane.
80	"	10....	"	"	"	"	"	"	31	Toe bruised; thirty-five ton jack dropped.
82	"	9....	"	"	"	"	"	"	....	Toe bruised; strap which holds down work on saw fell on foot.
83	"	12....	"	"	"	"	"	"	....	Legs burned; apron caught fire.
84	"	12....	"	"	"	"	"	"	....	Finger squeezed between two bars while loading buggies.
85	"	8....	"	"	"	"	"	"	34	Shin burned by bar of hot steel.
87	"	13....	"	"	"	"	"	"	32	Fracture of bone in little finger; caught between two billets.
88	"	15....	"	"	"	"	"	"	39	Shin bruised; slipped coming down off furnace.
99	"	25....	"	"	"	"	"	"	....	Fell and injured shoulder; ladder slipped.
101	"	26....	"	"	"	"	"	"	....	Piece of steel from sledge penetrated leg near groin.
102	"	27....	"	"	"	"	"	"	....	Thumb torn; round of steel fell off buggy.
103	"	5....	"	"	"	"	"	"	33	Wrist bruised; iron bar fell against it.
105	"	15....	"	"	"	"	"	"	....	Splash of steel in eye.
106	"	18....	"	"	"	"	"	"	22	Compound fracture of leg; knocked down by bar and wheel of buggy passed over him.
107	Mar.	2....	"	"	"	"	"	"	20	Foot bruised; let end of rail drop.
108	"	7....	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	Forehead cut; leg bruised; jumped off pile of billets which slipped.
109	"	5....	"	"	"	"	"	"	58	Crushed finger; placing chain around billet and caught finger.
110	"	7....	"	"	"	"	"	"	25	Sprained ankle while getting off car.
118	"	11....	"	"	"	"	"	"	28	Wrist sprained; while unloading shrapnel steel out of car, made a slip.
119	"	15....	"	"	"	"	"	"	....	Foot crushed under wheel of buggy.
123	"	23....	"	"	"	"	"	"	26	Finger cut; sharp edge of scrap pierced it.
124	"	23....	"	"	"	"	"	"	20	Lime in eye, eye ball cut; breaking limestone, piece flew.
125	"	22....	"	"	"	"	"	"	45	Bruised chest; struck by piece of pipe from shears.
126	"	28....	"	"	"	"	"	"	45	Badly burned by molten metal.
127	"	26....	"	"	"	"	"	"	....	Billet fell off chipping bed on foot.
129	Apr.	4....	"	"	"	"	"	"	44	Finger joint crushed; jammed between pipe being placed in position, and wall.
130	Mar.	5....	"	"	"	"	"	"	21	Finger joint crushed; changing gauge on bloom shears.
131	"	29....	"	"	"	"	"	"	37	Strained back lifting overweight.

ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1915.

Office No.	Date	Employer	Place	Sex of Injured Person	Age	Particulars
DISTRICT No. 6—Continued						
132	Mar. 30.....	Steel Co. of Canada	Hamilton.....	M	41	Badly bruised foot; struck by shell being thrown to furnace.
136	Apr. 8.....	"	"	M	....	Finger joint crushed between two bars of steel while charging.
137	" 1.....	"	"	M	33	Burn on instep, causing infection; foot not dressed until after five days.
138	" 6.....	"	"	M	26	Bruised toe; dropped bar on foot.
139	" 10.....	"	"	M	21	Index finger badly lacerated; working under craneway, ran against crane.
140	" 12.....	"	"	M	22	Burn on leg, became infected, by not being attended to; pulling cobble out of flying shears.
141	" 10.....	"	"	M	45	Hand badly bruised; caught between bale and ladle.
142	" 12.....	"	"	M	25	Punctured wound in calf of leg; piece of scrap flew off shears.
143	" 6.....	"	"	M	....	Wrenched back; straightening length of pipe on cement mixer, pipe slipped.
144	Mar. 29.....	"	"	M	24	Finger squeezed and skin torn away; unloading car of steel blooms.
149	Apr. 11.....	"	"	M	27	Finger crushed; moving gauge at shear, dropped face plate.
150	" 13.....	"	"	M	24	Bruised shin bone; piece of scrap flew off shears.
151	Apr. 15.....	"	"	M	20	Finger squeezed between bars, while loading wagon.
152	" 12.....	"	"	M	24	Nail torn off index finger; loading pig iron.
153	" 1.....	"	"	M	23	Infected leg; dropped piece of iron.
154	" 15.....	"	"	M	45	Burn on foot became infected; flue dust from blast furnace ran through car pockets.
155	" 18.....	"	"	M	35	Wrist lacerated; caught on rough end of rail.
157	" 9.....	"	"	M	37	Punctured foot, became infected; trod on nail.
160	" 20.....	"	"	M	....	Blood poisoning caused by blister from burn bursting.
161	" 21.....	"	"	M	18	Leg badly bruised; billets slid down slope.
162	" 22.....	"	"	M	35	Burn on arm; struck against hot shell.
163	" 23.....	"	"	M	26	Thumb split; shearing scrap.
170	" 28.....	"	"	M	....	Thumb burst; struck by tons holding steel.
171	" 23.....	"	"	F	....	Leg burned by bar of steel; slipped while loading plate steel from hot bed.
172	May 3.....	"	"	M	....	Toe squeezed, probable loss of nail; while putting bar of steel in finishing rolls, hydraulic table came down.

173	"	2.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	43	M	Strained back; straightening beams.
174	"	3.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	....	M	Hand burned; turning blooms in furnace, hook slipped, fell on cinder.
176	"	11.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	....	M	Part of thumb off; caught between two billets.
177	"	11.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	....	M	Legs and arms burned badly; stranding on guide mill, steel bar turned down in rolls.
178	"	12.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	19	M	Fell and bruised groin; working in checker hole at furnace and slipped.
179	"	10.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	45	M	Cut over eye; putting pan on ground with hooks, one slipped.
180	"	5.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	21	M	Thigh bone fractured, shin grazed, leg cut; pile of steel blooms fell over.
181	"	5.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	28	M	Foot bruised by piece of scrap from shears.
199	"	13.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	M	Foot badly bruised; caught between bar and wagon.
200	"	14.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	29	M	Wrist lacerated by sharp edge of iron bar.
201	"	11.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	24	M	Foot bruised; shearing scrap, piece fell.
202	"	14.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	40	M	Foot bruised; unloading tires, one fell.
204	"	15.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	27	M	Fracture of radial of right arm; hooking piece of scrap, steel hook slipped.
205	"	18.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	35	M	Finger badly crushed; loading pig iron.
206	"	21.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	....	M	Hand cut; forging at steam hammer.
207	"	18.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	25	M	Finger fractured; making cut in train of scrap buggies, pin link caught end of pin and crushed finger.
208	"	25.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	27	M	Burns on hands; stopping cinder notch.
211	"	12.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	49	M	Foot slipped into hole; fell over and wrenched knee.
212	"	28.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	36	M	Foot bruised; throwing switch on track, foot got caught.
213	"	31.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	29	M	Loss of three fingers; cut off machine started catching hand between machine and key.
214	"	31.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	34	M	Loss of one toe, two others bruised; feeding straightener, steel round fell off rollers.
215	"	5.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	25	M	Foot burned; iron hole blew out blast furnace.
226	June 4.....		"	"	"	"	"	"	....	M	Thumb crushed; shearing scrap, piece turned up jamming thumb against shears.
227	"	8.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	40	M	Two fingers crushed; loading steel blooms into car, one slipped.
228	May 31.....		"	"	"	"	"	"	42	M	Instep burned by spark from furnace.
229	June 8.....		"	"	"	"	"	"	23	M	Foot lacerated by piece from hammer, clipping shell billets.
230	May 8.....		"	"	"	"	"	"	26	M	Foot bruised; unloading bars, one fell.
231	June 5.....		"	"	"	"	"	"	30	M	Cut top of foot; hammer fell from crane.
232	"	1.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	26	M	Finger bruised; loading limestone; infected.
233	"	7.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	43	M	Part of thumb crushed; tightening clutch on shell cutting machine, which started up and jammed it between wheel and wrench.
234	"	3.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	24	M	Leg cut; machine tipped when taking it off skid.

ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1915.

Office No.	Date	Employer	Place	Sex of Injured Person	Age	Particulars
DISTRICT No. 6—Continued						
242	June 14.....	Steel Co. of Canada	Hamilton.....	M	32	Finger lacerated; wrench slipped off nut.
243	" 12.....	"	"	M	28	Eye cut by sliver from saw-tooth key.
244	" 13.....	"	"	M	22	Heat and shock from blow; was thrown under hot bed while pulling bars; hook gave way.
245	" 10.....	"	"	M	.....	Struck on thumb while holding rivets.
246	" 1.....	"	"	M	39	Blood poisoning in finger; got steel sliver in it.
247	" 4.....	"	"	M	44	Hand cut; struck against pile of billets.
248	" 16.....	"	"	M	.....	Leg and foot badly bruised by piece from shears; was cutting pipes.
249	" 11.....	"	"	M	36	Pains in side; may have been strain, no evidence of external injury.
251	" 16.....	"	"	M	26	Foot crushed; slipped between back cross head of pump.
252	" 13.....	"	"	M	.....	Toe broken; steel collar over balanced and fell on toe.
253	" 16.....	"	"	M	.....	Thumb squeezed, hand bruised; fell and steel bar pinned hand against wall.
254	" 5.....	"	"	M	30	Burn on foot, infected; pouring off a heat of steel from ladle.
255	" 5.....	"	"	M	.....	Sprained back while moving gear.
256	" 18.....	"	"	M	26	Working lever at bottom of accumulator weight slipped off cable and fell on head.
257	" 20.....	"	"	M	31	Toe ground and torn off; coming down off crane, caught in gear.
263	" 24.....	"	"	M	.....	Body bruised and shaken up internally; unloading coal, fell into pocket of car.
270	" 29.....	"	"	M	24	Head cut; steel bar fell.
271	" 22.....	"	"	M	40	Toe squeezed; loading forgings, one fell.
272	July 2.....	"	"	M	23	Jammed finger; loading pig iron.
273	" 2.....	"	"	M	35	Struck in eye by piece of steel from tool.
277	" 5.....	"	"	M	.....	Finger squeezed between piece of steel and roller.
278	June 29.....	"	"	M	.....	Toe crushed under plate which was lowered.
279	July 9.....	"	"	M	.....	Foot bruised; unloading car, rail fell.
280	June 24.....	"	"	M	19	Foot and hand scalded by flue dust from pocket of car.
281	June 21.....	"	"	M	26	Bruised and inflamed eye; piece of metal flew up.
282	July 9.....	"	"	M	.....	Nail torn off finger; turning prin box plate on skids, crane came up and bare plate rolled over.
283	" 3.....	"	"	M	24	Cutting piece off shell, piece broke off hammer and penetrated thumb.

284	"	10....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	21	Cuts on back of hand; piece flew from shears.
296	June 29	.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	47	Bruised toe; loading saw, bar slipped.
297	July 7....	.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	28	Tendons of arm sprained at muscle; catching bar of steel at roughing rolls.
303	"	2....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	32	Top of finger crushed; opening ear of stone on chutes, pocket fell down, caught hand.
304	"	21....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	20	Nail off thumb; caught between chain of slag, pulling slag from furnace.
306	"	24....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	25	Finger badly jammed, necessitated taking nail off; working at big shears, finger jammed with scrap.
307	"	26....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	39	Thumb cut; started power hack saw before setting it.
311	"	27....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	34	Nail off finger; lowering trough, caught finger underneath.
312	"	26....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	22	Bad rupture; moving car with car mower.
317	"	29....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	31	Side bruised; fell and fifty pound bracket fell on him.
318	"	28....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	29	Punctured leg; crossing over steps at finishing rolls, rod flew up.
319	"	13....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	20	Punctured heel; stepped on board with nail.
320	"	29....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	21	Nail off toe; loading car, truck ran over foot.
321	Aug. 3....	.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	40	First joint of finger severed; unloading tires, caught between two.
322	July 31....	.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	Cut at back of head; wheelbarrow fell from runway on him.
323	"	26....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	35	Slight burn in eye; cutting steel bars, piece flew off tool.
324	Aug. 4....	.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	49	Back scalded; pit crane water tank overflowed.
325	July 27....	.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	31	Top of finger cut; caught between two dies.
326	"	24....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	31	Shoulder dislocated; working on pusher on bar mill, motor drive belt broke.
327	"	22....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	38	Toe squeezed by buggy wheel running over it.
328	"	27....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	22	Toe bruised; roller fell on it.
330	Aug. 4....	.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	23	Internal injuries; pinned between load of steel blooms and crane.
331	July 9....	.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	21	Leg burned by steel bar from rolls.
332	June 24....	.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	....	Top off finger; unloading steel blooms, which shifted and squeezed finger.
333	"	19....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	19	Struck above hip by piece of scrap while unloading.
349	Aug. 8....	.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	47	Lacerated finger; unloading ore, hand was caught.
350	"	10....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	38	Burned and crushed foot; putting billets in car, bundle rolled.
351	July 23....	.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	43	Struck in eye by small piece of steel from lathe.
352	Aug. 11....	.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	41	Finger crushed; slipped on ore while putting in ties.
353	"	16....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	34	Fracture of finger; loading scrap, caught between scrap and box.
354	"	14....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	20	Toe bruised; car of steel rolled on foot.
355	"	12....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	44	Leg fractured; caught between slag box and ingot buggy.
356	"	6....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	28	Two fingers cut; hand slipped against jointer knives.

ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1915.

Office No.	Date	Employer	Place	Sex of Injured Person	Age	Particulars
DISTRICT No. 6—Continued						
357	July 31.....	Steel Co. of Canada	Hamilton.....	M	34	Foot burned and bruised; square from set of rolls flew out and struck foot.
358	" 14.....	"	"	M	28	Struck in eye by piece of steel while cutting threads on lathe.
359	Aug. 19.....	"	"	M	26	Parts of two fingers crushed; oiling cold saw, caught in gear wheel.
360	" 19.....	"	"	M	38	Cut and burned on arm by shell thrown from press.
361	" 4.....	"	"	M	25	Burns; roughing on guide mill, fell backwards on to new roll.
362	" 19.....	"	"	M	28	Toe bruised; struck by piece of rail from shears.
370	" 21.....	"	"	M	26	Bone fractured; loading shrapnel bars, one swung and caught foot.
379	" 25.....	"	"	M	52	Struck by coal while taking board from pile.
380	" 23.....	"	"	M	41	Scratch across eye; struck by piece of steel while setting saw.
381	" 23.....	"	"	M	21	Burns; slipped on hot bed; pushing down bar of steel.
382	" 29.....	"	"	M	30	*Electrocuted; removing two broken wires to high tension of transformers.
383	" 25.....	"	"	M	25	Knee bruised; wheeling shell to charge furnace, it tipped over.
384	" 27.....	"	"	M	23	Palm of hand cut; loading buggies and rail slipped.
387	Sep. 2.....	"	"	M	54	Billet rolled on foot; crushed toe nail.
388	Aug. 21.....	"	"	M	50	Toe bruised; shell fell from pile.
389	Sep. 1.....	"	"	M	34	Head cut; tripped on obstruction, struck against sharpe edge of bloom.
390	Aug. 31.....	"	"	M	21	Sprained wrist; splitting piece of plank with steel bar.
400	" 9.....	"	"	M	44	Bruised and lacerated fingers; opening dump car, fingers caught in wheel.
401	Sep. 8.....	"	"	M	.....	Leg bruised; shell fell.
402	" 8.....	"	"	M	30	Sprained ankle; tramped on brick.
403	" 3.....	"	"	M	20	Nail off finger; steel bar fell.
412	" 13.....	"	"	M	17	Crushed two fingers in chain; unloading car.
413	" 11.....	"	"	M	35	Bruised arm; pulling slack on cable, caught between cable and boiler.
414	" 10.....	"	"	M	.....	Hand badly bruised; caught between dirt box and pillar.
415	" 15.....	"	"	M	30	Nails off two fingers; trapped between steel bars.

428	"	27....	"	"	"	"	"	35	Finger badly bruised; trying on chill ring when machine was in motion.
429	"	24....	"	"	"	"	"	24	Neck burned, eye cut; pit tongs hit him.
430	"	26....	"	"	"	"	"	29	Heel burned; hot cinder fell in boot.
431	"	26....	"	"	"	"	"	30	Side of abdomen bruised; working at shears, piece of rail flew back.
432	"	26....	"	"	"	"	"	38	Cut and bruised hand; pulling scrap from moulds, piece struck hand.
433	"	21....	"	"	"	"	"	26	Skin off finger; unloading, chain slipped.
434	"	28....	"	"	"	"	"	44	Burn on foot; loading billet bundles, tie wire broke.
435	"	21....	"	"	"	"	"	30	Rib fractured; fell against side of car.
436	"	24....	"	"	"	"	"	28	Collar bone fractured; fell into pit.
437	"	21....	"	"	"	"	"	52	Finger squeezed; cutting cobble.
438	"	27....	"	"	"	"	"	27	Leg fractured, head cut and bruised, body and legs bruised; thrown around shaft.
439	"	23....	"	"	"	"	"	32	Foot crushed by channel iron.
440	"	20....	"	"	"	"	"	25	Toe crushed; wooden block fell from trestle.
441	"	17....	"	"	"	"	"	27	Internal injuries; struck by crow bar while cleaning skull.
442	"	19....	"	"	"	"	"	19	Foot torn and had to be amputated; machine started and caught foot in gear.
443	"	28....	"	"	"	"	"	29	Finger lacerated; caught while lowering load.
444	"	24....	"	"	"	"	"	44	Bruised ankle bone; fell into pit.
453	Oct. 7....		"	"	"	"	"	40	Badly smashed finger; turning bloom over, caught between bloom and rails.
454	"	5....	"	"	"	"	"	22	Burns about face and hands; working around furnace, gas exploded.
455	"	11....	"	"	"	"	"	30	End of finger smashed; crane caught hand and jammed it against steel.
456	"	13....	"	"	"	"	"	24	Badly smashed toes, necessitating amputation; moving buggy, caught foot.
457	"	13....	"	"	"	"	"	30	Bruised eye; cutting brick, piece flew up.
458	"	3....	"	"	"	"	"	38	Injured rib; piece of scrap slipped and struck him.
459	"	15....	"	"	"	"	"	21	Piece torn out of wrist; grinding steel on emery wheel which got caught between rest of wheel.
474	"	14....	"	"	"	"	"	21	Burned both hands and side of face; tapping a heat at furnace, gas blew out.
475	"	20....	"	"	"	"	"	27	Cuts and bruises; apron and shirt caught by pin on wire block.
476	"	19....	"	"	"	"	"	29	Blank driven into centre of hand while setting a jaw in machine, same started.
477	"	18....	"	"	"	"	"	20	Hand cut across palm; rolling bundle of wire along floor.
480	"	12....	"	"	"	"	"	28	Burns; knocked down by bar of steel coming from hot bed.

*Fatal.

ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1915.

Office No.	Date	Employer	Place	Sex of Injured Person	Age	Particulars
DISTRICT No. 6—Continued						
481	Sep. 29.....	Steel Co. of Canada	Hamilton.....	M	29	Foot squeezed; lifting jaw of machine, ft over balanced and fell on foot.
482	" 9.....	"	"	M	....	Fell to ground and grazed elbow, slipped while pushing bars in cold saw.
483	Oct. 24.....	"	"	M	21	Foot bruised; slipped from ladder.
2	Nov. 5, '14	Steel & Radiation	St. Catharines.....	M	30	Foot bruised; case of packing fell.
5	" 9.....	"	"	M	45	Forehead cut; wrench slipped off plug in boiler.
14	" 18.....	"	"	M	38	Cut over eye; pinch bar slipped.
25	" 28.....	"	"	M	45	Strained back; turning over base slide.
29	Dec. 4.....	"	"	M	39	Leg bruised; small bone cracked; core oven truck end dropped on to transfer truck track.
37	" 18.....	"	"	M	20	Eye bruised; struck by piece of iron.
56	" 24.....	"	"	M	24	Hand cut on emery wheel.
164	Apr. 21, '15.	"	"	M	28	Stepped on board and nail penetrated foot.
268	June 29.....	"	"	M	39	Finger crushed; lifting iron flask from section of match-plate, caught between cope and match-plate.
308	July 27.....	"	"	M	38	End of finger bruised; ramming radiator flask, rammer came down on finger.
309	" 28.....	"	"	M	....	Arm bruised; fitting two sleeves on loose shaft, arm caught between them.
310	July 27.....	"	"	M	25	Burned instep; hot iron spilled.
1	Oct. 22 & 24, '14	Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Ry. Co.	Hamilton.....	M	28	Hand bruised; chipping running board bracket hammer slipped, same accident occurred on the 24th.
53	Dec. 30.....	"	"	M	34	Palm torn by point of chisel bar which was thrown to him.
76	Jan. 27, '15.	"	"	M	28	Back strained; shoe off engine fell.
146	Apr. 8.....	"	"	M	57	Toe bruised and crushed; drilling angle iron, V block fell.
147	" 13.....	"	"	M	49	Shoulder wrenched; struck head against steam pipe, threw him around.
158	" 21.....	"	"	M	....	Finger cut; ash pan slipped and caught finger against cotter pin in grease cellar.
166	May 1.....	"	"	M	18	Flesh and finger nail torn, while piling plank.
203	" 19.....	"	"	M	....	Thumb bruised by casting dropping and catching it between casting and tie.
219	" 26.....	"	"	M	48	Two ribs fractured; fell off car.
220	" 27.....	"	"	M	28	Hand cut; bottle broke while getting oil out.

294	July 15, '15	"	"	"	"	"	45	Side bruised, also leg; fell on old decking.
316	" 27, '15	"	"	"	"	"	30	Eye inflamed; chipping fire box door, chipping flew off.
336	Aug. 13, '15	"	"	"	"	"	21	Elbow bruised; drifting out rivets, over-balanced, struck bracket.
336	" 11, '15	"	"	"	"	"	45	Thumb and finger ground out of flesh; wrench slipped, hand struck emery wheel.
348	" 17, '15	"	"	"	"	"	29	Hip bruised; removing rail from pit, slipped against wheel of jack.
378	" 28, '15	"	"	"	"	"	24	Bruised thumb; caught between car wheel and jack.
411	Sep. 8, '15	"	"	"	"	"	33	Hand pierced; bar he was using gave way, end entered hand.
420	" 10, '15	"	"	"	"	"	70	Ankle bruised; channel iron fell back.
421	" 11, '15	"	"	"	"	"	40	Three toes bruised; lifting casting, same slipped off supports.
427	" 29, '15	"	"	"	"	"	36	Head injured also leg; removed head light from engine, slipped from front.
3	Oct. 30, '14	Unlon Carbide Co.			Welland	"	22	Foot burned by hot carbide.
39	Dec. 9, '14	"			"	"	27	Compound fracture of forearm; fell while climbing from tier to tier.
46	" 22, '15	"			"	"	33	Rupture of intestine; blowing dust from man's back by compressed air, placed tube too near rectum, air entered bowels.
67	Nov. 24, '15	"			"	"	28	Finger amputated between second and third joints; caught by cleat press.
315	July 15, '15	"			"	"	38	Inflamed and irritated throat; changing electrode on furnace, inhaled gas.
372	Aug. 23, '15	"			"	"	20	Abscess on foot; neglect of small carbide burn.
373	" 3, '15	"			"	"	33	Blood poison in thumb; slight cut by sheet steel.
374	" 17, '15	"			"	"	24	Loss of index finger; drawn into rolls.
447	Sep. 30, '15	"			"	"	30	Slight bruises and shaken up; locomotive crane tipped and fell on side.
448	" 30, '15	"			"	"	27	Slight bruises on leg and hip; locomotive tipped and fell on its side.
460	Oct. 6, '15	Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Ry. Co.			Hamilton	"	66	Strained back; unloading flues.
264	June 23, '15	Beatty & Sons			Welland	"	35	Plate slipped and cut arm; five arteries severed.
DISTRICT No. 7								
18	July 3, '15	Andrews Wire Works			Watford	"	....	Finger cut on circular saw.
21	Sep. 14, '15	Campbell & Son			London	"	....	Fingers cut; releasing strip from planer.
1	Oct. 16, '15	Can. Pacific Ry. Co.			"	"	22	Face scalded by steam from cylinder cock.
4	Dec. 11, '15	Canadian Salt Co.			Windsor	"	51	Hand seriously injured; caught between rolls used for flanging caustic drums.
23	Sep. 13, '15	Diamond Mfg. Co.			Walkerville	"	18	Hand crushed; shaft short circuited when hand was on cable.

ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1915.

Office No.	Date	Employer	Place	Sex of Injured Person	Age	Particulars
DISTRICT No. 7—Continued						
9	Apr. 23.....	Doherty Mfg. Co.	Sarnia.....	M	15	Leg fractured in two places, head bruised; apron caught in shaft.
24	Sep. 28.....	Dymont-Baker Lumber Co. .	London.....	M	28	Severe cut; arm came in contact with circular saw.
13	June 24.....	Forest Basket Co., Ltd.	Forest.....	M	....	Instep cut, also leg; saw slipped and rolled down stairway.
6	Feb. 1.....	Goodison Thresher Co.	Sarnia.....	M	....	Bones in foot broken; pulley fell on it.
14	July 2.....	John Heard & Co.	St. Thomas.....	M	....	Bone in leg broken; struck by large block of wood.
2	Nov. 11, '14.	C. S. Hymen, Ltd.	London.....	M	....	*Crushed beneath hide wheel.
3	" 6.....	Imperial Oil Co., Ltd.	Sarnia.....	M	36	*Skull fractured; dislocated neck, fell from tank car.
8	Apr. 7, '15.	Lawson & Jones	London.....	M	....	Fingers badly torn; caught on envelope machine.
20	Aug. 26.....	Lloyd & Son	Wingham.....	M	....	Two fingers injured under roller of surface planer.
5	Jan. 18.....	London Foundry Co.	London.....	M	16	*Fell down elevator shaft.
7	Feb. 16.....	London Rolling Mills	"	M	....	Two fingers crushed; dropped shear blade.
22	Sep. 22.....	"	"	M	....	Thumb fractured; struck by piece of iron he was shearing.
17	July 23.....	"	"	M	....	Crushed fingers between gears of crane.
19	" —.....	Remington Arms, U.M.C.C. .	Windsor.....	F	15	Laceration, burn and scratch on legs, arm bruised; explosion on primer knock out machine.
16	Aug. 4.....	St. Mary's Cement, Ltd.	St. Mary's.....	M	27	*Fell or was knocked off platform, striking head on cement floor.
10	May 6.....	Stratford Mfg. Co.	Stratford.....	M	25	Truck ran over toe.
11	" 17.....	"	"	M	45	Sprained wrist; slipped on lumber pile.
12	" 25.....	"	"	M	35	Injury in abdomen; operating rip saw.
13	Aug. 2.....	T. H. Taylor Co., Ltd.	Chatham.....	F	....	Finger caught in gear.
10	Dec. —, '14.	B. F. Ackerman & Son	Peterborough.....	M	....	Point of finger squeezed in cog; had to be amputated.
58	Aug. 28, '15.	Barr Registers, Ltd.	Trenton.....	M	....	End of thumb taken off in press.
55	July 16.....	Bonner, Worth Co.	Peterborough.....	F	23	Finger cut; caught in machine.
56	Aug. 20.....	"	"	M	14	Toe crushed in elevator.
57	" 23.....	"	"	M	14	Toe crushed; caught in elevator.
80	Feb. 9.....	"	"	M	26	Thumb taken off; caught in machine.
25	May 11.....	Canadian Chewing Gum Co. .	Toronto.....	F	18	Finger crushed in machine chain.
1	Oct. 13, '14.	Can. General Electric Co. .	Peterborough.....	M	34	Groin hurt; fell on edge of transformer tank.
14	Jan. 16, '15.	Can. Locomotive Co.	Kingston.....	M	....	Knee jammed by casting falling on him.
15	" 18.....	"	"	M	....	Ruptured kidney by fall from a wagon.
16	Mar. 3.....	"	"	M	....	Finger split; touched lever while tightening up job on vertical boring mill.
17	" 9.....	"	"	M	....	Thumb cut and jammed by groove in shrapnel shell, applying gauge.

18	"	15....	"	"	"	....	M	Knee cap dislocated; fell over packing box.
19	"	" 19....	"	"	"	....	M	Toe burned by hot iron from mould.
20	"	" 19....	"	"	"	....	M	Side of head badly cut; emery wheel broke, piece struck him.
21	Apr.	12....	"	"	"	....	M	Hand crushed; slotter machine started, hand drawn between connecting rod and housing.
22	"	" 10....	"	"	"	....	M	Sprained ankle and torn ligament; foot slipped off foot lever of stamping machine.
31	July	14....	"	"	"	....	M	Large toe badly jammed and bone broken by plate falling on it.
32	"	" 21....	"	"	"	....	M	Struck in abdomen by handle of vise.
33	"	" 21....	"	"	"	....	M	General shaking up; thrown from scaffold.
34	"	" 22....	"	"	"	....	M	Sprained wrist, ankle and general shaking up; fell from scaffold.
35	"	" 22....	"	"	"	....	M	Paralysis of spinal accessory nerve; scaffold fell, plank struck him.
36	"	" 17....	"	"	"	....	M	Foot bruised by plate falling on it.
37	"	" 24....	"	"	"	....	M	Hand burned severely; testing rheostat, short circuit occurred in coil.
38	"	" 28....	"	"	"	....	M	Forearm fractured; piece of steel flew cut from machine and struck him.
39	May	21....	"	"	"	....	M	Hand bruised; working in quarry, stone fell.
40	June	4....	"	"	"	....	M	Sliver of brass entered palm, causing blood poisoning.
41	"	" 5....	"	"	"	....	M	Finger crushed, had to be amputated at second joint; tripped while carrying parallel bars.
42	"	" 12....	"	"	"	....	M	Cut leg severely; fell into pipe trench.
43	Aug.	2....	"	"	"	....	M	Arm and thigh badly bruised; caught by handle of hand feed on milling machine.
44	"	" 2....	"	"	"	....	M	Hand badly cut; wrench slipped off nut and hand hit plate.
46	July	30....	"	"	"	....	M	Leg burned by stepping into steam pipe trench; afterwards struck by wheelbarrow.
47	Aug.	5....	"	"	"	....	M	Small bone in arm fractured; mitt caught in tap, arm twisted.
48	"	" 10....	"	"	"	....	M	Toe bruised and had to be amputated; boiler back sheet fell.
51	"	" 11....	"	"	"	....	M	Fingers jammed; operating steam hammer.
DISTRICT No. 8								
52	"	16....	Can. Locomotive Co.	Kingston	....	....	M	Straightening steel on steam hammer, piece flew out and struck leg.
59	"	" 19....	"	"	....	....	M	Struck in eye by missel thrown by boy.
60	"	" 21....	"	"	....	....	M	Blood poison from sliver of steel in hand.

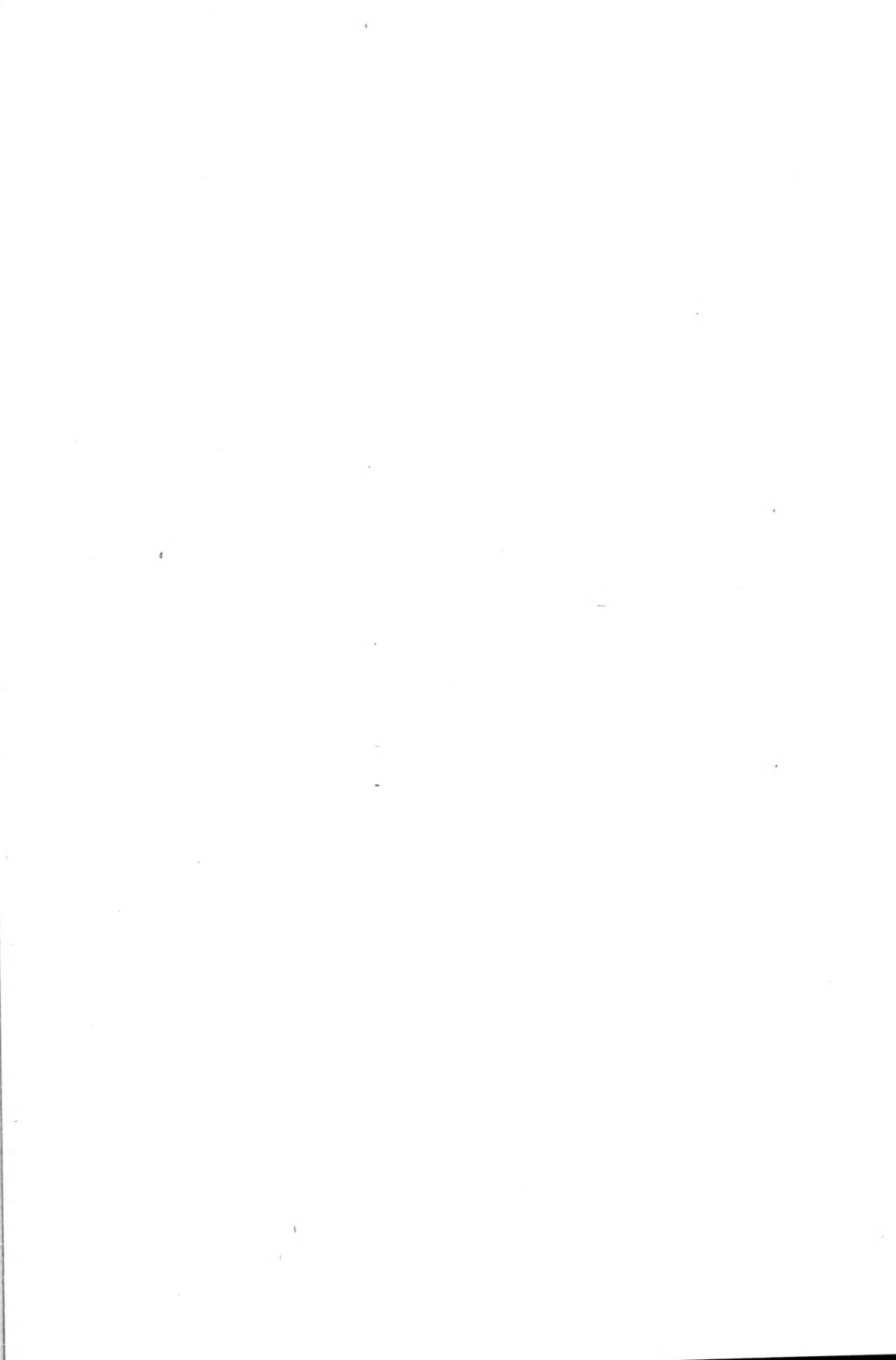
* Fatal.

ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1915.

Office No.	Date	Employer	Place	Sex of Injured Person	Age	Particulars
DISTRICT No. 8—Continued						
61	Aug. 28.....	Can. Locomotive Co.	Kingston.....	M	18	Top off finger; cutting plate on shears, finger jammed against machine.
62	" 28.....	"	"	M	....	Toe badly smashed; heavy casting fell.
65	Sep. 17.....	"	"	M	34	Foot bruised; jig slipped off lathe.
66	" 14.....	"	"	M	22	Finger jammed; bar slipped.
67	" 10.....	"	"	M	19	Blood poisoning; knuckle cut on lathe tool, scraper caught in band and drew hand in.
68	" 10.....	"	"	M	27	Ankle cut and bruised; tripped and caught foot under truck.
69	" 9.....	"	"	M	33	Hand bruised; caught between pulley and belt.
70	" 24.....	"	"	M	40	Foot bruised; unloading pipes, one fell.
72	" 22.....	"	"	M	24	Foot badly bruised; placing iron step, same slipped and fell on him.
73	" 16.....	"	"	M	53	Cut over eye, hand bruised; belt broke, striking him.
74	" 20.....	"	"	M	46	Foot badly bruised; plate slipped off clamps.
76	" 28.....	"	"	M	35	Gash between thumb and finger; tool slipped of die.
76	Oct. 5.....	"	"	M	24	Fingers cut; jammed between guide box and cylinder.
77	" 9.....	"	"	M	56	Head and shoulder bruised; ladder fell.
78	" 14.....	"	"	M	60	Chest bruised; axle rolled in corner, jammed box against him.
79	Sep. 25.....	"	"	M	21	Three fingers caught between lever and emery wheel; grinding levers.
8	Jan. 5.....	Can. Pacific Ry. Co.	Havelock.....	M	....	Palm burned; getting into fire box of engine, put hand on hot grates.
5	Oct. 1, '14	Dymont, Mickle Lumber Co.	Fenelon Falls....	M	....	Loss of hand on splitting saw.
27	June 9, '15.	"	"	M	....	Finger cut on rip saw.
11	June 10.....	Graham & Co.	Belleville.....	M	27	*Death caused by strangulation in evaporator.
29	June —.....	Horn Lake Mills	Burk's Falls....	M	....	Struck in eye by piece of bark from saw.
7	Nov. 21, '14	Houston Co., Ltd.	Tweed.....	M	16	Loss of portions of two fingers; jammed by door against drum sander.
71	May 10, '15.	Kingston Paper Box Co.	Kingston.....	M	....	Portion off index finger on a corner cutting machine.
26	June 12.....	McLaughlin Carriage Co.	Oshawa.....	M	16	Hand crushed in roller of sander; cleaning off dust.
20	July 10.....	"	"	M	....	Thumb cut on saw.
54	Aug. 21.....	"	"	M	44	Hand lacerated on shaper knives.
6	Nov. 5, '14.	Northumberland Pulp & Paper Co.	Campbellford.....	M	55	Rib broken, back injured; section fell.

12	Feb. 9, '15.	"	"	"	M	30	Hand bruised, small bone in finger broken while barking stick.
50	Aug. 17.....	Phillips Mfg. Co.	Toronto.....	M	....	....	Struck on leg by flying knife from shaper.
24	Apr. 17.....	Quinlan & Robertson	"	M	47	Four fingers lacerated badly; fell on knives of planing machine.	
63	Sep. 10.....	Rathbun Co.	Deseronto.....	M	....	....	Two fingers cut on rip saw.
64	Sep. 11.....	"	"	M	....	....	Injured by chain breaking.
9	Jan. 12.....	Schofield Woollen Mills	Oshawa.....	M	21	Hand crushed on cloth turning machine.	
13	Feb. 17.....	Seymour Power & Electric Co.	Belleville.....	M	28	Bruised across stomach; underneath auto, same slipped off blocks.	
23	Apr. 21.....	"	"	M	50	Strained muscles of back.	
49	Aug. 16.....	"	"	M	19	*Caught in gears.	
45	" 5.....	Standard Ideal Co.	Port Hope.....	M	38	Eye burned by molten iron.	
4	Nov. 18, '14.	Tickell & Sons Co.	Belleville.....	M	....	....	Finger cut badly on buzz planer.
3	" 16.....	Trent Valley Woollen Co. ..	Campbellford.....	M	30	Portion of finger amputated; caught in gears of mule.	
28	June 18, '15.	Weston Shoe Co.	"	M	....	....	Thumb and finger seriously damaged; caught in heel press.
2	Sep. —, '14.	Wm. T. Boynton	Stouffville.....	M	....	....	Finger off at hand on rip saw.
53	Aug. 6, '15.	Woods Carleton	Roblin.....	M	*Killed by being hurled around shaft.

* Fatal.





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